

GUITEAU INDICTED.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia have formerly indicted Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. His trial will be had as soon as possible. He will be defended by Geo. M. Scoville, his brother-in-law. We hope he will have a fair and impartial trial, and be hanged according to law.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Yesterday was a grand occasion at Atlanta, being the day appointed for the formal opening of the great Exposition. The exercises were of an imposing character, and everything passed off most auspiciously. The address of welcome was delivered by Senator Vance, and of course it was eloquent and appropriate. The Exposition will remain open for three months, and be visited by hundreds of thousands of persons from all parts of the Union.

It has been less than a year ago when the idea of holding a cotton exposition was first suggested, and it has hardly been six months since any organization was effected for carrying out the suggestion. Since then it has been decided to hold not simply a cotton exposition, but an exposition of all our varied products and industries. Immense buildings have been erected in that short period, and every preparation made for a magnificent display. We are gratified to learn that North Carolina will be creditably represented, and that the world may have the opportunity of seeing some specimens of our varied products. We hope to attend the Exposition next month, and will give our readers an account of what we see there.

VANCE'S DEFENCE.

Senator Vance has published a long statement explanatory of and defending his position against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. This statement ought surely to convince every North Carolinian that Vance is acting for the true interests of our State. We regret that on account of its great length we cannot publish this statement in full, but we cannot refrain from giving extracts therefrom. He cites facts and figures, that prove conclusively that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company do discriminate most injuriously against the towns and cities of this State. We quote the following:

"Take the item corn. Charlotte once had a large trade in this article, buying in the western counties of the State and distributing to the cotton-growing counties south of her, at freight rates which left a fair profit. Now those rates are as follows: From Charlotte to Newton 16 cents per 100 pounds; from Hickory 17; Morganton 18; Marion 21; Old Fort 22; Bridgeboro 20; Asheville 24; From Richmond to Charlotte (nearly three times further than to Newton) the rate is 15 cents per 100. From Newbern, the great corn mart of the State to Charlotte, precisely the same distance as Richmond, the rate has recently been reduced to 21 1/2 cents to Greensboro. Flour is still worse. From Lexington to Charlotte, 60 miles, it is 15 cents per barrel; from Hickory 45 cents per barrel, 80 miles; from Richmond, 283 miles, it is 45 cents per barrel, and from Concord, 20 miles, it is 50 cents per barrel. I am informed upon the authority of a gentleman of large milling interests in Surry County that not long since he undertook to sell flour in Goldsboro, 156 miles from Winston—his shipping point. The freights were so high that he could not compete with the flour that came all the way from Chicago, and so abandoned the attempt. On tobacco, leaf, the rates also show a great discrimination against the markets and producers of North Carolina. I have a letter from a well known gentleman in New Orleans, formerly a citizen of this State, who established a house in that city for the sale of North Carolina tobacco. He writes me he has to buy it all in Richmond or Virginia; that the freights are much cheaper than if he bought it at and shipped it from the place where it was grown. I have in my possession a certificate by Messrs. Mills & Walker, merchants in Newbern, which testifies that in July last they purchased a trial tierce of leaf tobacco in Asheville and had it shipped to them over the North Carolina road; that the freight thereon was at the rate of \$1.28 per 100 pounds, and that they immediately declined to buy any more in Asheville on that account, though anxious to do so. Newbern, be it remembered, is the same distance from Asheville as Richmond, to which place the rate on tobacco is sixty-five cents per 100 pounds.

One fact alone speaks volumes more than I could speak on this subject. Notwithstanding we have railroad communication between the east and the west in this State, a man may walk through all the towns of western North Carolina and find few or no products of the east exposed for sale; he may walk through all the towns of the east and find still fewer products from the west for sale. A vegetable grocer in Concord shipped fifteen bushels of potatoes from Newbern to his place in ten sacks. I have his bill for potatoes, the sacks and the freight. The price of the potatoes was six dollars, the price of the sacks one dollar; the freight was six dollars and sixty cents. So after receiving his goods the merchant had just the price of four sacks left, to wit, forty cents. He ought to have bought his potatoes in Richmond. I wrote to a friend in Wilmington to procure and send me any bills of freight he could find these for western products, fruits, vegetables, &c., shipped from any point on the Western North Carolina Railroad. He replied he could find none. Nothing whatever from western North Carolina is ever brought to this market, the freights will not permit.

