The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, . August 7, ... 1879.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor

AGRICULTURE IN CHATHAM.

The RECORD is fully aware of the importance of the agricultural interests of this county, and with a due appreciation of their importance, will do all within its power towards their improvement. All of our people are directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture, upon the cultivation of the soil, for their support, and hence whatever will advance that interest will promote the common good. All will admit that our agricultural interests need improvement, that something must be done to produce a change, or our prosperity will continue to be retarded. This being so, we would suggest that our farmers lay their heads together, [illegible] advise and consult with each other, and make united and organized efforts. Let them form clubs in every township, and also a central club for the whole county. At the meetings of the township clubs, they could discuss all matters relating to the cultivation of their crops, compare their experiences, speak of their failures and successes, learn the latest improvements in all implements of husbandry, and in so many ways instruct each other. Much practical, substantial good could thus no doubt be accomplished. Why not then make the effort? In addition to the instruction to be derived at these meetings the farmers could thus have pleasant social re-unions, which could not fail to cultivate a kindly and neighborly feeling among them. Each township club could be represented in the county club, which latter might have general supervision of all the former, and the meetings of which would be held less frequently. When these clubs are organized and prove successful, then a county fair would doubtless be held every year, at which our county products would be exhibited and compared. Now, all of our farmers will no doubt admit the truth of all we have said, and agree that something of the kind ought be done—and yet not do it!

We repeat what the RECORD said last week, that it will not do for an agricultural people to consume more than they produce, and as such seems to be the condition of our Chatham farmers, they must make a change. They must either improve their methods of cultivation or change their crops; and doubtless both would be better. A man, in order to be successful in any business or occupation in these days must learn to be "up with the times," that is he must acquaint himself with and take advantage of all the latest improvements in that business in which he is engaged. This is an age of progress in all things, and of course if a man does not keep up he must fall behind. In order to be successful, in order to keep up with his profession, the lawyer must read all the new laws and acquaint himself with the latest decisions of the courts: the physician and surgeon must learn the latest and most improved modes and methods in the treatment of diseases, and must use the best instruments in his operations: and just so must the farmer cultivate the soil after the most approved methods and with the best implements. Farming or the cultivation of the soil, requires energy and intelligence just as any other business or pursuit in life. The farmer, who keeps posted as to the improved systems of husbandry, and who uses the best implements, must necessarily succeed better than he who scorns all these "new-fangled notions," and prefers to plod along in the old ruts, cultivating the soil on the system and using the same kind of implements that his fore-fathers did long years before him. The difference between these two is as great as that between the old stage coach and a Pullman palace car! And the race between them would be just as unequal. The farmer should intelligently study and learn the character of his soils, so as to be able to supply their needs. Every farmer knows that certain crops require a certain kind of soil, but he should also understand the chemical properties of that soil so as to know what it requires in order to successfully cultivate other crops. If the farmers of Chatham would organize themselves into clubs, as above suggested, we believe they would learn from each other, be of mutual assistance, and greatly promote their common good. Certainly such organizations could do no harm, and might do much good. What say you gentlemen? Do you not think it worth a trial? Will not some leading farmer in every neighborhood attempt to organize a club among his neighbors? If you approve of this suggestion, show it by carrying it out. If you do not approve of it, then suggest some better plan, and the columns of the RECORD are open for any and all suggestions that may tend to advance the agricultural interests of Chatham.

Prison Discipline.

The recent killing of the convict, Bennett, at the Sing Sing penitentiary in New York, has excited some discussion in the papers of that state as to the legality of the punishments inflicted in their prisons. This convict had been severely "paddled" for some breach of prison discipline, and soon thereafter he broke away from his keepers and at one time a general revolt was imminent. He finally agreed to surrender and resume his work if they would not again "paddle" him. The keepers refused to promise this and he made a dash to escape, when he was shot dead. This "paddling" is described as the severest and most degrading punishment that can be inflicted.

The blows are laid upon the convict's naked back by a thick leather paddle perforated with numerous small holes, the suction from which draws out the flesh of the poor creature, and causes intense pain. Such punishment is said to be of frequent occurrence in all Northern prisons, and yet those hypocrites denounce as a "relic of barbarism" the whipping post once used in the South. Delaware and Virginia are the only Southern States, where the whipping post still exists, and every time it is used a howl of indignation goes up all through the North, their illustrated papers give most piteous pictures of the scene, and their other papers mourn over the cruel barbarism still prevailing in our benighted land. And yet every day in some of their own prisons, secretly and screened from public notice, is some poor creature most cruelly "paddled," while a Physician stands by to ascertain how much punishment he can possibly endure and live!

