The Chatham Record.

THURSDAY,..June 5,....1879.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

NEW ENGLAND MORALS.

Our Yankee brethren of New England, especially of Massachusetts, who are always lamenting the depravity and barbarism of the poor South, should "first cast the beam out of their own eyes." New England may truly be called the hot-bed of all the "isms" in politics, religion and society that afflict the people of this country. Notwithstanding their boasted intelligence, higher education, and cultured civilization, there is more down right immorality and irreligion prevailing in the one State of Massachusetts than in the entire South.

There exists in that christian community section an organization called the "New England Free Love League," the very name of which indicates its object, and which is not composed of the ignorant and unlettered, but of highly educated and intelligent men and women. The fourth annual Convention of this "League" was held last week in the city of Boston, a place termed the "Hub of the Universe," and in a building called "Science Hall." We will not disgust our readers or shock their modesty by publishing extracts from the speeches of the men and women who participated in this meeting, but suffice it to say that no such speeches or proceedings would have been tolerated by the police authorities of any Southern city. Their whole object is the annihilation of the sacred marriage relation, which they denounce as a species of slavery, and among the resolutions adopted is the following:

"Resolved, That since marriage forbids reason and makes connections endeavor in love dishonorable, except when supervised by invasive ignorance, and since it hinders growth, holding conventional relations, however hurtful or disastrous, to be dual, "for better or for worse," we demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of all statutes obstructing social freedom. We recognize the right of private judgment in morals as a mode which will maintain the liberty of all and persons to form or dissolve sexual contracts, without consulting priest or magistrate."

Do not the sentiments expressed in this resolution evince a most deplorable state of society? Would it not be true charity to send Missionaries among these people, as well as to the heathen in Africa? And yet these are the people who are continually denouncing us "poor rebels."

DEATH OF GARRISON.

There recently died in the city of New York a most remarkable man, William Lloyd Garrison, who more than any other man in America was beloved by the Abolitionists of the North and as cordially hated by the slave owners of the South. Born in the early down of this century, for he died in the seventy fourth year of his age, he lived a long live animated with one purpose, intent on one object, unflinchingly devoted to its accomplishment, and died at last completely successful and with the proud consciousness of seeing his life-long labors rewarded with,—the abolition of negro slavery in the South.

Nearly fifty years ago he commenced, in the city of Boston, the publication of a newspaper, called the Liberator, whose sole object was the liberation of our negro slaves. What a stupendous undertaking! The idea of one man attempting with a small newspaper to destroy the institution of slavery in all the Southern States, which was upheld by the Constitution and laws of not only those States but of the Federal Government itself! No wonder he was called a crazy fanatic. And though persecuted and imprisoned he held unflinchingly to his faith and amid all his trials and troubles persistently continued his "battle for freedom." Of course the publication of such an "abolition sheet" created much excitement, especially at the South, where its circulation was made an indictable offence. The Vigilance Association at Columbia, S. C., offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest and conviction of any white person circulating it in that State. The Legislature of Georgia passed an act, offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of its editor. The Grand Jury at Raleigh actually made an indictment against the editor for its circulating in our State. Even so far North as Georgetown, D. C., it was made a penal offence for any free persons of color to take it from the Post office.

And yet, this "crazy fanatic" in nowise daunted, persisted in his purpose, and the publication of the Liberator was continued uninterruptedly until 1865, when its mission being accomplished and slavery abolished, its veteran editor discontinued it.

The life and death of this eminent Abolitionist furnish instructive lessons, from which we should learn to be more tolerant of the opinions of others and less prejudiced in our own. Here was a man, who for full half a century was discussed in the most unmeasured terms, and whose name to a large majority of his countrymen, was a by-word of reproach, and yet who outlived it all, and died respected for the honesty of purpose and unwavering zeal in the advocacy of a cause which seemed so hopeless.

The Grand Cathedral.

On Sunday, the 27th of May, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in New York, was formally dedicated in the most solemn manner in the presence of hundreds of Priests, Bishops and Archbishops, and a vast multitude, estimated as high as twenty thousand. I devout worshippers. This Cathedral is the grandest church edifice in America. The corner stone was laid in 1858, so that it has been more than twenty years in building. The immense sum spent in its erection was not so much the liberal contributions of the wealthy, but the pennies of the poor, mainly of the Irish laborers and house maids of New York city.

