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The Tarboro' Southerner

"MY COUNTRY: RIGHT OR WRONG: MY COUNTRY."

VOL. XLIII.

TARBORO', EDGEcombe COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867.

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Tunnel Under the Atlantic. A GREAT ENGINEERING PROJECT.

A proposition is on foot to start the gigantic undertaking of tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean in order to connect the old and new worlds together by means of a submarine railway. The most eminent engineers, both in America and Europe, have been consulted, and they draw up a report which represents that this stupendous scheme is perfectly feasible, and only requires time and money to carry it out. While the capital, although enormous, will be forthcoming. So far as calculated approximately it will require a hundred million English pounds or a billion five hundred million dollars. Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in this marvelous undertaking, and as soon as the plans are arranged, the money will be advanced. The proposed plans are in themselves, would be simply impossible to present, but a few of the leading points may be glanced at in order to give the reader an insight into the wonderful results already arrived at. This undertaking will occupy one hundred thousand men—half at each end of the tunnel, and supposing the obstacles to be of such a character as are expected, it will take fully thirty years to accomplish the work. When complete it will take about six days for ordinary trains to travel between both ports and three days for express trains. The system to be adopted for tunnelling will be of the latest improvement in drilling rock, each advance of the boring being followed by shields or various diameters of strong cast iron, and each succeeding one finer than the last. Powerful steam engines will push forward these shields as the boring advances until at last the largest and most perfect tube will be placed with rails properly fixed for operation. It is proposed to light the cars with the magnesium light while powerful engines will drive the air through the tunnel, inducing a free circulation, the supply being regulated by various contrivances at certain distances. The electric light will be used at intervals on the track. Depots will not be required as there will be no stoppages. The points of union both in America and Europe, are in course of debate. It is generally conceded that the shortest route will be the cable route, viz. between Newfoundland and Ireland. The same thing is already taken to lay the cable telegraph are of the greatest use, and have enabled the operators to lay out their map of the bed of the Atlantic. The wire will be laid through the tunnel and experiments are in progress to connect the communication between the running cars and the fixed telegraph, by which means immediate information can be sent to either end, sent by the passenger while travelling. Thus, while the billows roll above and the monsters of the deep are sporting or fighting as the case may be, men, women and children will be reclining rapidly underneath and after a brief trip will find themselves on the shores of other nations, without the danger, fatigue and sickness of a long and dangerous sea voyage.

From the Herald, August 22. Over thirty millions of people to be ruled by Puritanism and the negro!—This is the result of four years of terrible war; the sacrifice of two hundred thousand lives; the sinking of national morality; the warring of countries; the ruin of our agricultural interests; the imposing upon our country a debt of three thousand millions of dollars. The mad revolutionary element that blindly urges the nation to wild and continuous wars. To be held to their word; and yet they must be held. True to their ideal, and true to revolutionary laws, they begin now to approach the second phase in the overthrow of all government. Heretofore they have followed a single idea to its wildest extreme; they now reduce themselves to applying the same principle. They now strike the name of Sheridan as the latest name upon their political harp, and would make the country believe that the transfer of that officer to other duties is an assault upon them.

The reconstruction problem, however, in its present phase, is bringing daily new elements to the surface, and his great trump card or not there can be little certainty about the next President. That trump card is now time that Mr. Johnson should play. The moment has come; the revolutionary wave which freed the negro is now dashing him against the common sense of the country, to the ruin of its present interests and its future greatness. We are now threatened with a negro representative from each Congressional district in the South, and the United States may receive laws based upon ignorance instead of education. The wave must be stopped; it has broken from the control of those who first gave it impulse. The national revival of feeling demands that it be halted, and demands, too, that Mr. Johnson halt it. Let him strike the blow; let him now give the country a steady leadership. The negro will then take its place, and in the light of a freedom which is his right he may emerge from mental darkness. With universal