For a breach of prison discipline they punish a convict as severely as we would for the original offence, for which he is imprisoned.

The Press Convention.

We earnestly hope that there will be a full attendance of our editorial brethren at the Press Convention, to be held at Beaufort on the 20th of this month. There certainly should be some organization existing among the members of the Press in this State. Our mutual interests demand it. There should be a unity of feeling and concert of action on matters of business among newspaper men, just as there is among other business men. The short lives of many of our papers, and the precarious existence eked out by many more, show that there is something wrong in the business management of the Press. Let us then meet together and try to remedy this. And above all let all the rules and regulations, that may be adopted, be rigidly enforced; and every violation of them be promptly punished.

The Mountain Tramps.

The four young students of the University, Messrs Spring, of Charlotte, Manning, of Chatham, Strange, of Wilmington and Battle, of Chapel Hill, who left Charlotte in June for a pedestrain trip through the mountains returned yesterday afternoon, after an absence of seven weeks. During that time they walked without counting little side excursions, fishing expeditions, &c., 533 miles. Starting at Icard station, on the Western North Carolina, from which point they went to Lenoir, and thence to Watauga and Mitchell, they made the entire circuit of the Blue Ridge, taking in all the prominent falls, peaks, &c, and finally landed at Toccoa Falls in Georgia, where they took the train for home. They were perfectly delighted with their trip, and each man thinks he would be willing to take it over again immediately. The party are much improved in health and were not detained an hour by sickness on the whole trip. The fastest time reported is eleven miles in two hours and twenty minutes over a rough mountain road.—Charlotte Observer.

Correspondence.

☞ WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST, BUT WE MUST INSIST ON A RESPONSIBLE NAME ACCOMPANYING EVERY ARTICLE, AND ALSO THAT IT BE WRITTEN PLAINLY AND ONLY ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. THE EDITOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS.☜

FOR THE RECORD.

BEAUMONT, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., July 2[illegible] 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I do not [illegible] you often with communications to your valuable paper, for two good reasons: First, it is very irksome for me to write: Second, something to present to your readers that would be of interest. I have been highly pleased with many articles from your good Chatham friends. I only regret that excellent pieces have been written over fictitious names, that the authors need not be ashamed to have given their genuine names. I like to know, when I see a good article, who wrote it. It may be well enough some times for correspondents to withhold their names from the public, for reasons best known to themselves. I do not propose a quarrel with any who has a pom de plume to write over, as well as I love to know who our Chatham writers are.

But, Mr. Editor, I am not writing on the subject that I intended, in this short letter. I recently, through the kindness of a friend, obtained a copy of Commissioner Polk's "Hand Book," which, by the way, is a very good work; it has a great deal of useful information in a condensed form, that makes the work very useful in North Carolina Statistics, and other short and valuable notes on various subjects and matters of interest to every North Carolinian, and reflects much credit upon our most excellent Commissioner. In looking over the book, I was a little surprised to see the amount of cotton raised in North Carolina; the quantity is greater than I supposed it to be; the reports show that the amount runs up nearly to one hundred and seventy thousand bales. Taking into consideration that the greater portion of our State raises as a leading crop the cereals it makes the cotton crop a large item, and might be made very profitable to North Carolina, if enterprising capitalists would manufacture this vast amount at home instead of sending it abroad to have it spun and wove into cloth at heavy cost of transportation each way, having to purchase it on its return, makes it pay over the shoulder. It is somewhat strange that men who have capital do not engage in the manufacture of cotton; it pays well when properly managed. I know it has paid enterprising men well in the past, and always will pay. Cotton fabrics will always be used as wearing apparel, probably for all time to come, and will always pay the manufacturer. Cotton can be raised in North Carolina, manufactured in Manchester, England, and returned, and pays. Massachusetts lives on Southern cotton to a great extent, they make the manufacturing profitable and it really seems strange that our own people, who have money do not engage in spinning and weaving cotton. We see that enterprising men in other portions of the State who have made the manufacturing of cotton a business have grown rich thereon, and have been of material advantage to the building up their counties. We make cotton enough in Chatham to run nine thousand spindles the year round, and if it was spun and woven at home, it would considerably advance the interest of our whole people. We have the water power in abundance in our county and State, more probably than will be realized for a long time to come. Many good water powers are almost useless, men have spent largely improving them for milling purposes which does not in many instances make enough toll to pay a good Miller if he got it all, yet men will build mills and spend money that cannot pay. If a few would form themselves into a company, improve some good water power and start only five hundred spindles they could make the thing pay three or four times better than mill property. Some persons say they cannot raise money to do anything. That is all a mistake. When men want a threshing machine, cane mill, or anything of the kind it is no trouble to get it; and if a few energetic men would put their capital together and go to manufacturing, then they will be worth something to themselves and country. We have the advantage in this matter if we would just take hold. We have the water power, building material, can raise the cotton, living is cheap, a healthy climate, and many young boys and girls who have to work for a living. The factory would suit them so much better than the drudgery of agriculture.