The following description of this "Marble Temple" we copy from the Herald:

"The foundation of solid Catholicism rest on a bed of solid rock, in which excavations therefor had to be made. At the normal level of the surrounding ground rests a chisel dressed base course of granite. From this springs a pure Gothic superstructure, obtaining in Europe during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Like the cathedrals at Amiens, Reims and Cologne, St. Patrick's is free from the heavy architectural ornamentation which is the distinguishing characteristic of ecclesiastical edifices of previous date. The main entrance on Fifth avenue, is 12 feet deep, 20 feet wide and embowered in carved devices. From columns, with open sculptured groups, springs an arch, fringed with a double row of foliated tracery, terminating at the apex in a mask finial. The gable is panelled with tracerie and displays a shield bearing the figures of the diocese in its centre. Over the gable is a crocheted moulding with crude finials of American foliage, and a row of niches to be filled with figures of saints 7 feet 6 inches high. Above this is a large rose window, 26 feet in diameter, all of Gothic tracery in stone, with 10 circles radiating from the centre. The transept fronts are divided into 3 stages, with side niches. The doors are 20 feet wide by 51 feet high. The windows are 27 by 57 feet high. The transept gables are 175 feet high. Light is admitted into the Cathedral through 103 windows, the lower tier 32 feet and the upper 28 feet high. Most of the windows on the lower tier are donations from the various churches of the diocese, and some of them are of American make. Those of the nave were ordered by Cardinal McCloskey when he went to Rome.

The Subject of these windows are:—"St. Bernard Preaching the Second Crusade," "The Martyrdom of St. Lawrance at Rome," "The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine Submitting the Statute of their Order to Pope Benedict XIII," and the "Conversion of Henry of Germany on the Battlefield." As works of art these windows come from Europe with the indorsement of the truest critics of the French capital. These analyzers of the intangible and dissectors of the unreal were moved so far in their admiration for the work of M. Lorin's artists that they even expressed a regret that such gems should be allowed to depart to a semi-barbarous place like New York, where something less valuable and elegant would evoke more appreciation. One of the worthies shuddered at the thought that these grand windows would be used to admit their varied light on magnificent marble walls disfigured with decalcomanie," of which," he concluded, "the American is passionately fond, decorating even his watch crystal with it frequently." Those capable of making comparisons declare that these windows are equal in point of art to the masterpieces of Lorin at the Vatican, Jerusalem, Belgium or Austria. These windows, minus transportation or duty, cost $44,000, and are regarded as one of the permanent ornaments of the city.

The interior is divided into three parts—transept, nave and choir—of dimensions as follows:—Length of transept, 140 feet; height of nave, 108 feet. The internal length of the building is 306 feet; breadth, 96 feet. A series of chapels, each twelve deep, occupy either side of the edifice. The nave is divided from the aisles by two rows of clustered columns, sixteen columns in a row. The floor has five bays, and is arranged with double aisles on either side of the central nave. The area of the interior of the cathedral is 28,500 square feet, and there is standing room for 10,000 persons. Fourteen thousand can be accommodated with seats. Some idea of the capacity of the place may be gleaned when it is stated that 5,000 is the greatest capacity of any church in New York. The cost of constructing the Cathedral thus far amounts to over $1,000,000, and about $500,000 more will be required.

Like the windows, the altar is a work of art. It is built in the rear part of the choir, thirteen feet from the east wall of the edifice. The table of the altar is of white marble, and its ends and sides are divided into panels and panels. The sides have statues and the panels bas-reliefs representing the Passion. The tabernacle in the centre of the altar is of the most ornate kind, composed of marbles and gilt, inlaid with precious stones. The doors of bronze, richly gilt. The Screen behind the altar is also of marble, and is adorned with fine statues of the Apostles. It is inlaid with deep work of alabaster and bears on it a mediæval reredos in bas relief. Three towers finish the front of the edifice, one in the centre and one on each side. The side towers are centre towers are surmounted with a gilt cross, which towers high above all the rolling and irregular roofs in the varied styles of ornamental throughout the great exterior structure."

Troops At The Polls.

