The Chatham Record.

THURSDAY, November 20, 1879.

H A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.

We had the pleasure of attending, on Thursday and Friday of last week, the seventeenth annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, a brief account of which may not be uninteresting to many of our readers.

Arriving at Egypt about the dawn of day Thursday morning after a starlight ride up and down the innumerable hills on the road to that place, we found quite a number of our countymen and fair county-women already arrived and impatiently awaiting, at so unseasonable an hour, the approach of the train that would soon carry us all to "Town," as Fayetteville is still called by many of our older citizens, for years ago this ancient place was the only town ever visited by them. Soon the shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard and in a few moments the rattling, rumbling noise of the cars nearer and nearer came, and then the train dashed up and the excursionists began pouring in, each seeming determined to get the first seat, until all were seated and away we went towards Sanford, where large accessions were made to our number, and at various other stations crowds poured in until all the coaches were filled to overflowing. We met many of our fellow-Chathamites, who had boarded the train at the Gulf, from the northern and western portions of the county, among them some of our best farmers and most substantial citizens. Thanks to the good management of that most efficient Conductor, Capt. David Jones, we arrived "on time" without any mishap at our journey's end, and in a moment hundreds of happy excursionists were thronging the streets of "old Fayette" bent on a day of pleasure. There was the steady old farmer, near him was some rollicking youth, and there again might be seen the timid maiden and her happy beau, all in pursuit of the same object—a day of pleasure—to be enjoyed however in different ways.

The first sounds to greet the ear were the stirring notes of a brass band playing in front of the Fayetteville Hotel. Of course this was an attraction not to be resisted, and soon a large crowd was collected, and then the procession took up its line of march to the Fair Grounds, escorting in a carriage the distinguished visitors, Gov. Jarvis, Col. Polk, and Col. Johnson, of Charlotte, who had been invited to deliver the Annual Address. Soon after their arrival upon the grounds Col. Johnson delivered his address, which was heard with close attention by the large crowd and reflected great credit upon that accomplished gentleman, and abounded in much valuable information and sensible advice to our farmers. Upon the conclusion of his remarks loud calls were made in turn for Gov. Jarvis and Col. Polk, both of whom responded in short, stirring speeches that were greatly applauded. Speech-making being over, the crowd dispersed over the grounds and in the buildings to see the articles on exhibition. Of course our first object was to inspect the handiword of the ladies, and so we went through

FLORAL HALL,

where was exhibited in great profusion and endless variety the contributions of their skill and taste. There were beautiful specimens of crocheted work, embroidery, lace, cruel and bead-work. We shall not attempt to make invidious distinctions, where all were so creditable. There were nice, warm, home-made blankets, bolts of home-spun jeans, quilts and counterpanes of beautiful design and excellent workmanship, delicately made fish-scale jewelry, and exquisite artificial flowers. There were some remarkable specimens of penmanship by a boy only fourteen years old, and the map of the State executed by a son of that eminent Divine, Rev. N. B. Cobb, is an extraordinary production, containing a vast amount of information about the history, geography and resources of North Carolina.

AGRICULTURAL HALL

was well filled with the products of the farm, and showed what a good system of husbandry could produce. The exhibit of corn, wheat oats, cotton, peas, meal, flour, potatoes (both Irish and sweet), cabbages, turnips &c was remarkably good, and was we think superior to the exhibit of similar articles at the State Fair. There were several stalks of collards so large that we gravely asked if they were placed out for shade trees! We really did not know that the people of Cumberland were such excellent farmers, or that her sandy soil could produce such cereal or root crops. The exhibits made by the ladies and farmers of Cumberland in the Floral and Agricultural Halls were exceedingly creditable to them, and would alone have made a very fair a success. But outside of these two halls the exhibit was not very good. In the

CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT,

the articles exhibited were not so numerous nor of so good a quality as last year, though the array of cakes, preserves, pickles, bread, biscuit, baked meats etc was very appetizing.