Look, for a moment, at Alamance county, and see what a few enterprising men have done for themselves and county. She stands at the head of the list in number of spindles, being ahead of any other county in the state. We have the advantage over her, for we make cotton and she does not. The higher grades of manufacturing goods is rapidly on the increase in the North and New England States, consequently excellent lots of machinery are set aside to make room for machinery adapted to the work to be done. This machinery in many instances, would run a long time, and do as good work on course fabrics as any machinery, and in many instances would suit this country as well as most that is in it, and would pay if managed well. Many such lots could be bought at low figures and on accommodating terms, and would enable companies to start with comparative light cost, and enable them to soon do better. I do hope to see a spirit of enterprise among our people. Farming will not make you much money, in many instances, it is hard to make both ends meet, while manufacturing always brings wealth when properly managed. Our people must change their base and make more of our goods, and more at home, and live within our resources, or times will always be hard and money scarce. I will close this crude article, and will try to do better next time.

JOHN A. PEAM.

FOR THE RECORD.

MR. EDITOR:

I have often tried to imagine what would be the condition of the human family without hope in the world, and have never been able to delineate or to arrive at any imaginable conclusion. But these are enlightened days and every rising sun has brought new visions of explanations, definitions, and illustrations, until one can now stand and with a glance see confronting him (with holy horror) the very picture of a people without hope. —A county government with imperious power, an assessment the most unreasonable in the annals of Chatham, a five thousand dollar jail, a five thousand dollar bridge and a committee to examine the court house peradventure some place may be found to tack on a five thousand dollar note. A blasting drought and sorry crops, the poor farmers can scarcely live and feed their families, yet for them to pay a five thousand dollar tax is nothing more than a jolly joke or a funny quotation from "Sam Slick" "Paige Familie" or "Maj Jones" in the enlightened circles of the Bero. Can the working people of this county but wish for some noble old lady to call up the body of the patriotic Pitt to announce the future doom of the present dictators of her once loved county. "Big fish swallow little ones." Haw River has made a tremendous grasp and the little but manly North East creek has coiled. The great Leviathan is spouting and the little fishes with fear are slipping in the mud. I have not seen a man, white or black, democrat, or radical who did not express a strong protest against such a lavish and unnecessary expenditure of the hard earned money of the poor honest farmers of Chatham, but these protestations are all in vain. The voice of the people seem to be nothing more than impertinance in official quarters.

The bridge across North East creek was, but is not. It could have been repaired for thirty or forty dollars and is perhaps of as great necessity as the five thousand dollar ones, but some may say the committees are exhausted, if so we suggest a little bigger pay.

Ah, well, there's visions of something more than an apparition in the future. More Anon.

VEX.

FOR THE RECORD.

OSGOOD, N. C., Aug. 2nd, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—There is a man living near Osgood that has a wooden leg, and can do anything that almost any man can do. He can drive an ox cart and haul as many logs as any man. He is working at a saw-mill. He has a family, having married a widow with four children, who is his first cousin. His brother married his wife's daughter, which makes his brother his son-in-law, and rather mixes the degrees of kinship existing in the two families. The son-in-law and brother has a son by his wife, and it would be a puzzle to trace out this infant's relationship to the rest of the families. Yours,

A. H. S.

FOR THE RECORD.

MR. EDITOR:—Please find space in your columns for this short insertion. I am going to say a few words concerning your valuable paper. I don't think I could get along without the CHATHAM RECORD. It gives as much good reading matter as any paper published in the State. I have been one of your subscribers ever since last November. I hope the children will take delight in reading their county paper, and keep it up for the next generation. You can hear what is going on in the county and State, every week.

Respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Murder.

Deputy Sheriff Wm. Suttle, of Rutherford county, summoned a posse of men last Sunday night for the purpose of arresting two negroes who had stolen some horses in South Carolina, and who were at that time hiding around the village of Burnt Chimney. While the officer and his men were attempting to arrest the horse thieves, they commenced cutting and shooting. Mr. John Battler, a very worthy citizen, was shot, from the effects of which he died very soon afterwards, and some others of the party were slightly wounded by the negroes. The officers returned the fire and a general fight ensued, which resulted in one of the negroes receiving several wounds before their capture. The negroes are now in jail at Rutherfordton.—Charlotte Observer.