And numerous other instances are cited to prove how completely the people of North Carolina have become "hevers of wood and drawers of water" to this great railroad monopoly. In order to break up this monopoly, establish competition and obtain cheaper freights, Senator Vance favors the building of the Midland North Carolina Railway, and of course he thereby incurs the hostility of the Richmond and Danville Company. But the question may be asked what is the difference between a Richmond syndicate and a Boston syndicate? To this Vance replies:

"In the first place, two railroad systems under different control give us competition and cheap rates; and so happens, granting that they are equally selfish, that the Boston syndicate proposes to establish a road just where the people desire it, and to operate it so that it will aid and benefit only North Carolina towns and cities. It so happens, on the other hand, that it is to the interest of the Richmond syndicate to so operate its system of roads as to benefit the towns and cities of Virginia alone, using North Carolina only as a road-bed and a trade province, reducing her, in fact, to a mere geographical expression."

Our Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, '81. Those who predicted that President Arthur would walk strictly in the steps of his predecessor, and be the executor of the political will of President Garfield, rather than a President with an individuality and a will of his own, have begun to learn that they were mistaken. It is said, by those who ought to know, that there will be sweeping changes in the Cabinet and the official personnel of the government, both of home and abroad. It is doubtful if any member of the present Cabinet will hold his portfolio until the regular session of Congress convenes. It would be idle to guess who will constitute the new Cabinet. The rumor is that Mr. Boutwell will be made Secretary of the Treasury. He held this office under Grant and is thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the Department. He is moreover in accord with the Grant Conkling and Arthur wing of the party.

It is believed that President Arthur intends to overhaul the Treasury Department from vault to attic, and to explore every rat-hole in it. This department is largely filled with the political household of the late Secretary, now Senator Sherman, who forced Arthur to leave the New York Custom House under imputation of dishonesty and misadministration. Mr. Sherman little thought then that Arthur would be President of the United States, with power mercilessly to expose the inner management of this immense Department and to discharge the large entourage that Sherman has appointed to lucrative places. Many relations of Mr. Sherman are in the Treasury Department—one of them having been charged with extensive peculation and may expect disclosures from the Treasury Department scarcely less startling than those that has been made in the Post Office Department. Ex-Secretary Fish, General Grant, and Mr. Conkling, are all mentioned for the place of Mr. Blaine. Gossip is rife, and newspaper men, who have already arrived in large numbers, anticipate an unusually interesting season, from a journalistic standpoint. It is conceded that this will be a very stalwart administration, in sentiment, at least, but such is the composition of Congress, that President Arthur will be handicapped and unable to give pronounced political effect to ultra blue conservatism. All his important nominations will depend for confirmation on a Democratic Senate.

There are those who energetically insist that this will be an Arthur and not a Conkling administration, but those who have hastily eliminated Mr. Conkling from National politics know little of the past and see little of the present. Senator Jones, the President's host, went yesterday to Utica, and is now in conference with the ex-Secretary. This is not the only straw, but it is enough, if not to break the camel's back, at least, to show which way the wind blows.

The First Cotton.

The first cotton planted in this country was in 1621 in South Carolina. The plant was discovered growing wild in the island of Hispaniola; also as far north on the banks of the Mississippi as the thirtieth parallel of latitude, and it has been proved to be indigenous to the soil of the lower latitude of North America. W. Elliott in 1790 gathered the first successful cotton crop in South Carolina, and within a few years cotton cultivation became general in the extreme southern States.

Our European Letter.

PARIS, Sept. 11, 1881.

DEAR RECORD: Since I have been in Paris the weather has been very bad, no day has passed without rain. Of course, this has marred the pleasure of my visit here and the beauty of Paris. No city looks beautiful in a rainy day. We have not been hindered from seeing the great sights of the city by the rain. I shall not, however, regret when the time comes for me to leave. Even with the disadvantage of rain and clouds, Paris is the most brilliant city I have seen. London does not equal it by any means. The boulevards are broad and beautiful streets, crowded with shops that make a bright display. The gardens of the Tuilleries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysees form the grandest and most beautiful square in the world. At one end rise the grim ruins of the palace of the Tuilleries; at the other is seen the Triumphal Arch of Napoleon. In the centre of the Place de la Concorde is the obelisk, at its corners and along its sides are statues. Grotesque fountains and plots of grass and flowers add other beauties to the place. The associations form a contrast to its present beauty. Near the obelisk was the guillotine that beheaded Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Robespierre and many leaders of the Revolution. These associations cause one to shrink with horror from walking or lingering near it. Behind the Tuilleries is the splendid palace of the Louvre, enclosing between them the Place du Carrousel and the Place Napoleon. In the Place du Carrousel is the Arc du Carrousel, erected by Napoleon to commemorate his campaign of 1805. This is much smaller than the Triumphal Arch. I do not know that I can tell you very much about the Louvre. Whenever ornament would be placed, it has been placed. The exterior and interior are magnificent. The apartments contain the museum of the Louvre.