THE STOCK

was rather inferior in quality and few in numbers, and we hope that this important department will hereafter receive more attention.

There was but little racing, and not very rapid at that. The Glass ball shooting attracted some attention and many excellent marksmen contested, the successful one breaking 16 balls in 18 shots.

Upon the whole the fair was a success though probably not as much so as last year either in the articles exhibited or the number of persons in attendance, which latter may be due to the increased price of admission. We therefore congratulate the officers of the Society and the people of Cumberland upon their Fair, which we think was highly creditable, but which of course can be made still more so. Visitors should bear in mind that this was simply a county fair, and with but few exceptions all the articles exhibited were from Cumberland county, and it is for they criticise too closely what they saw, let them return to their own counties and do better—if they can!

We regret that the citizens of this county did not send more articles to help out their Cumberland neighbors. We were pleased to notice, however, that Chatham was well represented in what she did exhibit. There was Mr. W. A. Nash with his celebrated fowls, Messrs Perry & Lindley with their fruit, and Hugh W. Peoples Esq. with his lard and hams, all of whom received premiums for their fine exhibits. In fact after seeing the exhibits made by Chatham people at the State Fair and the Cumberland Fair, we are fully satisfied that Chatham county can and ought to have an annual fair at her own. If our people would only interest themselves in the matter we could get up as creditable a fair as any county in the State. Then why not make the effort?

The great drawback we could say damper to the pleasure of the Fair was the extremely warm weather and the stifling dust. On Friday night the young folks had a grand ball, where the lovers of the Terpsichorean art indulged in the giddy mazes of the dance, but of which we cannot give an account, as we took our departure on the train that afternoon in company with a large number of other tired, dusty and sleepy excursionists, who beguiled in the best way they could the exceedingly tedious ride.

In conclusion we extend to the Cumberland County Agricultural Society our best wishes for continued success, and may all counties organize similar societies and be enabled to hold as creditable annual fairs!

Grant Egged.

We see it stated in some paper that while Gen. Grant was recently making a speech at Galesburg, Illinois, some eggs were thrown at him, one striking him on the head. Such an outrage on decency and so gross an insult upon one who has held so exalted a position could have been perpetrated only by some base wretch of the vilest character, and will receive the condemnation of all good citizens. We are very glad it did not occur in some Southern State for it would then have been heralded abroad as a sample of "plantation manners," or a proof of our rebellious spirit. It seems very strange that, after he had been honored with every mark of respect in all the civilized countrys of Europe and Asia, he should have been so insulted in his own country and in his own State.

We are as much opposed to Gen. Grant as it is possible to be, having opposed him in arms until the Surrender at Appomattox, and again by pen, voice and vote in 1868 and 1872, but when such an unprovoked and indecent insult is offered him, we would be lost to all sense of manly honor if we did not denounce it, and in doing so we feel assured that we express the feelings of the Southern soldiers who fought against him and the democrats who voted against him.

A Narrow Escape.

The steamer, Arizona, left New York on the 4th for Liverpool, with 300 passengers, and when near the New Foundland banks, on the night of the 7th, suddenly ran against an iceberg which she was coming at the rate of fifteen miles an hour—and yet not a life was lost. Here are the particulars:

"Without a moment's warning, and before any one could realize what had occurred, a terrible crash was heard. The bulk of the steamer shook as though every rivet had burst asunder, and the ladies and gentlemen were hurled from their seats and cut sprawling on the floor. A species of terror seized on many of the ladies, but the majority displayed wonderful coolness and self-possession. One lady friend and others scolded hysterically, but they were soon joined by husbands and friends, who, seizing shawls and wraps, hurried their fair charges to the deck. A dozen others were hurled from their seats, and those who remained on their feet made a wild rush for escape to the deck by the door. The Prostrate were trampled on, and several received quite serious contusions. A sudden panic had seized upon the men who, a few moments before, had been engaged in a friendly banter. Fortunately, a few retained their self-possession, and moved vociferous but steady entreaties to quell the appalled terrified multitude. This appeal to their manhood was effective, and the panic ceased almost as suddenly as it had begun.

