

Carboro' Southerner.

Established in 1822.
CHARLES & BATTLE,
 Publishers and Proprietors.



DOSSEY BATTLE, Editor.
 TARBORO', N. C.

Friday, June 2, 1876
 SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ELECTOR:
 JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.

DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS CONVENTION
 W. T. DORTCH, of Wayne,
 H. E. T. MANNING, of Halifax.

Nine naval cadets have been dismissed from Annapolis Naval School for theft—
 Entirely too near Washington City to escape the infection.

The Senate by a majority of eight has decided to take jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment case. We have now got this bel(ly) weather by the (k)nap of the neck.

Explanations seem to be the order of the day. Presidential aspirant Blaine scarcely gets out of one difficulty, before he is saddled with another. This time it bids fair to be a kail-blaine. Verily, there's no royal road to the white-house.

Three Cheers for Virginia.

As we expected, the Old Dominion has again won a complete victory over the cohorts of radicalism and, in some instances, spurious democrats. Every city except Lynchburg elected conservative tickets. And as the towns are the theatres where the colored voters "most do congregate" the vote last week presages still more glorious victories.

For Secretary of State—Major Engelhard.

We see that the numberless friends of Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard, formerly of the Wilmington Journal, are urging his name for Secretary of State.

The nomination of this gentleman by the Raleigh Convention would be but a beautiful and grateful recognition of his valuable services to the party with pen and tongue since the war.

It would be but a just tribute to his great merit and deserts, besides adding strength to the ticket. No man in the party would fill the office with more credit to himself and glory to the State.

Explanation.

The Editorial which appeared in this paper of the 27th inst., in regard to ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, was written by myself in the absence of the Editor, Dr. H. E. T. Manning, who is no way responsible for it. I make this explanation in justice to Dr. Manning.
 F. S. WILLIAMS,
 May 30th, 1876.

We are glad to see the above in the Roanoke News of Wednesday. We regarded the article as imprudent and not savoring of good conservative saltiness. If Gov. Vance should receive the nomination for governor we would be in a pretty fix defending quotations in the radical papers from an orthodox conservative journal.

How it Works in the South.

Under the "Silver Bill" specie is gradually finding its way among us, and is being gobbled up by ignorant misers and buried from sight and circulation.

Under these circumstances the measure will work on injury rather than a benefit to our people.

We have less money in circulation in our Section than ever before, within our recollection, and if every silver half dollar a man gets is bagged and hid, then give us the shin plasters. A great many blind ignorammuses imagine the greenbacks will die on their hands like confederate money—hence their desire to lay Silver up.

Figuring on Cincinnati.

The political calculators are figuring away briskly on the strength of candidates at Cincinnati. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reaches this result: Bragg, 132; Blaine, 121; Morton, 83; Conkling, 92; Hartranft, 58. This includes only the delegates already chosen. The Washington correspondent of the Troy Times makes this enthusiastic showing for Conkling: New York, probably, 70; certainly 68; New Jersey, 10; West Virginia, 4; Virginia, 12; Oregon, 13; California, 3; Florida, 8; Michigan, 2; Rhode Island, 8. Total, 149. The Utica Herald makes an enormous guess at the entire vote of the convention, elected and to be elected, with this result: Blaine, 319; Morton, 116; Bristow, 107; Conkling, 80; Hartranft, 58; Hayes, 44; Jewell, 10.

14th June.
 On this day the Conservative State Convention meets in the city of Raleigh for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State officers and two delegates for the State at large to the St. Louis convention.

We truly hope that every county in the State has delegated as representatives the purest, largest and most level-headed men. Their work at Raleigh will be important beyond compare with any former convention. Delegates should put aside all prejudices and personal hostilities and keeping steadily in view the weal of our good Old North State vote to nominate our strongest men.

The fate of the Constitutional Amendments depends on this. The vital welfare of the East depends on the amendments. So far as we speak for this immediate section the East is not clamorous for positions on the ticket, though we have as able and eligible men as the State can boast.

White men with us, almost to a unit, vote the conservative ticket. In Edgecombe caucusing republicanism can be counted on the fingers. Then, we call on our Western brethren to redeem us from our thralldom. We will vote for your men, and only ask that you give us the Amendments, that we may have economical State and honest county governments.