In proof of the manner in which the people of the Islands are treated by the Republican Administration in the last presidential election we copy the following testimony of Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, given last week before the Senate Committee:

"If it be was in addition with the Republican party and I was always of that party. I was present at the election of State officers, Presidential Electors and Congressmen in Charleston, S. C., in 1876, and was called on to act. If there be other authority for it, I have been by the military and deputy marshals at the polls to aid deputy marshals in the performance of their duties. I was by the Republican executive committee of the Republican party to attend to the United States Marshal to the general way process of the State courts. At two o'clock the chief deputy marshal, at the head of a band of armed men, assaulted voters at Carroll's wing. Have seen Hampton tickets from their hands. I several who refused to surrender their ballots were knocked down, although only saw the military march into the court house yard. Seventy-seven voters were required to pass the polls under the inspection of the military. Do not know of any instance in which voters were interfered with by the military, be issued a warrant for the arrest of Lieutenant Hinton who commanded the detachment. He sent back word to me that Hampton had told him that I was a damned rascal, and that I had better look out for myself. I was informed by the chief deputy marshal to bring his troops to the polls. But them was no disorder of the peace except such as was committed by the deputy marshals themselves. I had information that there was a body of men, armed, in the neighborhood of the polls, and that they were to assault the voters. I went to the chief deputy marshal, informing him of the fact, and requesting that he would remove his troops to the rear of the court house. He refused and the voting then proceeded. I reported the matter to the Secretary of State to take further action."

The Gold Cases.

What are known as the "Gold cases" have recently been tried at Richmond, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge B. W. Hughes. These cases embrace about a dozen suits on the part of the United States government against ex-State officials who were in authority at the time of the Confederate occupation of Richmond, for amounts ranging from 1,000 to $7,000 and aggregating about $22,000. It is claimed that the insurgent government of Virginia had in the treasury on April 2, 1865, a quantity of gold and silver with which the officers of that government paid themselves and their soldiers in advance. Governor William Smith taking $5,000, most of it in advance. By the public law the conqueror is entitled to the property of the conquered, and to the rights of action of the conquered power due from its debtors. The United States government brings suit as the conquering power against these officers but does not claim anything that belongs to the State of Virginia as a State. The United States government only claims what belonged to the insurgent government of Virginia, which was overthrown by its armies in April, 1865. This specie belonged to the insurgent government of Virginia as such. The officers of that government as such took this money, and the United States government sues them as debtors of the insurgent government overthrown by the Union army. The case against ex-Governor William Smith was the first put upon trial. The government put in all the proof deemed necessary to establish its allegations. The ex-Governor, now nearly eighty years old, was then put upon the stand. He made an elaborate statement to the jury, reciting, in a very interesting manner, the history of his actions, doings and wanderings, as governor, for weeks succeeding the capture of Richmond, until his surrender to General Patrick, Provost Marshal of Richmond. His story was amusing ly told and at times Judge, jury, lawyers, and audience were convulsed with laughter.

After some discussion Judge Hughes gave a statement and instructions to the jury. The instructions are to the effect that if the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant was the de facto Governor of the de facto government of Virginia, which held authority in the State for some time previous to April 9, 65, and that he was acting in the performance of his duties as such executive on the second day of April 1865, when he received the $5,000 in gold which is the subject of the suit, it was defendant's duty after that date, as such Governor to continue the performance of his duties over the territory of Virginia, for the necessary purposes of civil government, and to restore civil and proper authority, peace and order, and to execute and put in force the laws of civil society, until such territory as he was in at any time fell under the sway of the conquering power, to wit: On the 9th day of May 1865, provided he gave no aid in doing so to the enemies of the United States after the 9th day of April 1865. The jury were further instructed that if so long a time as defendant was engaged as above described he was entitled to pro rata allowance of salary, and he also entitled to such proper disbursements as the trade during said period of such service, all to be or disallowed the amount sued for. The case was fully argued on both sides after which it was given to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, whereupon the other cases were all dismissed.

Correspondence.

[☞We will be pleased to have communications on any subject of general interest, but must have the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications will not be returned.]

For the Record.

Snow Grove, May 27th, 1879.

Mr. Editor:—I wrote you a short letter a few weeks ago, to which I gave you the opinion of several things, among them I gave you the views of myself and our tax payers in this part of the county in regard to building bridges by taxation. What I then said I have no disposition or inclination whatever to take back, but I consider "Agricola Poor" from Pea's Mills Chatham county. The plan for building (I hope hopefully with myself completing this region so near and "Tax Payer" from Cane Creek are sure of a good bridge building in Chatham.