The sight that met the passengers' eyes was well calculated to chill the warmest heart. Towering above the [illegible] was a huge looking iceberg, [illegible] the vessel struck it full [illegible] the ice. It [illegible] the ship's side, and it was thought by many that one of these would topple over and crush the frail craft to a shapeless mass. In these moments of suspense time hung heavily on many. The delighted sailors of the vessel, I learned the bridge, and thinking only of their own safety, set to work to launch one of the boats. Many of these men wept in abject terror; another vessel dimly seen through the mist fright and panic-stricken, that the ship was [illegible] Fortunately, however, the passengers too well persuaded the captain, for the steamer on striking the iceberg listed heavily to starboard and sailed swiftly forward, creating the impression that she was settling at the bows, which, broken and twisted, no longer offered a barrier to the rushing water which rapidly filled the forepeak. Between the passengers and destruction there stood only the slight barrier formed by the collision bulkhead, but at first it was impossible to tell whether it had not also been driven in. Should it prove so, all on board the Arizona were doomed to death. A hasty examination revealed the fact that the bulkhead had not given away and that the forehold was free from water. About two then I went and the first officer informed me that we had struck the iceberg in the fog. When he made his report it was announced that the ship would lay to for the night and that in the morning necessaries would be taken to repair the damage. Subsequently, on consultation with Mr. Guion, one of the owners, who with several members of his family, was on board, it was decided to make for St. John's, Newfoundland, the nearest port of refuge. This news was joyfully received, as there was strong apprehension that the shattered vessel might founder. Even the children were willing to walk.

As soon as the excitement had become somewhat quieted, the passengers assembled in the saloon, and at the suggestion of the Rev. J. M. Ross, all knelt in prayer to return thanks for their deliverance from imminent death. All joined in the hymn "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," with a deep and earnest fervor. During the remainder of the night very few persons retired to rest, but kept watch in the saloon till, worn out by fatigue, they dropped asleep upon the seats. The weather continued perfectly calm, and the disabled ship made good headway towards St. John's arriving there in safety."

Congressman Arrested.

For some time past it has been known that Mr Voorhis, a Republican Congressman from New Jersey, was in trouble arising from irregularities connected with the business of a bank, of which he had been President. Lately he has been arrested. The question is shall he resign? It is a matter of political moment, because the Democratic majority in the House is small, and as his district is largely Democratic, his successor would be a Democrat. This also would give the Democrats a majority in the New Jersey delegation, and secure the vote of that State in case the Presidential election is thrown into the House. Mr. Voorhis and the Radicals can now say prayerfully: "Lead us not into temptation."—Observer.

Mrs. Pott's Suicidal Attempt.

Mrs. Mattie Potts, who recently completed her walk from Philadelphia to New Orleans and return, attempted to commit suicide on the night of the 12th, by placing her head upon the railroad track. She was observed in time and her suicidal purpose frustrated. Letters were found upon her stating amongst other things, that poverty and failure to find employment led her to the act.

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 ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. THE EDITOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS ☜

FOR THE RECORD.

LEMELLYN Nov. 13th, 1879.

EDITOR RECORD:—

"On Lone's eternal camping ground,
Their dead lie thick as spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the gallant dead."

The other day I paid a visit to the grave of one of Chatham's bravest soldiers; but whose soldier's life was cut short. I had heard that the loving father had inscribed upon the cold marble the number of shots fired by his soldier boy in his first and last battle. Knowing the man, I had not the slightest doubt but that tombstone would fix truthfully the great effort which Col Fisher made against Rickett's Battery, or as it is commonly called Sherman's Battery "a longer fire than I had supposed we had given Rickett and the New York Fire zouaves, or the 'Red Breeches Brigade' as they are commonly called. The grave is clearly tended; but no hands have planted flowers. The family burying ground of the Beavers family is neatly enclosed and decently kept.