We can do nothing against the heavy colored majorities in our county elections. We must fair bear up under the most incompetent officers they place over us. We only wish our Western brethren could see and fully realize our condition—vainly endeavoring to keep our heads above water under men in places of power and trust, who know as much of political economy and proper administration of public affairs as a sucking babe or a Chester pig.

The East will be thoroughly aroused and poll her full strength. If the white men of the West will only do their duty, we can say of the radicals after the election, 'places that once knew them will know them no more forever.'

We have this advantage in the coming contest, the election being general, northern money will be kept at home.

All depends on the State Convention, then let it rise equal to the emergency.

The Fayetteville Gazett says: Last Saturday night Miss Alice McDuffie, a daughter of Dr. W. C. McDuffie, awoke suddenly, to find a negro man in her room, crouching near the bed, with his eyes intently fixed upon her, as if trying to ascertain whether or not she was asleep. She was so dreadfully unnerved that for some time she could make no sound, but at last she screamed, when the wretch leaped through the window and escaped. Owing to the shock, the young lady has been in a critical condition of nervous excitement ever since.

Fitzhugh and Belknap.

It was discovered that Mr. Hambleton, clerk of one of the committees, had, with singular taste named his child John Wilks Booth, whereupon the Republicans of the House fell into strong convulsions, and acted as though the whole Democratic side of the House had been suddenly discovered to be accomplices in the assassination of Lincoln. Well, Mr. Hambleton was thrown overboard and sank into the dark waters of oblivion.

Then came the turn of Mr. Doorkeeper Fitzhugh. He was convicted of writing a silly letter, inflated with his own importance, to what he supposed was a confidential friend. That friend betrayed him and published the letter. It was caught at by the Republican papers with a bite like a pike. It was slightly altered as to spelling and idiom so as to enhance the comic effect, and it was the target of much small wit and large lecturing.

Well, Mr. Fitzhugh has fallen before their withering shafts of invective and ridicule; and the Democrats have done wisely to get rid of him. We thank the Republicans sincerely for having assisted us to get rid of two officials convicted of bad taste and silly self-importance.

But the Republicans have never returned us their thanks for having performed the same offices for them on a hundred-fold scale both as to numbers and importance. So far from thanking us for unmasking Belknap, Babcock, Schenck and all the rest of the long and dismal list, they are very angry with us, call us hard names, and defend the criminals with all their might. We showed them that Belknap was cheating the out-post soldiers to buy diamonds for his wife and cheated the dead soldiers of the war out of the simple head-stones that recorded their names and where they fell. And the cowering criminal, when confronted with his accusers, confessed his guilt and sued for mercy. Well, the Senate is now preparing a judgment of no jurisdiction, find

Belknap has never lost caste for a moment, nor the confidence and respect of true Republicans. And the Democrats have received no thanks for their pains.

Second Congress District.

[Goldboro Messenger, of Thursday.]
 We publish to-day the proceedings of the Congressional District Convention, held in this town yesterday. The attendance of delegates, as well as the doings of the Convention, is highly gratifying. Every county in the District was represented. Henry R. Bryan, Esq., in explaining the object of the Convention, kindled the fire of enthusiasm which Messrs. F. A. Woodard, C. S. Wooten and H. F. Grainger fanned into a flame, we might say, sublime conflagration. The proceedings throughout were highly harmonious and enthusiastic, and the appointments made are first class in all essentials. Hon. W. T. Dortch, Dr. H. E. T. Manning, principals, Geo. W. Blount, Esq., Henry R. Bryan, Esq., of the St. Louis Convention, possess all the attributes, desirable, while it would be difficult to find a standard-bearer for elector more gallant, more true, more consistent, or more devoted than our friend, John F. Wooten, Esq., of Lenoir. He is the right man in the right place, and the result of the election will vindicate the wisdom that dictated such a happy and distinguished choice.

It was deemed inexpedient to put in nomination a candidate for Congress from the Congressional District. The Chairman appointed as the Executive committee, H. G. Williams, of Wilson, Chairman, T. L. Emry, Halifax, Fred. Phillips, Edgecombe, J. A. Priddy, Lenoir, Benj. Askew, Jones, Thos. Mason, Northampton, Jas. A. Bryan, Craven, A. J. Gallaway, Wayne, Dr. John Harvey, Greene, and H. S. Foote, Warren.