I do not propose to write but a few lines this time and shall only say a few words in reply to "Agricola Poor" who says in his article of May 17th that "S spot" says the tax payers in his end of the county are willing to be taxed to keep up one bridge across each of the principal rivers, creeks and water courses, and no more, and that should be selected with a view to "Agricola Poor" thinks is a good quality, and if sent in the sheaf, put under that we in the end of the town in bundles of about four inches county are willing to do even that in character, and tied securely in several, and that be below a certain point to prevent the stems from as would be spread by having one binding—the "heads" should be if the could not get any nearer. Well well protected by being wrapped now I contend that it would be better with cloth or stiff paper. If only the rye to have a bad color, than to grain is sent, the consignee will have none, and if the tax payers of place them in glass jars leading from the county, are not able to build a one pint to half gallon. Corn, potatoes at every man's mill in the four-foot etc., should be packed in county which they are now. I do boxes. These articles should all be think it would be better to have one marked with the name of each, and bridge across each of the principal water courses in the county. Chatham county is second to no other in the State. I repeat that I am the State in the variety and the tax payers, in this part of excellence of its productions, and I the county, and who I say tax-payers do hope the space assigned us in this I mean those who pay their tax most in will be filled with such an without dodging in any way, are exhibition of our products, that all opposed to building so many bridges by taxation, because we are a tax paying, and a debt paying people, and that wish to bankrupt the county by trying to cover all the water courses in the county with bridges to be washed away by the first freshet, and if "Agricola Poor" or any one else, does believe that the people in this Township are a tax payer people, let them ask the sheriff what Township in the county pay their taxes soonest, pay nearest all their taxes, and in cash at that, and he will say it is the Albright Township.

If the honest hard working citizens of Chatham were able to build so many bridges, we in this part of the county would be the last ones to complain, and when the Sheriff comes around to collect the taxes to pay for the building of the Bynum bridge, we will be the first to pay our part of the taxes, notwithstanding we grumble about what we think county extravagances. Many thanks to those two spirited gentlemen, Mr. Bynum & Co. for building the first Cotton Factory in the county, hoping that their enterprise may be a perfect success adding much to their wealth, as also to the wealth of the whole County, and trusting that some future legislation may exempt all Manufacturing C.'s. from taxes on the capital so invested, for at least ten years from the time they commence operation in the way of Manufacturing, and yet a few being so fortunate as to be able to build Factories and many others being able to build Mills is no evidence that the tax-payers of the count are able to build so many bridges by taxation.

I can't see for the life of me, why it is that "Agricola Poor" who seems to be so liberal and patriotic, and who has so much county pride on the bridge building question, is not a subscriber to The Chatham Record, which I think is as much of a county enterprise and of as much importance to the county and the citizens of the county as a bridge at Bynums Factory, or at Pea's Mills.

I will not accuse, or censure any one, but I fear that those who have so much County pride on the bridge question are small tax-payers or else they are either directly or indirectly interested in this log rolling business which has been going on in the county for some time, for the purpose of getting a bridge for the convenience of some one of the log rollers, or their particular friends.

I expect that after building one good bridge across each of the principal water courses in the county by taxation, that the tax-payers in this part of the county are opposed to building any more; but at the same time we have liberality enough about us to be perfectly willing that those who want more for their own convenience, shall and may build them. As ever

Yours &c.

Scipio.

For the Record.

Pittsboro', N. C.,
May 29th, 1879.

Mr. Editor:—A Museum has been established in connection with our State Department of Agriculture for a two-fold purpose.

1st. To collect in a convenient form, in one place, specimens of all the products of our State, and so arrange them as to exhibit those of each county separately.

2nd. That there shall be and permanent exposition of the products of our State, which is open as an object-lesson to our own people and others to the large number of strangers visiting our Capital the wonderful resources of our good old State.

The Commissioner is anxious that the space assigned the different counties be filled with their various products and calls upon me to aid him in making up the exhibit for Agricola Poor from Pea's Mills Chatham county. The plan for accomplishing this requires no cost to any one county, but to only a few citizens of each county. I therefore call upon farmers in different portions of the county to send specimens of grain, seeds, syrups, wool, etc., to C. L. H. A. London or myself at Pittsboro. We will take great pleasure in forwarding them to the department at Raleigh. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, millet, grass, clover, etc., should be cut when in the dough state, and not allowed to stand until fully ripe for it will shell out in the process of threshing. Cut the straw in bundles of about four inches in diameter, and tied securely in several, and that be below a certain point to prevent the stems from shelling out. The "heads" should be well protected by being wrapped in stiff paper. Handle with care to prevent the grain from shelling out. Corn, potatoes, etc., should be packed in boxes. These articles should all be marked with the name of each, and the nature of the party sending them.