On the stone is the following epitaph:

"In memory of James S. Beavers, born June 16th, 1834. Died in camp at Manassas Jan. 3, 1862. Aged 27 years 6 months, and 15 days. He joined the Missionary Baptist church August 23rd 1855, was excommunicated from the fellowship of church at Mt. Pisgah, October 20 1861, for opposing white and colored equality in the Church.

A member of Co. I 6th N. C. S. T., he was present at the battle of Manassas, July 21, and escaped unhurt after firing 3 rounds at the enemy. He lived and suffered all the hardships of a soldier's life until his death; then died his fathers' God to meet."

Col. Fisher was suddenly arrested by Ricketts Battery which at that time was their extreme right, on the plateau of the Henry House. He did not what he sought to have done, halted, faced to rear, poured into them a point blank fire completely silencing the battery. Rickett did not fire a shot at Col. Fisher's Regiment; he was so close to them at the front of the line, that the guns had to be depressed so as to rake the regiment. Before this could be done, the murderous volleys of Cos. C I. and F. left to right had swept away gunners and horses. It never fired another shot nor turned a wheel that day. It was born in doubt emphatically. The infantry line was first staggered, then began to waver, and slowly and stubbornly to fall back. Here Col. Fisher gave the order to retreat for which he has been so unjustly censured by those who know nothing about what they are talking of. It took definite shape in the infamous report of Lt. Col. Lightfoot, who was puzzled, from his stand point, to know why Fisher did not advance. It was not from any fire or force on his front, that Fisher ordered a hasty retreat. Nothing pressed him there that he could not have swept away at that time with ease. Indeed he was victorious, and had but to advance and retake the long contested plateau of the Henry House.

Ricketts Battery, I have said was at that moment their extreme right; they were flushed with victory; their huzzas had been constantly heard all morning; Fisher's 3 rounds of musketry gave them their first check and completely disentitled the splendid battery, just as it had unlimbered for action on the commanding and pivotal point. Victory was theirs; suddenly it was Fisher's, and as suddenly deserted him. Such are the rapidly shifting scenes of battle.

Fisher's Regiment at the time it confronted Ricketts Battery was the extreme left of the Confederate line; and the splendidly conceived manœuvres of the Federals to extend their line to the right, and out flank the Confederates was being rapidly and brilliantly executed. The Federal manœuvre was being as rapidly and as brilliantly checkmated by the Confederates. Early, with his Brigade was making his celebrated movement from the extreme right to the extreme left to turn completely the right flank of the Federals which he did just after Kirby Smith had successfully met the surviving victorious columns. Early could never have succeeded if Smith had not done just what he did do. Guided by the sound of the firing, Kirby Smith had stopped the train, and marched at once to connect with the extreme left.

He was first taken for the enemy. On his arrival, victory was theirs; but this changed the tide; immediately after him, Early had finished his long march from right to left and turned completely their right flank.

It was this outflanking manœuvre of the Federals that forced Fisher some time before Smith's arrival to retreat precipitately. In extending their line to the right, a strong, fresh, regiment emerged from the Sudley road completely outflanking Fisher's Regiment. He extricated his Regiment by retreating; and afterwards in passing over the very ground on which this Regiment held at this time, but after in the Sudley road Fisher fell shot through the head. He was not killed as generally supposed in front of Ricketts Battery; but afterwards and to the right of the battery. While Kirby Smith and Early were executing the counter flank movement, a general advance against their whole line was ordered; especially their centre on the plateau of the Henry House. They were forced over the plateau into the Sudley road; in driving them from this road Fisher he loved and lamented by his men, met the hero's death. There were no organized commands; it was a brave, gallant mob. They were forced from the road; Kirby Smith pushed them hotly; Early had completely turned their right flank: his guns sounded only victory. The rest is easily told; an attempted rally on the part of the enemy: rout and disaster.