On motion, the chairman H. R. Bryan, Esq., was added to the Executive committee.

The Democrats of this District have made a good start; let us keep the ball in motion.

Figures will not Lie.

The Legislature of 1868-'69 cost in per diem \$176,120.
 Special sessions of 1868-'69 cost in per diem \$95,000.
 The Legislature of 1869-'70 cost in per diem \$159,460.
 The Legislature of 1870-'71 cost in per diem \$97,750.
 The Legislature of 1871-'72 cost in per diem \$93,750.
 The Legislature of 1872-'73 cost in per diem \$68,000.
 The Legislature of 1873-'74 cost in per diem \$91,200.

Figures do not lie. The Legislature for the two years ending November 1870, which was strongly republican, cost the taxpayers \$400,580—nearly half a million for per diem of members alone, to say nothing of the \$9,000,000 stolen by radical rings such as, Littlefield & Co. The democratic Legislature for the two years following cost the people \$171,500 and for the two years following only \$129,000. In other words two years republican rule cost \$400,580, while four years democratic rule involved an expense of only \$309,700. Here is democratic reform clearly demonstrated by facts of figures, which require no further arguments.

One of the new amendments to the constitution provides that the Legislature is to meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after the election, instead of the third Monday in November as heretofore. The reasons for the change are obvious to any one familiar with the course of legislative bodies whose sessions cover the Christmas holidays and New Year following. There will be no need for any holiday recess, and this saves money to the people. Another amendment provides that the per diem and mileage of the members shall be only \$4 per day instead of \$5 and \$7 as heretofore, and that the mileage shall be put 10 cents per mile instead of 20 cents as now, and no member can draw pay longer than sixty days during his two years' service as a legislator. Under this change, if the amendments are adopted, no regular session of the Legislature can hereafter cost more than \$14,000 for per diem of its members, when under radical rule it cost the State \$400,580 and under the present constitution can hardly be reduced below \$100,000. By all means, then, let the amendments be ratified.—Goldboro Messenger.

Views of Hon. Ben H. Hill of Georgia.

[Baltimore Gazette.]
 Mr. Hill said: "I do not know if it is proper for me to express any views upon the subject of the ensuing presidential election. The people of the South recognize the sensitiveness of the public mind of the North in regard to the active interference of the South in politics. While this is but natural, it is doing the South an injustice, as she is on an equality with the other sections of the country, and has the same duty to perform. The South has abandoned slavery, secession, and all her other old ideas, and desires a cordial reunion, peace between the races, and desires also the advancement of the colored man. The people ask of the party in power equal constitutional rights and no more. They do not want to be put in any other position. They desire to support the national sentiment. We prefer that the Northern Democracy should select the candidate. All we hope is that he will be a good, sound, constitutional man, who will do justice to all

men, to every race, and who will ask no favors nor indulge in any extravagances. About all things we desire reconciliation and revision. If the Northern Democracy should be so divided as to be unable to agree, then the South must decide it. Her delegates will endeavor to do it in such a manner as best to contribute to success, as we regard the question at issue in the approaching election the preservation of our constitutional system. Tilden, Hendricks, Bayard and Thurman are all acceptable to us, but we prefer the strongest man. We hope that the Northern Democracy may be able to select a man of whose national sentiments there can be no doubt. We expect great sensitiveness on this question on the part of the North, and we intend to show the Northern people that we will be loyal. I am represented as an extreme man. Such has never been my reputation at home. I cannot admit that the entire Southern people are criminals, but I am as much devoted to our constitutional form of government as any other man. I did not wish to speak, but I was compelled to defend the South. It was brought into the debate by a wicked assault upon our people, who for ten years had been unjustly accused and misrepresented. I would have been glad had no dead issues come up, but I would not admit that at least one-third of the people of this country were criminals. Our difficulties were settled by war, as reasoning could not settle them, and it is mainly religious for us to accept the fact. The Republican party is a sectional one; its history is sectional; it is itself one of the features of the war which it is necessary to get rid of. Whether its work has been patriotic or not is for the world to judge. The currency question I look upon as a subordinate one. Restore honest government, the currency will adjust itself and soon be all right. It is to be hoped that the matter will be settled at St. Louis without division and without the interposition of the South. If so, the entire Southern vote will be cast for the nominee. The South recognizes there is a new era. Formerly she had slavery and abstractions. The next century she will work out her destiny with free labor and good, hard sense. I regret my speech should have been misinterpreted, as I am for the Union under the Constitution and the laws, as are my people, and I hope that the time is fast arriving when the only difference between the geographical sections of the country will be as to which shall be foremost in devotion to our common country. The time must when the people of the North will better understand the people of the South, and then the proper fraternal feeling will be restored never to be again interrupted. Mr. Hill spoke in an earnest and forcible manner, and was evidently most sincere in every utterance he made.