And peace. And, as the beneficent hand of the All-Giver has thus shaded out from the sombre tinge that human volence and folly had darkened upon the picture, so has it equally touched with a medicament compounded of time and reason and faith, the wounds that war had left in the bosom of the people, and softened their bitter anguish into a less resentful sorrow. Industry, hope and forgiveness have been found to be spiritually and practically better than idleness, despair, and hatred. The "smiling face" begins to be seen beaming from behind the "frowning forehead" that masked it for a few brief years. A population noble, gallant, and true at heart, is emerging from the gloom of error and trial into an efficient activity, which to-morrow will be crowned with infinite prosperity, only the more worthy won and enjoyed for the woes that preceded it. The spectacle of this great reparation may well delight all men, and we will be excused for some exclamation contemplating it. To us it is only an earnest of the better and higher things that are to come for that region first and therewith, and at last for our whole country.

In the immense region east of the Mississippi corn, pears, and potatoes are finer and in larger abundance than ever seen before, while the wheat now housed exceeds all anticipation. Fruit and dairy products, meats, poultry, and eggs, will be in quantities sufficient to revive the sensations of the best flushed times gone by, to be exceeded in another year, and left far behind in successive seasons, if that craving need of the South, farm labor of the right kind, can be adequately supplied.—*Mercantile Journal.*

EX-GOV. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA, ON THE SITUATION.—Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, in a letter to a resident of Van Buren, Ark., writes as follows respecting the political situation of the South: "The situation of the States of the South, to which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that 'the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of distraining the States by military domination for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without any qualification except being of the male sex and over 21 years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the entire disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn face that has been exacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any republic. The Board of Registrars of voters has just been announced here, and includes a negro to two white men generally throughout the State. When the whole series of steps in the process of 'reconstruction' is called, I think the people, wherever they constitute majorities, will find it to their interest to vote against Conventions for the objects in view, and bear with the reign of military government until another appeal can be made to public opinion at the north, and especially in the northwest."

A REVOLT AGAINST FASHION.—The New York World of Tuesday says: "The female fashionable world is preparing to revolt against Paris. Heretofore the delusion has obtained widely that the Empress herself was the source—the very fountain-head of fashion inspiration. To her was attributed the revival of the hoop skirt, modernized into crinoline, spread itself throughout Christendom, while the chignon has gradually traveled from the back of the neck to the top of the eyebrows in supposed obedience to the will of Eugenia. And so with the bonnets, growing small by degrees and beautifully less, and the farbellows and flounces and all the multitudinous military of women's wear. But lately it has come to light that it is not the Empress, nor the court, nor even the 'modistes of Paris who set' the fashions for the whole female world; but the lovettes and leaders of the demi-monde lay down the laws which guide fashion in Paris itself as well as in London, New York, and all the cities that follow Paris fashions. This shocking discovery has stimulated the wives and mothers and some of the daughters of England to propose in London the formation of a 'Ladies' Reform League,' not only to organize a revolt against Paris, but to suggest measures for a general emancipation from the present thralldom of milliners and hairdressers. It is declared that fashion though fascinating, is really slavery in a most frightful form, compelling its devotees to make themselves generally ridiculous, to submit to much bodily discomfort and even torture, and to launch into extravagant expenditures, wasting untold sums of money upon materials which are useless, or unusable, long before they are worn out. So there is a cry for a reform and a general enlistment for a fight against fashion, and a rebellion against fashion's inexorable decrees.

Gail Hamilton says of old Parson

There were five of us—yes, five as Harry follows as ever were let loose from college. It was "vacation," and we concluded to take a trip to the Falls. We got aboard the cars at N., and were soon traveling very rapidly towards our destination. We had just seated ourselves and prepared for a comfortable smoke, when in came the conductor, and who could it be but our old friend, Fred B. After the common salutations had passed, Fred said he had some business for us to attend to. "Out with it, old chum," said we, "anything at all will be acceptable, so let us have it."

"Well, boys," said he, "in the next car there is as loving a pair as it was ever my lot to see. They are going down to H. to get married; and now if you can have any fun over it, just pitch in."