The science of the battle of Manassas is simple; the Federals tried to to turn the left flank of the Confederates; This was successfully met by the Confederates in turning the Federal right. But where are the great merits of Fisher and his Regiment? Answer. Fisher's Regiment successfully checked the enemy so as to make it possible for Kirby Smith or some one else to come up. Smith did come; who held them in check, till Early completely turned their flank. This is the chain of fortunate circumstances, and this the bright and enduring link of Fisher and his Regiment. Cons F. Fisher, E. Kirby Smith, Jubal A. Early, these three were the pivots, the slender pivots on which victory wavered. Had either failed, the tide of battle had been otherwise. It was in the final contest at the central plateau of the Henry House, when Smith and Early had opened on their right flank that the chorus of battle rose to its grandest swell. In that terrible struggle, Francis S. Bartow, Clark F. Fisher, and Barnard E. Bee all fell; uniting the famous triangle of the field. There from Gen. Bee our Brigadier, T. J. Jackson was baptized in battle as "Stonewall". After the battle a cedar post was erected to mark the spot where Bee fell, with masonic emblems upon it. Over them rolled artillery broken muskets and dismounted guns, the square compass, and the emblems of fraternal love, from their lofty place on the cedar post, looked down, in grim contempt, upon the strewn emblems of fraternal strife. A similar one was erected to mark the spot where Fisher received the fatal ball, while the Georgians erected a beautiful white marble shaft where Bartow fell. Every body carried pieces from the posts of Bee and Fisher, and at the battle of second Manassas, only a few small stones marked their death places. Two large rocks marked the site of Bartow's shaft.

These scattered stones were again heaped together. The gallant dead do not, do their dying and resting places be forgotten.

In the ever memorable struggle for Southern Independence, North Carolina arms shed imperishable lustre upon the American name. Gallant among the most gallant; brave among the bravest; most enduring among the enduring, with the cold points of their bayonets, they scrawled their military glory upon the vault of the heavens, and lit it up by the glare of their muskets and artillery, to be read by all men in all ages while heroism shall be admired.

Y.

Thanksgiving Day.

The President of the United States and the Governor of this State have issued proclamations, setting apart next Thursday, the 27th, as a day of public thanksgiving. We would call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Governor's proclamation:

"And in order for its proper observance I request the people on that day to close up their places of business, and abandoning all secular pursuits to attend their respective places of Divine worship to return thanks to the Great Ruler of individuals and nations for the peace and tranquility which we have enjoyed; for the exemption from pestilence and disease which He has given us; for the kind and friendly relations that have existed among all classes of our citizens; for the general and growing prosperity that has pervaded the whole State, and for all His varied blessings bestowed upon us, and to invoke a continuance of His watchful care and protection over us during the coming year. And while it will be becoming on that day to remember the widow and the orphan, and the poor and needy everywhere among us, and to minister to their wants, I especially commend to the prayers and gifts of the people the orphans in the Asylum at Oxford, who are now dependent for a support solely upon the charity of the people, the State appropriation for that purpose being entirely exhausted."

Post Office Statistics.

The report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, shows that the receipts of the department for the year ended June 30, were $761,463 more than those of the preceding year, and about $1,000,000 more than the estimate, a result attributed to the revival of business. The sales of stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to $769,482 more than in the preceding year, and $2,387,539 more than in 1877. It is estimated that a greatly increased number of stamps, &c., will be required for next year. The total issue of postage stamps, cards and envelopes aggregated over 1,222,000,000 in number, and $29,500,000 in value.