A ticket composed of Tilden and Thurman would be the most powerful in America, if the ambition of friends could make the necessary concessions. It is clear that New York, with her five millions of people, is indispensably necessary to a Democratic victory; and if Ohio should aid with Thurman, or Missouri with Breckinridge, or Wisconsin with Sherman, the result would be a triumph for the Democrats.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. J
 May 29th, 1876.

HOW IT WILL BE DONE AT CINCINNATI.

A newspaper friend of "our Jim," as he is familiarly styled by his admirers here, who is going to Cincinnati, gave me an insight into the manner in which his favorite is to be nominated. "In the first place," said he, "we will probably be strong enough to control the organization of the convention; in other words, we intend to elect a Blaine man as Chairman of the convention. In the course of his speech at the opening of the convention, he will, of course, make an 'innocent allusion to the different candidates, naming Blaine first. Then the fun will begin. We will immediately set up the cry for 'Blaine! Blaine! Blaine!' Cheers will be given by his friends, and the tumult and cries for Blaine will last ten or fifteen minutes. This will be done to get up a popular furor for our candidate, and to influence the votes of wavering candidates. These demonstrations will be kept up during the first day of the convention, and after the latter adjourns, Blaine's friends will go to work among the delegates, and, by the next day, will have secured enough votes to nominate him on the second, and possibly on the very first, ballot." In other words, Blaine will have a small army of eloquent in the convention who will endeavor to secure his nomination, willy nilly. But, as Robbia Burns says, "The best laid plans of mice and men oft gang aglee."

Another Veto by the President.

The first bill ever passed over the veto of the President, passed both Houses the other day, and now he has vetoed another, which will also pass when the reason of the President for withholding his signature becomes known. The bill last vetoed affects the present system of recording deeds in the District of Columbia, and also the status of one Simon Wolf, who is Grant's Recorder of Deeds. The place is worth \$15,000 a year, and was obtained by the present incumbent, a Hebrew, by the way, through personal service rendered by said Wolf in naming one of his children Ulysses S. Grant Wolf. The recent post-tradership investigation very seriously involved Wolf, but his influence with Grant remained undiminished. Everybody here understands that it was through his influence that Grant vetoed the bill affecting the office of Recorder of Deeds. As before stated, the bill will be passed over theveto, when Wolf's agency becomes known to both Houses.

THE ST. LOUIS NOMINATION.

Among the many reasons why the Democratic party may look forward to success in this campaign is the feeling of confidence and determination everywhere manifested, both by the press and by individuals. The usual show of opposition to this or that nomination is heard, as a matter of course; but no member of the Democratic party has been found willing to put himself on record as declaring that he would not support