I have already spent portions of three mornings here without exhausting its interest, and intend to visit certain parts again. Here are the paintings of ancient and modern artists of Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Spain, Egyptian antiquities, statues and very many other works of art and curiosities. I notice that old and modern masters do not seem to think very much of woman's dress upon which she spends so much care and thought; in their representations of her they forget to array her in gorgeous robes and flashing diamonds, and only occasionally cast a thin drapery over her. It is a great oversight, and I hope living artists will remember woman's weakness, and paint her when she most adorns herself—in a beautiful dress. Of course I have been to the Pere Sachaise and seen the tomb of Abelard and Heloise. I found no weeping maiden at it. I thought this a very good sign of the present state of "affaires de coeur" in Paris. My friend gathered a few gravel and I plucked a leaf from the hedge around the tomb. While in the cemetery I found Ney's grave; there is no monument over it. I have seen also Napoleon's tomb, it is beautiful, made of Russian marble and cost \$2,000,000. At the entrance to the crypt are the sepulchral urns of Duroc and Bertrand—"Napoleon's friends, keeping guard, as it were, so the guide book puts it, in death as they did in life." The guide books are very pathetic at times.

Friday night I attended the Opera in the new Opera House. The "Huguenots" was played. I enjoyed some of the music but as the play was in French I lost that. I understood two words—"Non, Messieurs." Several amusing incidents happened, but that on the stage. The cost of erecting the Opera House was \$10,000,000, a vast sum, but the building is magnificent. I have seen, to express very tersely what I have seen, all the principal and many of the insignificant sights of Paris.

We leave Paris on Thursday, and in less than a week after sail from London. I need not add that I am looking forward to this time with much pleasure. JAMES S. MANNING.

Our State Fair.

The annual fair of the State of North Carolina should be an exhibition of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral wealth and progress of the commonwealth—an industrial exposition indicative of our resources, and reflecting, to some degree, the skill and intelligence of the people. But if the Raleigh fair ever possessed any of these characteristics, not a vestige, hardly, of them remains at the present time. At a little country store the other day we saw a poster of the coming State fair—a wretched slab in which bicycle-riding, sack-races, foot-races, &c., largely predominated as irresistible attractions for sensible people. Popping at glass balls, grown men riding in wheelbarrows, and that most ridiculous hunting—riding in a tournament—constituted the stock in trade with which the officials hope to lure thousands to Raleigh, there to spend their money, and return home to sit on the stool of repentance for awhile.

Novel Advertising.

Mrs. Spencer, formerly of Chapel Hill, has written a letter from the North to the News and Observer, in which she says:

"One day, at Manhattan Beach, last month, while idly watching the crowds fitting to and fro, the surf beating on the shore, the incoming and outgoing ships on the horizon, suddenly appeared in sight a small vessel with an immense sail spread, beating backward and forward in full view of the great hotels and the thronging multitudes. There's a North Carolinian," said some one at my elbow, and straightway I saw what I had not noticed before. On both sides of that great sail was printed in letters a foot high, 'Smoke Blackwell's Durham.' Such enterprise was truly refreshing. I enjoyed it thoroughly."

Au Old Drought.

Colonial records tell of the long and terrible drought in Virginia in the year 1762. From the beginning of May to the end of August scarce a drop of rain fell. During the ensuing winter the planters were reduced to fearful straits. Cattle died of actual starvation, and it was as much as the people could do to procure food for themselves.

Letter from Missouri.

BOCKLIN Linn Co., Mo., Sept. 20, '81. DEAR RECORD: I hope that I am not intruding on your space to indicate a few items from Missouri for the benefit of your readers.

The drought which has been so general throughout the country has terminated in Missouri by a series of copious showers during the last three weeks, not in time, however, to give us a full crop of corn. It is thought that a good half crop of corn will be made. A fall and excellent crop of hay has been reaped.