Deservedly popular. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for it never fails to cure a Cough. Physicians recommend it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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Our Store is at corner of Hillsboro' & Boylan, right in the way of wagons coming from Chatham. Give us a call! oct30-6m

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The Largest, Heaviest, Best and Cheapest!
Every One Warranted!
Always on hand, a FULL STOCK of
Hardware, Tinware, Heating Stoves, Crockery, Lamps, Shovels, Hoes, Guns, Powder and Shot, and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
of ALL KINDS.
J. C. S. LUMSDEN,
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CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
EAST MARKET, WILMINGTON STREET,
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In order to do their customers justice they have enlarged their warehouse, and have added a large stock of
HEAVY GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Bagging and Ties, Tobacco, Snuff, Sole and Upper Leather, Fish, Molasses—all grades Bulk Meat, N. C. Bacon, &c., &c.
—We Have to Arrive:—
[illegible]
sep25-3m

The Pearl Shirt!
[illegible]
Price, $1.125.
For sale by
JOS. P. CULLEY,
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Hand Made Boots and Shoes, Hats and Ready-Made Clothing.
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The Largest Stock in the State:
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,
can be found at
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BOOK STORE,
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All Prices Low.
[illegible]

T. K. BRIGGS & SONS,
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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.
dec4-3m

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 Rough C. R. Sides,
500 bus White and Yellow Corn,
400 bus White Rolled Meal,
200 bbls Extra and Family Flour,
2,000 gals Syrup and Molasses,
100 bbls Herring, Mackerel and Mullets,
2,000 lbs Cankered Hams,
[illegible]
10,000 lbs White and Yellow Sugar,
200 doz Baking Powders,
Choice Messina Oranges,
Extra Palermo and Messina Lemons,
Red and Yellow Bananas,
Fresh Bunch Cocoanuts,
New English Walnuts,
Choice Bakers Chocolate,
Mixed and Plain Pickles,
English and American Cheese,
Potted Tongue, Turkey and Duck,
Imported and Domestic Catsup and Sauces,
Smoked, Broiling and Chipping Beef,
Graham Flour,
Imported and Domestic Oatmeal,
Sago, Tapioca and Farina,
Crocked and Crashed Wheat,
Rice, Flour and Corn Starch,
Nelson & Cox's Gelatine,
Imperial Grannum Milk Food,
Canned Ripe Fruits,
Preserves and Jellies,
Chocolate and Cocoa,
Fresh and Desiccated Cocoanut,
Imported and American Mustards,
—Also,—
A fine line of Imported and American Cigars, rating in price from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per 100.
Navy and Plain Chewing Tobacco, from 20c 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 8tf

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RALEIGH, N. C.,
Are now exhibiting and offering for sale, to all their
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LATEST NOVELTIES
—OF—
FOREIGN
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Comprising
Dry Goods, Woolens, Carpets, Housekeeping Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Hosiery, Cloaks, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Edgings and Dress Goods,
in such variety, quality and prices as will merit the attention and inspection of all close buyers.

ATTENTION,
Farmers, Merchants, and Ginners!
Having moved into my NEW STORE in Wilmington Street, near Martin, where I have room to fill the few orders my old friends, and the good people of Chatham, I will be glad to have them call and see me, when they come to Raleigh.
AS A SELLER OF COTTON,
I rank the market of the Capital City, and sell it wherever ordered, on the day sold, or stored with me, for the highest market price, as shown by the Telegraph, and make no charge for storage.
I HAVE IN STOCK AND ARRIVING:
[illegible]
—ALSO A FULL STOCK OF—
Bulk Meat, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Meal, Corn &c., &c.,
All of which I will sell upon as LIBERAL TERMS as can be had anywhere.
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No. 6, Wilmington Street,
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CHATHAM COUNTY,
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JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,
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—DEALERS IN—
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EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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We have in store and to arrive—
400 bushels White Rolled Meal,
25,000 lbs. Bulk Clear Rib Sides,
1,000 Bushels White and Mixed Corn,
800 Bushels Best seed Oats,
300 Sacks and Barrels Family and Extra Flour
40 Barrels Sugar—White and Yellow,
35 Bags Coffee,
3 Car Loads Molasses—New Crop Cuba, New Orleans and Sugar House Syrup,
100 Sacks Marshall's 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,
dec12-3m

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CLOTHIER,
—AND DEALER IN—
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