Cotton county is second to no other in the State in the variety and excellence of its productions, and I hope the space assigned us in this exhibition of our products, that all of us who may visit the Capital will be proud of our good old county. Emigrant farmers is what Chatham county needs to develop her wonderful resources—then fill this space assigned her in the museum with her productions, that those desiring to come into our State may see our capabilities, and no further argument will be necessary to secure the help we stand so much in need of. The object of presenting this matter at this time, is that our friends may secure good specimens of the grasses, clover, wheat, oats, etc., etc., which will now soon be ready for harvesting. I am personally acquainted with the Commissioner, Col. L. L. Polk—have known him since we were boys, and know of no one who would use more energy and impartiality in developing the wonderful resources of North Carolina.

Very respectively,

R. James Powell,
Special Correspondent
Department of Agriculture.

Babies ought to be well taken care of; their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your Baby suffers from Colic or Bowel Disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup a simple but always reliable remedy. Only 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods! New Goods!

I have NOW on hand, an Elegant Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

all grades for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children. Gentlemen's Hand Made Gaiters a Specialty. The celebrated Brayden Gaiter can't be excelled, for style, comfort, and durability. I have ALL STYLES—both high and low cut—in Brayden, J. S. Tanner, Charles Heiser, and F. Mil's also beautiful Button Kids and New Port Ties, for Ladies' Summer wear.

Besides the above mentioned goods, I have thousands of article's very attractive, though too numerous to mention. I solicit a call from my many friends, and the public generally. Very Respectfully,

V. P. COLE.

may29-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. C. & A. B. Stronach, Grocers, No. 1, Fayetteville, No. 4 Martin and No 6 Market Square, Raleigh, N. C.,

offer to the trade to-day, at inside prices, the following, viz:

50,000 lbs Timothy and Clover Hay,
10,000 lbs Bulk C. R. Sides,
700 bus White and Yellow Corn,
140 bus White Bolted Meal,
200 bbls Extra and Family Flour,
200 gals Syrup and Molasses,
100 bbls Herring, Mackerel and Mullets,
2,000 lbs Cincinnati Hams,
10,000 lbs Soda Stuff and Bran,
10,000 lbs White and Yellow Sugars,
300 bxs Baking Powders,
Choice Messina Oranges,
Extra Palermo and Messina Lemons,
Red and Yellow Bananas,
Fresh Burnett Cocoanuts,
New Turkish Prunes,
Choice Bulletta Apples,
Choice Patras Currants,
Mixed and Plain Pickles,
French and American Chow-Chow,
Sweet Tongue, Turkey and Duck,
Imported and Domestic Catsups and Sauces,
Smoked, Bowling and Chipping Beef,
Graham Flour,
Imported and Domestic Oatmeal,
Sago, Tapioca and Farina,
Crack'd and Crushed Wheat,
Rice, Flour and Corn Starch,
Nelson & Cox's Gelatine,
Imperial Geranium & Mold's Fluid,
Canned Pie Fruits,
Preserves and Jellies,
Chocolate and Cocoa,
Fresh and Desiccated Cocoanut,
Imported and American Mustards,

—AT WHOLESALE—

Fine line of Imported and American Cigars, ranging in price from $1.25 to $17.50 per 100.

Navy and Plug Chewing Tobacco, from 30 to 75 cents, in small packages put up for retail trade.

If you wish anything in Heavy or Fancy Groceries, send to us for Catalogue and Price List.

☞Goods by mail or otherwise when requested. may8-tf

T. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

Bridges Building, Raleigh, N. C.

HARDWARE!

WAGON AND BUGGY MATERIAL,

SASH,
DOORS,
BLINDS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
COLORS,
PUTTY
WINDOW-GLASS,

Steam-Engines, Belting,

LATH,
CEMENT,
PLASTER
AND

MILL SUPPLIES.

Correspondence solicited.

dec12-6m

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURING

JEWELER and ENGRAVER

AND DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware.

Keeps a full line of all articles found in a first-class Jewelry store.

PLAIN and FANCY RINGS

Made to order on the shortest Notice. (Send for Patent Ring Size.)

Hair Jewelry, College Badges, Medals and Seals,

A SPECIALTY.

Orders from a distance solicited. Goods sent on approval to any part of the State on satisfactory references.

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PESCUD, LEE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

COR. MARTIN & FAYETTEVILLE STREETS,

Opposite Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DRUGS!

New Store! New Goods!