The late potato crop promises now to be at least an average, which would have been an entire failure without the late rains.

Farm produce of all description is bringing a good price. Corn is worth 65 cents per bushel; wheat \$1 to \$1.10; clear timothy \$8, medium and inferior \$4.50 to \$6.50; Irish potatoes \$1; sweet potatoes \$1. Fat hogs are worth \$5.50 to \$6; stock hogs owing to the short corn crop have depreciated and are now selling at \$4 to \$4.50. It is astonishing to see the number of hogs shipped to St. Louis and Chicago, and yet there are thousands upon thousands being fattened and prepared for market. A casual observer to be at some of the receiving points would wonder where all the hogs could come from. It is not a wonder to me where they come from, but I am sometimes made to wonder where they go to at such fabulous prices. The resources of the great State of Missouri are almost unbounded, and yet not half developed. The agricultural resources of North Missouri and the mineral resources of South Missouri when properly developed will set her at the head of the list. The educational interest of the State is closely watched and any improvement that experience indicates is quickly framed into a law and spread upon our statute. The highest standard of education is sought for all classes. A unanimity of feeling exists on this subject. Times in general are good. There is a demand for labor that cannot be supplied. Wages are from \$1.20 to \$2.50. A cordial greeting is extended to all who desire to come to Missouri to make their home with us. The sad news of the death of President Garfield has just reached us. Our people are wrapped in gloom and despondency. A fearful foreboding now pervades every one in reference to the incoming administration. But we will wait with patience and hope for the best. The Grant-Conkling faction have tyrannized over the American people until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

Before I close I must say that since the late rains the earth is being recarpeted with a beautiful crop of grass and a late warm spring-like fall is predicted. Farmers are sowing their fall grain. The outlook is encouraging for the grangers.

Wishing you, the Record and its readers all success I forbear further. Yours Respectfully, S. F. PRANT.

The thirteen treaties which Alexander Hamilton planted on his grounds in New York City in honor of the thirteen States of the Union are still standing.

A gentleman of this city has a brick twenty-two hundred years old, it having been taken from the ruins of Caesar's palace in Rome—Wilmington Star.

Six hundred and forty-five Mormons were landed in New York City, some days ago, part of them from England but the majority being gathered from Scandinavia.

The office of the New Brunswick (N. J.) Times was attacked by the students of Rutgers College because of the publication of an article adverse to the late President. The presumed writer was hanged in effigy and condemnatory resolutions were passed at a meeting of citizens.

Rather Inconsistent.

(Winston Sentinel.) The Charlotte Observer is a stalwart supporter and defender of the R. & D. Railroad, and we believe claims that that road does not discriminate against North Carolina towns. Mr. Jones, the editor is also a merchant, and not a great while since was in this town, and in conversation with some of our tobacco manufacturers argued that he could buy tobacco at a greater advantage in Richmond than in Winston, as the freights were so much lower than from Winston, a point nearly two hundred miles nearer than Richmond. How is that Bro. Jones, and it is discrimination?

Peculiar Sensation.

A young friend in this town who lost a finger in a saw mill frequently feels that finger move, and he tells of a gentleman now living in Winston who was so unfortunate as to have a leg amputated. They buried the dismembered limb in a box too short for it causing the toes to be pressed uncomfortably against the end of the box. But the gentleman suffered such pain in the toes of the other foot that his brother had to have the box dug up and the leg buried in a box of larger size, and until this was done the sufferer was not at ease in his other foot. We have heard and recorded similar cases often, there must be some reason for it, but who can tell?—Reidsville Times.

"Don't know half their value." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaints, as recommended. I had a half bottle left, which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B. Rochester, N. Y.—American Rural Home.

Lynching a Horse-Thief.