the nominee of the St. Louis Convention. It may be assumed as a fixed fact, that every true Democrat will vote the Democratic ticket in the coming election. Local opposition, from personal and other reasons, will have no weight in the Convention, because after the nomination is made, all such opposition will cease. Even in Ohio, where a bitter fight has been carried on between two wings of the party, the friends of Senator Thurman are pledged to the support of Gov. Allen, should he be the nominee of the Convention will not be therefore: "Who can poll the full party vote?" it will be: "Who can draw the largest vote from the opposition?" The address of the Democratic National Executive Committee invites those Republicans who are dissatisfied with their own party, to join the Democratic party in electing a President. The issue will be administrative reform; and it will become the duty of the Convention, while nominating a true Democrat for President, to see to it that he is the man who can draw the largest support from the enemy, on that issue. That the St. Louis Convention will do its whole duty in this respect, and that its action will be endorsed by the party, in every section, without question or quibble, is an absolute certainty. These expressions of confidence I base on the opinion of leading Democrats, with whom I have talked, from every section of the country. In reference to local opposition, it should be borne in mind that the talk against Governor Tilden, in New York, comes from the same men who have opposed him steadily for the past five years. When he was nominated for Governor, they predicted his defeat by from 20,000 to 50,000 votes, and he was elected by over 53,000 majority. The same man asserted, before the Utica Convention met, that Governor Tilden would not be the choice of that convention. He was its choice by a unanimous vote. It is not strange that a few discontented politicians, and personal enemies, have been unable to effect anything against the man who has driven corrupt men from office, without regard to party, and who has saved the people of his State nearly \$8,000,000 in taxes in less than fifteen months. With such a record as that, no opposition could defeat Governor Tilden in New York, and no Republican can be named who can stand against him.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.
 The Senate seems determined to gain credit for some little desire for retrenchment. Its Committee on Civil Service has reported back the bill reducing the President's salary to \$25,000, together with the President's veto, with the recommendation that the bill pass over the veto. It would be a pity if this measure failed, as it is the only act of retrenchment which has originated in the Senate during the session. It should be remembered by the way, that it was in this veto message that General Grant showed the surprising knowledge which so distinguishes him, and which causes him to speak of the President's salary as "fixed by the constitution."

Secretary Robson has written a letter to Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, complaining of the manner in which the investigation of his Department has been conducted (i. e., the secrecy of the proceedings) and asking that he may be summoned to testify and explain the doubtful transactions. In reply Mr. Whitthorne says that his Committee will be placed to hear his (Robson's) testimony, as also that of all other persons who are implicated in any manner in the frauds which have been discovered. Robson's guilty participation in these frauds is evident; yet, unlike Belknap, he has covered up everything with consummate skill; and, in all probability, he cannot be legally convicted, and will saddle his crimes upon others.

REMOVAL!

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Nash and Edgecombe is respectfully called to my change of location from my old stand to one of the

BRICK STORES

on West side of Railroad, adjoining Messrs. Benn & Battle. Having thoroughly renovated my present store, I am prepared to offer to my friends and the public generally, a complete line of goods usually found in a

- #### GROCERY AND PROVISION HOUSE
- consisting in part as follows:
 Standard Family Flour,
 Extra, Super, and Fine Flour—the same in 4 bbls, 1 and 1-8 Sacks,
 Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal,
 No. 1 Bulk and Bacon Shoulders,
 No. 1 Bulk and Bacon Sides,
 No. 1 Canvassed S. C. Hams,
 City Meas, Prime and Rump Pork,
 Kettle Rendered Lard in Tierces, Kegs and Buckets,
 N. C. Cut and Wood's Family Roe Herrings, Labrador and Eastern Herrings,
 No. 1 Mackerel in Barrels and Kits,
 Mountain and Gosben Butter,
 Prime Factory, English Dairy and Pine Apple Cheese,
 Rio, Lag, and Old Gov't Java Coffee,
 Rio and Lag, Coffee Toasted, Packed in Tin and 1 lb. Packages,
 Powdered, Cut-Loaf and All Standard Brands of Refined Sugars,
 N. O. Porto Rico and Demerara Sugars,
 Common and Fine Syrups,
 Common and Fine Whiskies,
 Scotch Ale, London Porter, Wines, Tobacco and Cigars,
 Teas, Peppers, Spice, Snuffs, and Canned Goods,
 Tin, Wooden and Willow Ware,
 Toilet and Laundry Soaps,
 Winslow's Green Corn,
 Fresh Tomatoes,
 Pine Apple, Peaches, Preserves,
 Jellies, Mustards, Sardines,
 and Lobsters,
 Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
 Chow-Chow, Potted Turkey,
 Tongue, Salmon and Ham,
 Worcestershire Sauce, Flavoring Extracts,
 Gelatine and Corn Starch,
 Wilson's Celebrated Corned Beef in 2 and pound Tins,
 Citron, Currants and Raisins,
 French and Plain Candles, Nuts, &c.

Canton Preserved Ginger.
 Particular attention is called to my BUNGARDER & SUMMERDADE PURE RYE WHISKIES, especially adapted to Medical and Family uses. Also to my stock of Imported and Domestic CIGARS.

Having been appointed Agent for Garrett's Celebrated WINE, CHERRY and GINGER, I am prepared to offer same at manufacturer's prices.