In a moment he was gone, and we set our heads together to form a plan. "The girl rose hastily and seated herself on the seat," said Bill Steevers. "We must make the girl think that her lover is married."

"That's it, Bill, that's it," said we, not giving time to finish the sentence. "That he is a married man, and the father of children," said Bill. "It devolved upon me to commence operations. Accordingly I entered the car in which we were informed the lovers were. Sure enough, there they were. The girl thinking, I suppose, that she must give her lover all the seat, had taken a seat on my knee, and for the purpose of protecting her, had thrown his arm around her waist; and so they sat in real soft lovers' style. All this I gathered at a glance. Stepping up to them, I said—

"Why, Jones, what is the deuce are you doing with this girl?" "The girl rose hastily and seated herself on the seat," said Bill Steevers. "See how, stranger," said the fellow, "you are a mite mistaken; my name ain't Jones."

"Why Jones," said I, "you certainly haven't left your wife and children, and tried to palm yourself off for a single man, have you?" "I tell you my name ain't Jones; it's Harper. It never was Jones—'tain't a going to be, neither."

"So, my name is Jones—'tain't a going to be, neither." "You see here, stranger, you ain't the 'Just man that's called me Jones to day, an' I reckon I must look awful like him, but I ain't Jones, an' more'n that, you musn't call me Jones. I ain't got a wife nor babies either; but this ere 'gal an' me is going to splice, and then you can talk about my wife, and I wouldn't wonder but what, in course of time, you might talk about babies, too; but you musn't call me Jones."

"This retort brought forth vociferous laughter from the spectators, and it also brought blushes to the face of the girl that 'was going to be spliced.'" "Ah, Jones," said Greg, "you'll regret this in the future. I pity your wife and poor girl."

"So, Mr. Harper, your real name is Jones, is it? and you've been fooling me, have you? Well, we ain't spliced yet, and I don't think we shall be very soon," said the girl, and her eye flashed fire.

"This was more than Harper could stand. He leaped upon a seat." "Now," said he, "my name is not Jones, an' I can lick the fellow that says it is."

"By this time we had got to H., and our friend Fred came into the car and got Harper to keep quiet. The girl and I looked at each other and Fred to help her on the train that was going back to S., which he did, and the notorious Jones, alias Harper, followed her. We learned, afterwards, that he proved himself to be Bill Harper instead of Bill Jones, and he and his gal Jane "spliced."

THE SOUTHERNER. THURSDAY, - - - SEPT. 12, 1867. Empress and Emperor of the French. BY DEARLEIGH. The most popular lady in France, without question, is the Empress. She is beautiful, intellectual, and handsome. Her beauty is a style that will not fade. She is really a woman of talent. She is the wisest and most practical of the Imperial advisors. She sits at the Council Board, and discusses with the ministry matters of State. She has often presided as Regent, in the absence of the Emperor. She is prompt and efficient, presides with great tact, and holds the Imperial Senate sharply to the questions her husband wishes discussed. In appearance, she is in marked contrast to the nobility of France. She is tall and slender, with a complexion of alabaster whiteness, and a peculiar taste in dressing that the world else gaily represents. On the other hand, the French ladies are short and fat, with a dumpty kind of look, an untidy way of wearing their hair, and an expression of coarseness on their features. They have great taste for other people, but very little for themselves. Were she dressed as plainly as a governess, and bore no insignia of royalty at all, she would be at once selected in the midst of a thousand French women, by her personal appearance and her taste indicated in her dress. She is an active friend to all forms of want; she goes the rounds of the hospitals, private as well as national. She never goes empty-handed, but in the humblest abode, leaves some gift of her kind heart. Her heroic conduct during the late visit of the cholera will never be forgotten. There was a panic in Paris, and even paid nurses fled from the bedside of the sufferers. Dressed in the simplest garb, the Empress went through all the cholera wards, administered cordials, medicines, and delicacies with her own hand; she shared the trials, called out the brave, allayed the panic, and became the life of the triumphal arch, known as the Champ d'Elysee, is filled every day by an immense throng, who occupy the chairs that fill the entire pathway. On one side of this avenue are booths, and tents, and gardens full of hobbyhorses, toys, mimic theatres, pantomime, and cheap amusements for the million. Along this Boulevard roll the carriages of the nobles and the officers of State. Every day, the elegant cortege of the Empress can be seen rolling up and down this brilliant thoroughfare—sometimes the Emperor by her side, sometimes the Prince Imperial, often alone. While the Emperor sits crunched in the corner of his carriage, scowling a look of discontent and annoyance, the Empress is kind and cheerful to all. Her forehead is broad and high, her look benignant, but searching. The humblest sweep or workman who lifts his hat to her, she returns a gracious bow. On the day the Exposition was opened, she seemed to enjoy herself like a school-girl. Chatting with the exhibitors, clapping her hands in ecstasy over some marvel of invention, tarrying behind while her silent husband strode on, running to overtake him, darting into this alcove and then into that, visibly excited at the hearty cheers from the English and American—who joined to give the royal pair a warm reception,—drinking in the full enjoyment of the occasion, and taking no care to conceal it. A devoted Catholic, she has a Protestant governess and tutor for the Prince Imperial.