For the better accommodation of our Customers, we have opened another Drug Store, Corner Martin and Fayetteville Streets, and are prepared to furnish Farmers, Physicians, Country Merchants, and the Public generally with a choice and Fresh Stock of DRUGS, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Goods, Garden and Grass Seeds, Tobacco, Segars, Mineral Water, etc.

Give us a call—we can please you in Goods and Prices. dec19-6m

Dr. West Harris,

HAVING PRACTISED DENTISTRY in Chatham and surrounding counties for 20 years, and received a liberal patronage returns thanks and solicits a continuance of the same, promising to give satisfaction in work and prices. apl 10-6m

Pittsboro, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT

—TO—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,

and all persons interested in

ECONOMICAL SHOPPING.

We will offer for the

Spring and Summer Trade,

A larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Trunks, Notions, &c., than ever before.

In consequence of the rise in cotton, cotton fabrics have advanced from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 cents per yard since making our Spring purchases.

We have decided Not to advance our prices, but to give the trade the benefit of the low prices. We are selling some lines of goods at precisely the manufacturer's price. We offer a pair of Linen cuffs and collar to match, for five cents.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY STYLE, SHADE AND PRICE.

A soft finish cambric, that will count more threads to the square inch than Lonsdale (12 1-2 cents) at 10 cents per yard or 8 1-2 cents by the bolt.

A standard 10-4 sheeting at 20 cents by the piece. The largest stock and greatest variety of BUTTONS.

A NICE LINE OF

Trimmed and Ready-Made Suits FOR LADIES.

We buy direct from the Manufacturers, Importers and Agents, and are prepared to sell for

THE LOWEST PRICES!

I. H. YEARGAN, PETTY & JONES.

may29-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL,

Wholesale and Retail

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

No. 15 Hargett Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A car load of New Crop CUBA MOLASSES just received.

Highest market prices paid for BEEVES.

Sole Agents for Raleigh No. 4 Plow.

Special Inducements offered to Merchants.

Consignments of Cotton and Produce Solicited.

may7 1y

M. T. NORRIS & CO.,

GROCERS and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Raleigh, N. C.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Patapsco Guano and Grange Mixture,
Stono and Cotton Plow,
Atlas Plow,
Planet, Jr., Horse Hoe and Iron age Cultivator.

We have in store and to arrive—
400 Bushels White Bolted Meal,
25,000 lbs. Bulk Clear Rib Sides,
1,000 Bushels White and Mixed Corn,
800 Bushels Best seed Oats,
500 Sacks and Barrels Family and Extra Flour,
40 Barrels Sugar—White and Yellow,
25 Bags Coffee,
3 Car Loads Molasses—New Crop Cuba, New Orleans and Sugar House Syrup,
100 Sacks Marshalls Liverpool Fine Salt,
25 Barrels Early Rose Potatoes,
1000 Bags Patapsco Guano,
50 Boxes Soap,
100 Kegs Nails,
And other goods necessary to make up a full stock.

All of the above goods we will sell cheap for cash, or on time, with satisfactory arrangements. Soliciting orders,

We are Respectully,

M. T. NORRIS & CO.

dec12-3m

W. C. McMACKIN,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

East end Citizens National Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consignments of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce solicited. Satisfactory sales guaranteed and prompt returns invariably made, for moderate commissions.

☞ Cotton Received also on Storage at Moderate Rates. ☜

Raleigh Daily Cotton Market Reports and the latest changes in New York and Liverpool Markets forwarded every day to patrons.

Refers to Raleigh National Bank and the business public of the city.

ON HAND:

A large invoice of MILBURN WAGONS for sale at $75 each; substantial work and warranted.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES at $80 to $100 each; workmanship and material guaranteed.

Flour, Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay Meal, Chops, Brown Stuff, North Carolina Hams, Sides and Shoulders in fact all kinds of Produce always in store. sept19 3m

FURNITURE!

JOHN T MORRIS

Formerly of W. H. Morris & Co., Successors to A. W. Fraps, Dealers in all Kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, Spring-Beds and Looking-Glasses. Fraps Old Stand, Corner of Fayetteville and Davie St., Corner below Yarborough Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

I have in store and to arrive, a nice collection of cheap and medium grade goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Bureaus at $6.50, $7.50 $8.50 and up to $10 &c. Good cotton top mattress $3.50 and $4.00 and all kinds of goods in proportion. Rep Lounges, $6.50, $7.50, and $9.00, carpet Lounges $8.50, and $10. Call and see me or write for prices of any kind of goods, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Remember the place and name,

may8 tf JOHN T. MORRIS.