I am constantly receiving the above line of Goods, and can safely recommend them as being Fresh and of Standard Brands, and am prepared to offer same at fair prices for Cash. I return my thanks for the kind and liberal patronage enjoyed for the past eight years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

A. P. CHALK,
 Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Feb. 25th.

Superior Court—Edgecombe County.

Levi W. Reasons, Administrator of John Robertson, Jr. against James Robertson and others.
 THIS is a special proceeding for the sale of land of said John Robertson, Jr., as decedent, and it appearing by affidavit of plaintiff that the said James Robertson, who is interested in said land, and who is a resident of Edgecombe County, in this State, has failed to appear at the date of the first publication of this summons and answer the complaint which is filed in the office of said Clerk, and let him take notice that if he fail to answer said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Given under my hand on this 24th day of April, A. D. 1876.

H. L. STATION, JR., Clerk Superior Court Edgecombe County. W. H. Johnston, Plaintiff's Attorney.
 April 28, 1876.

Best Poison is not only

Safe, Sure and Cheap DESTROYER of the Colorado Beetle or POTATO BEETLE, but also of all other insects which prey upon Vegetation CUCUMBER AND ANGRY WORM GREEN FLY, &c. Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be safely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling. For particulars see Circulars sent on application. Sent for 25 CENTS. Made only by the KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, 66 Cortland St. N. Y. BOX 3199. NEW YORK.

STATE NEWS.

The hog cholera is among the pickers in Wake county. A colored boy at Herford, was bitten to death by a mad dog recently. Newbern has a watch that has been running for a year past without having been wound up during that time. Ground has been broken at Wilson for a new railroad warehouse.

Mr. W. H. Vaughn, of Nash, broke an egg the other day which had three perfect yolks.

The Temperance people of Greensboro have changed off on bandy peaches. The Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons will meet in Charlotte, June 5th, next.

The Republican Convention for the 1st Congressional District meets in Herford on the 22nd of June.

Burwell Newson, a mulatto, aged 18 years, was hung at Windsor last Tuesday, for rape. He made a full confession.

Dr. Newbell, an esteemed citizen of Milton, was killed last Thursday by his horse running away and throwing him from the buggy.

Governor Brogden has appointed Prof. W. C. Kerr a delegate to represent this State in the National Press Reform Congress, which meets in New York June 6th.

Luke Olive, of Chatham, who was tried and found guilty of bar-barraging at the Spring term of 1871, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-five years, has been pardoned out by Governor Brogden. The Rockingham Spirit says: We are reliably informed that old cotton stalks, of last years' growth, in this vicinity, are sprouting out, the frosts of the last winter not having been severe enough to kill them. Such as this has not been known in this section before in many years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 Common and Fine Syrups,
 Common and Fine Whiskies,
 Scotch Ale, London Porter, Wines, Tobacco and Cigars,
 Teas, Peppers, Spice, Snuffs, and Canned Goods,
 Tin, Wooden and Willow Ware,
 Toilet and Laundry Soaps,
 Winslow's Green Corn,
 Fresh Tomatoes,
 Pine Apple, Peaches, Preserves,
 Jellies, Mustards, Sardines,
 and Lobsters,
 Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
 Chow-Chow, Potted Turkey,
 Tongue, Salmon and Ham,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN CAYTON,
SOUTHERN MARBLE AND STONE WORKS
 Cor. Morgan and Blount Sts.,
 RALEIGH, N. C.

Constantly on hand all kinds of American and Italian Marble Headstones, Monuments and Tombs; Samples and Designs of Scotch and American Granite Monuments, constantly on hand and furnished to order; Granite work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the finest style. None but First Class Mechanics employed. Parties desiring to purchase should visit me before purchasing North or elsewhere, as I can furnish work much cheaper. All work warranted or no sale. Address all messages to **JOHN CAYTON,** Box 393, Raleigh, N. C. May 26, 1876-ly.



FOR CASH!

We offer our entire stock at greatly reduced prices to enable us to close up present business.

All we ask is an examination.

PENDER & JENKINS.

N. B. Time buyers will be furnished goods at lowest market prices. Tarboro', N. C., April 7, 1876.

IMPORTANT TO TRUCK FARMERS, COTTON PLANTERS AND GRAIN GROWERS.