If functional Torpor of the Liver exists, the elements of the Bile will remain in the blood, vitiating that fluid and inducing many Skin Diseases. Dr. Ball's Balmmore Pills are a most reliable Liver Regulator. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

A Curious Contest.

At No 23 West Third street, in the hallway, is a quaint looking wheelbarrow, marked "From San Francisco to New York." This little vehicle has a story, and is regarded with considerable interest by pedestrians. Last year Lyman Potter wheeled a barrow from Albany to San Francisco, arriving in the latter place in October last. He challenged any one to wheel against him on the return for a purse of $1,500, the route to be by way of San Jose, Virginia City, Reno, Ogden, Cheyenne, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Elmira and Albany to this city. The ferries were to be crossed and the wheelbarrow was to be trundled the entire distance. This challenge was accepted by Mr. Leon Pierre Federmeyer, and the return journey was begun on the 4th of December, 1878. Mr. Federmeyer is a Frenchman and forty-one years of age. The wheelbarrow weighs 133 pounds and the wheeler about the same. He arrived in this city at five o'clock yesterday morning, having accomplished the distance from San Francisco in seven months and sixteen days. The start was made at a quarter to four o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th of December. Both men started together. On the first day they made six miles. They were cheered on their journey by parties of spectators, and at Santa Clara doubts were expressed by those who saw them as to their ability to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It was half-past four o'clock P. M. on the 22d when they crossed the California State line and entered Nevada. Virginia City was reached at six P. M. on the 24th. The Frenchman arrived at Battle Mountain January 12, ahead of Potter, who began to show signs of weakness. For the next few days they struggled through the mountains. It snowed frequently and on the 15th the thermometer was sixteen degrees below zero. On the 17th Federmeyer says that Potter was a little weak and sleepy, and on the 16th saw nothing of him. On the 11th of April he reached Kansas City and made arrangements there for a walking match. He left there on the 20th. Reached Jefferson City on the 30th of April and St. Louis on the 8th of May. Left St. Louis on the 10th and arrived at Cincinnati on the 26th of May, and was received by a number of reporters, who nearly talked him to death. Pittsburg was reached on the 17th and a month later he was in Albany. He arrived in this city yesterday morning.—New York Herald.

The Yellow Fever Camp.

The camp is beautifully located on a high ridge, six miles south of Memphis. There are 300 tents erected, nearly all of which are occupied. The tents have been arranged with a view to the comfort of the occupants, those for families being separated from the others by a wide avenue, called Corcoran avenue, in honor of W. W. Corcoran, the wealthy banker of Washington, D. C., who lately sent $2,000 to the authorities to be used in depopulating the city and sending the inhabitants to a place of security from the pestilence. There is in course of erection at the camp a large hospital, which will be complete in every detail and in which the sick will feel the conveniences of a metropolitan institution. Dr. W. E. Rogers is the surgeon general in charge, assisted by Dr. J. B. Abercrombie. Sinks have been dug in which all slops are thrown and covered over with fresh dirt. Several large springs of pure water adjoin the camp. A deep ravine separates Camp Marks from another ridge, on which is to be erected another camp especially for the blacks, and which will be known as Camp Douglass, in honor of Fred Douglass. Mr. F. M. Robbins is clerk in charge of the camp, and is assisted by O. M. Tufts.

Flour, bacon, meal, bread, coffee, tea, sugar, rice, crackers, potatoes, salt, and soap are furnished all who seek refuge there. The train which conveyed the party this afternoon, and which will run daily to the camp, is in charge of Mike Carrigan, the road master, and Albert Jehler, engineer—neither of whom have had the fever, but faithfully stood to their posts during the terrible epidemic last year. Of the 200 now in camp not exceeding a dozen are colored. But it is expected, when the masses of the negroes become satisfied that provisions are to be furnished only to those who go to camp, they, too, will follow the course of the whites.

Those who had the fever during previous epidemics were thought to have immunity from the disease until to-day, when it became known that Samuel Hatcher, who is dying with the fever, had a severe case last year, and had a typical case in 1873. This goes to prove that no theories hold good so far as yellow fever is concerned. Every one advanced by the most learned physicians have been upturned to date.—N.Y. Herald.

Good Wheat Crops.

Daniel Rominger, tenant on H. W. Fries' plantation at Clemmonsville, Davidson county, threshed out 615 from 42 bushels sown,—nearly 15 to 1. Weight of wheat to the bushel, 62 lbs. This is good farming, and goes far to prove that this section of North Carolina is capable of producing to advantage two great cereals, wheat and corn, as well as fine tobacco and in fact all farm products can be grown with profit, if properly managed.—Salem Press.