The Emperor is stout and heavy.—Those who talk of his breaking, and of his sickly and declining appearance, and of his being a weak man, are wrong. His look is that of talent and mental strength. No portraits do him justice. He is a bad walker. His legs are short and very disproportioned to his body, which gives him a diminutive look.—He is fond of horseback riding, because he sits well and is a good rider. But he is seldom now on horseback except at reviews. His favorite horse is a bright bay, brought from Hungary. This horse is stout, strong and intelligent. He understands the movements of the army as well as the Gen-in-Chief. No money could buy him.—The Emperor seldom rides, except in state with his postillions and outriders. He dresses very plainly, usually in a black suit; latterly he affects the gray coat of his uncle. As a man he is not popular; he is cold, austere, silent, and sulky. Lacking of all impulse, and relying in his dominion. He has the appearance of being tired. He is greeted with very little enthusiasm when he appears in public, partly from the fact that he pays no attention to the shouts of the populace. In his afternoon drives he comes out in state in an open carriage, and rides slowly, that the populace; who never tire of looking on the imperial cortege, may be gratified.

In the Great Exposition there is a chapel fitted up for Protestant worship. It was dedicated by the United Protestant Church. The Earl of Shaftesbury, a peer of England presided at the opening. Bibles translated into every language are for sale, and Protestant books in every tongue, France is a Catholic country. Great efforts were made to prevent this feature of

Wholesale and Retail Clothing and Merchant Tailors. KEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. One of the largest and best selected stocks of Ready Made Clothing and general furnishing goods, also a fine assortment of piece goods, which he is prepared to make up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, a call is very respectfully requested. S. W. SELDNER. April 4, 1867. 18-4f

REMOVAL. J. H. DODSON. Has Removed his Stock to the old stand. No. 7 East Side Water Street. WHERE he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally. He has on hand a large and well selected stock of Ales, Brandies, Gins, Wines and Whiskies. One lot of which is a magnificent article, ten years old, and another of five years old, to which he calls special attention. Also, choice Old London Dock Brandies. PRICES MODERATE. Give me a call. J. H. DODSON. No. 7 Water Street. 18-1m

DAVIS & BROTHER, Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED Tobacco. KEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. A full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soap, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House. Any consignment will have special attention. No. 4 Rowland's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. ap. 25, 1867. 21-1y

EDWARD P. TABB & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS. West Side Market Square, Norfolk, Va. Sign of the Anvil. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OLD Dominion Snuff, Emory's Cotton Gin, Boyle & Gambles Circular Pit and Saw, Saws Warranted, Gum Belting, all sizes. A large stock always on hand of Axes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Chain Traces, Hollow Ware, Horse Collars, Ropes. Agents for Fairbanks & Co.'s Standard SCALES, that will weigh a Gold Dollar or a Canal Boat Loaded. A large stock of Queens Ware, China and Glass. Attention of the trade respectfully solicited. mar. 28, 16-1y