Special dispatches from Bloomington, Ill., give particulars of the lynching there on Sunday night of Charles Pierce, the imprisoned horse-thief, who shot and killed Jailer Frank while the latter was conveying him from one cell to another in the jail. The dispatches say that some of the best citizens were in the front ranks of the lynchers. Leading business men cheered and encouraged the lynchers, and women waved their handkerchiefs in approbation. For two hours the sheriff, with all his force, the police force and other officials stood at the jail door and fought and pleaded with the infuriated crowd. When the murderer was raised the first time Officer Bayley, if the police force, imperiled his life by breaking through the crowd and cutting the rope, letting the body fall. Upon attempting to repeat this act of bravery he came near being killed. The officers called out the fire department to quell the riot by throwing water on the crowd. When a steam engine arrived on the ground, cries of "Cut the hose" convinced the firemen that it would not do to undertake to carry out their instructions, and they retired. The ringing of the fire-bells called hundreds more to the scene and added to the excitement. When lynching was imminent, dispatches passed between Gov. Callum and Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, and the latter was directed by the Governor to tell the sheriff to call on the militia to protect life and property, but it was known that the militia could not be assembled. Senator Fifer, formerly State's attorney, and R. B. Porter, State's attorney, did all they could to quiet the mob, promising that the murderer should be tried and punished, but their pleadings and promises were hoisted at.

A War Romance.

In a recent letter from Mr. E. J. Hale to the Charlotte Democrat, he says:

"There is a romance connected with the South of some interest. When Mason and Slidell were captured by Com. Wilkes, Mr. Slidell's daughter was along, and resented an impertinence by one of Wilkes' officers by a slap in the face. Being released with an ample apology, they proceeded to Europe, where Miss Slidell, young, beautiful and accomplished, became a belle and had many offers of marriage. She married Baron Erlanger, one of the richest bankers in the world, and has used her influence with him to get up the Erlanger syndicate, with a cash capital of twenty five millions of dollars, all to be used in building up her beloved South. This has formed part of the hundred millions of recent investments in the South, of which we have heard so much, and I suspect that it was the pioneer in such enterprises."

General News.

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Miscellaneous Advt's. Miscellaneous Advt's.

M. T. NORRIS, J. P. WYATT, PHILLIP TAYLOR,
Of Raleigh, N. C. Of Raleigh, N. C. Of Chatham.

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Our senior partner, Mr. M. T. Norris, is one of the leaders in the cotton trade of Raleigh. His past success, through a period of twenty years, in settling ratios in a disinterested and proper management of that department of our business, which will be under his personal supervision.

Liberal advances on consignments and best market prices guaranteed. Assignments solicited. Respectfully,
NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR.



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JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,
COLUMBIANA, N. C.

Hardware of Every Description,
KISH, DOOR, BLINDS, LIME, CEMENT, RUBBER & LEATHER TAPERS,
SADDLERY, & C. RAILROAD IRONWORK,
PAINTS, OILS, & C. RAILROAD IRONWORK,
RALEIGH, N. C. RAILROAD IRONWORK,
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IRON

A TRUE TONIC

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A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic: especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Headache, &c. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—and for

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

REMEMBER

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Remember you can find it at

W. L. LONDON'S

He keeps the largest and best Selected Stock in the country. He is offering

Special Bargains for Cash!

To reduce his stock, all Summer Goods will be sold at or below cost for cash. A little money will now go a long way. He keeps the largest and best assortment of

Plows, Plow-Castings and Farming IMPLEMENTS

Cheap Goods.

London keeps the best Groceries. You can get a bargain in a Sewing Machine at London's. All kinds of School Books at London's.

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LONDON'S!

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All kinds of Trimmings, Laces, &c.

If you have a little money, LONDON'S is the place to come. You can get more for it than any other place.

REMEMBER

If you need anything call at LONDON'S.

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A few of those cheap Hosiery at London's. Call at once if you want a good bargain.

W. L. LONDON.
Pittsburg, Sept. 1, 1881.

R. H. ATWATER,
—WITH—
LEE R. WYATT,
(Christopher & Sorrell's Old Stand.)
RALEIGH, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—
HEAVY GROCERIES,
Commission Merchants,
And Agent for
STANDARD FERTILIZER.

We keep a large stock of GOODS on hand and are daily receiving fresh supplies.

We hope to receive our share of patronage from our friends in Chatham and adjoining counties.

July 23-1881

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

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J. P. GULLEY,
—OF—
RALEIGH, N. C.

Has just received a tremendous and varied stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. Special attention called to the fact that the goods are all first-class. My addresses, Moore's, C. C. and 2, N. HAMLET and A. T. LAMBERT, Jr., of Chatham, will be pleased to wait on their countrymen.

J. P. GULLEY,
Raleigh, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

Having qualified as Administrator of William Cook, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before Sept. 27, 1881.

J. J. COOK,
Sept. 22, 1881. Mrs. J. W. Hill, N. C.