Refugees Released.

NEW YORK, July 30.—All Memphis refugees sent to quarantine by the board of health last week were discharged to day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

White Goods!

White Piques, Striped, Figured, and Checked,

SOMETHING SPECIAL.

SATIN STRIPE LACE PIQUE

Very Pretty and Very Cheap.

4-4 VICTORIA LAWNS,

SOFT FINISH NAINSOOKS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS

That cannot be Equalled for the money in this market.

—A FULL LINE OF—

Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths, Towels, Gloves, Hosiery, Mats, Colored Table Damask.

—A GREAT BARGAIN IS—

4-4 Bleached Cotton at 8c by the Piece, as Good as Fruit of Loom, or Lonsdale.

Edgings, Insertion and Laces,

A SPECIALITY WITH US.

PERTHSHIRE LAWNS, 6¼ CTS.

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

6½c to $1.50 a yard.

YEARGAN, PETTY & JONES,

AGENTS FOR

Clarks Mile End Spool Cotton,

jy10-tf Raleigh, N. C.

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 Boyden Gaiter can't be excelled, for style, comfort, and Durability. I have ALL STYLES—both high and low cut—in Boyden, J. S. Turner, Charles Heiser, and T. Mills also beautiful Button Kids and New Port Ties, for Ladies' Summer wear.

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

J. P. COTTON,

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:

60,000 lbs Timothy and Clover Hay,
10,000 lbs Bulk C. R. Sides,
700 bbls White and Yellow Corn,
400 bbls White Belted Meal,
200 bbls Patent and Family Flour,
200 gals Syrup and Molasses,
[illegible] bbls Herring, Mackerel and Mullets,
200 lbs Connecticut Hams,
16,000 lbs Ship Stuff and Bran,
10,000 lbs White and Yellow Sugars,
200 [illegible] Baking Powders,
Choice Java Coffees,
Extra Pelican and Messina Lemons,
Red and Yellow Bananas,
Fresh Baltimore Cocoanuts,
New Turkish Prunes,
Choice Bulwin Apples,
Choice Patras Currants,
Mixed and Plain Candies,
English and American Dairy Cheese,
Potted Tongue, Turkey and Duck,
Imported and Domestic Catsups and Sauces,
Smoked, Roasting and Chipping Beef,
Graham Flour,
Imported and Domestic Oatmeal,
Sago, Tapioca and Farina,
Cracked and Crushed Wheat,
Rice, Flour and Corn Starch,
Nelson & Cox's Gelatin,
Imperial Granum & Mill's Food,
Canned Pie Fruits,
Preserves and Jellies,
Chocolate and Cocoa,
Fresh and Desiccated Cocoanut,
Imported and American Mustards.

—ALSO:—

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

Navy and Plain Chewing Tobacco, from 38c to 75c per lb., in small packages put up for retail trade.

If you wish anything in Heavy or Fancy Grocery Line, send to us for Catalogue and Price list.

☞ Samples by mail or otherwise when requested. may-tf

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Briggs Building, Raleigh, N. C.

HARDWARE.

WAGON AND BUGGY MATERIAL,

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

Steam-Engines, Belting,

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER AND

MILL SUPPLIES.

Correspondence solicited.

dec1-6m

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANVILLE, N. C.

The 71st Session begins July 30th, 1879.

Arrangements have been made by which a limited number of young men with small means can "MESS" at $7 per month.

Board, with furnished room REDUCED to $12 per month. Tuition to $50 per session.

For particulars, address

jy12-2m MAJ. R. BINGHAM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. WALKER HANKS,

—OF—

CHATHAM COUNTY,

—WITH—

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.

Wagon and Buggy Material,

STEAM ENGINES,

Leather and Rubber Belting,

Paints, Oils, &c.

Largest Stock in No. Ca.

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M. T. NORRIS & CO.,

GROCERS and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Raleigh, N. C.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Patapsco Guano and Grange Mixture,
Stonewall 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 Rust proof 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 Respectfully,

M. T. NORRIS & CO.

dec12-3m

W. C. McMACKIN

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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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

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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.

H. MAHLER,

dec19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Steamboat Notice:

The boats of the Express Steamboat Company will run as follows from 10th of April until further notice:

Steamer D. MURCHISON, Capt. Alonza Garrison, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Steamer WAVE, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock A. M., and Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Western Railroad at Fayetteville on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

J. P. WILLIAMS & CO

Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

jan30-tf