THE JOURNAL OFFICE BOOK BINDERY. In connection with our splendid JOB PRINTING OFFICE, we are now in successful operation, and we are making SUPERIOR BLANK BOOKS, Binding and Rebinding Periodicals, Old Books, Music, AND EVERY KIND OF WORK Done in a First-Class Book-Binding. THE BEST OF WORKMEN ONLY are employed by us. This is the only establishment of the kind in Tide-water Virginia, and we can do work as well and cheap as it can be done in the North. EVERY VARIETY OF BOOK and JOB PRINTING Promptly executed, IN PLAIN OR FANCY COLORS. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, 12 Roanoke Avenue, or address your orders to J. RICHARD LEWELLEN, Supt Norfolk Printing House Co. May 2, 1867. 22-4f

JNO. W. WHITE, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Tarboro', N. C. HAS on hand a large lot of Bedsteads, Chairs and other articles of Furniture, which he offers to the public cheap for Cash, all kind of wood Coffins, of all sizes on hand. All kinds of Furniture Made and Repaired at the shortest notice. Jan. 27 9-1f

NORFOLK. W. HORNOR, (Successor to P. DILWORTH) No. 1 Wide Water Street, NORFOLK, VA. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Paper, Metals, Bones, &c. June 6, 1867. 27-1y

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO., DEALERS IN Hardware, Cutlery, BAR IRON AND STEEL, WAGON MATERIAL, BELTING AND PACKING, House Furnishing Goods, &c., Circular Front, corner of Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va. Nails at Factory Prices, Trace Chains, Weed, Billing and Grab Hooks, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c. The trade supplied at Northern prices. mar. 28, 16-1y

S. W. SELDNER, 39 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA. ESTABLISHED 1854. Wholesale and Retail Clothing and Merchant Tailors. KEYS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. One of the largest and best selected stocks of Ready Made Clothing and general furnishing goods, also a fine assortment of piece goods, which he is prepared to make up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, a call is very respectfully requested. S. W. SELDNER. April 4, 1867. 18-4f

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NORFOLK. RICKS, HILL & CO., COTTON AND Gen. Commission Merchants NORFOLK, VA. BAGGING and ROPE furnished—payable in Cotton. Liberal advances made. sep 14 40-4f

JAMES GORDON & CO., Commission Merchants, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the sale of Produce of every kind, and to the purchase of all supplies for Farmers, Merchants, and others in the country. nov 29, 14-1f

Geo. H. Freer, John B. Neal, of N. C. FREER & NEAL, Gen. Commission Merchants, NORFOLK, VA. LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. Refer to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk. sep 25 21-1y

C. W. GRANDY, C. R. GRANDY, C. W. GRANDY, JR. C. W. GRANDY & SONS, (House Established 1845.) FACTORS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, McIntosh's Wharf, NORFOLK, VA. FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, Grain, Naval Stores and Country Produce generally, and purchasers of General Merchandise. Sept 15 42-4f

COWARD & HARRISS, General Commission Merchants, 26 Commerce Street, NORFOLK, VA. WILL attend promptly to sales of Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies, and forwarding Cotton and Tobacco to Europe if desired. D. G. COWARD, Washington Co., N. C. R. J. HARRISS, Granville, late of Halifax County, N. C. [aug 1-35-6m] Refer to T. E. Lewis, Tarboro'. KADER BIGGS & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, AND COTTON FACTORS, McPhail's Wharf, NORFOLK, VA. Shipments made to Liverpool free of forwarding commission, and the usual advances made. Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, and all kinds of Country Produce. [June 2-27-1y]

J. D. REED, AGT., PRACTICAL HATTER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No. 18 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA. ap. 18, 20-1y

L. Berkley, W. M. Miller, J. W. Grandy, Formerly of N. C. BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO. Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods & Notions, 16 West Main Street, Next door to Exchange National Bank NORFOLK, VA. mar. 28, 16-1y

ESTABLISHED 1831. J. M. FREEMAN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, NO. 29 MAIN STREET, Corner of Talbot Street, NORFOLK, VA. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c. Watches carefully and properly repaired. apr. 4, 18-4f

CHEERY & MARR, (Late W. D. ROBERTS JR. & Co.) Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Cooking and Heating Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron WARE, House Furnishing Goods, and Brokers in Metals, Cor. Roanoke and Wide Water Sts., Norfolk, Va. mar. 28, 16-6m

L. L. BRICKHOUSE & CO., Wholesale and Retail dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., No. 23 Main Street, Opposite Taylor, Martin & Co., Norfolk, Va. Full stock constantly on hand at Lowest Market Prices. JAMES M. FERRIS, of Morganton, N. C. mar. 28, 16-1y

C. F. GREENWOOD & CO., Watchmakers and Jewelers, DEALERS IN FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, Pearl and other rich Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Clocks AND Fancy Goods, No. 27 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by the most skillful workmen and warranted. April 4, 1867. 18-1y

PROFESSIONAL. L. D. PENDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TARBORO', N. C. OFFICE, one door below Post Office, and one above the store of D. Pender & Co. All business intrusted to my care will be promptly and strictly attended to. Sept. 25, 1867. 12-4f

GILBERT ELLIOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No. 24 West Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Messrs. Daney, Hyman & Co., New York. Messrs. W. P. Clements, Baltimore. Messrs. C. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk. Messrs. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro', N. C. Messrs. W. X. H. Smith, Murfreesboro', N. C. Aug. 29, 30-4f

J. EDWIN MOORE, BIGGS & MOORE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tarboro', N. C. WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Martin, Bertie, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, Wilson and Wayne, and also the Federal, Bankruptcy and Supreme Courts. Strict attention paid to the collection and adjustment of claims, and to cases in Bankruptcy. August 1, 1867. 35-4f

DR. R. F. ROBERTSON, DEN TIST, TARBORO', N. C. Office at the Edgecombe House, where he can be found on Monday and Tuesday of each week. May 2, 1867. 22-4f

NOTICE. A. E. RICKS, D. D. L., would respectfully call to the Citizens of Tarboro' and its vicinity, that he is again in the practice of his Profession—and will in the future as in the past—endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully for all those who require his service. Address, Rocky Mount, N. C. Feb. 3, 1869. 10-4f

NEW YORK. W. M. BRYCE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, 209 CHAMBER STREET, New York. June 16, 29-4f

R. J. CONNER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods, 254 & 256 CANAL STREET, Nearly opposite Earle's Hotel, NEW YORK. July 28 35-4f

JOHN K. HOYT, of Washington, N. C., with CHESTER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, No. 10, Barclay Street, near Astor House, New York. All orders promptly attended to. Feb. 10, 11-4f

BROWN & CUTLER, Commission Merchants, 142 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other Produce—Bagging, Ezo Rope and Iron. This branch to Flanzen on favorable terms. New York, Aug. 29, 1867. 30-2m

Tannahill, Melvaine & Co., Commission Merchants, 130 Pearl Street, New York. Strict Personal Attention given to COTTON. BEST ROPE and GUNNY BAGGING, Rope and Iron furnished at lowest market rates. Taxes on Cotton will be paid by our friends Messrs. D. Pender & Co., Mathew Wedderburn, Messrs. Smith & Williams, Tarboro', N. C.; J. E. Lindsey, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Messrs. G. H. Brown & Co., Washington, N. C. Aug. 29, 29-4f

A. T. BRUCE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, AND General Commission Merchants, For the Sale of Cotton and other Southern Produce. No. 166 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. PARTIES Shipping Cotton to us can be accommodated with funds by pay Tax by calling on Messrs. Brown & Phippen or Mr. H. D. Tapp, Tarboro'. Property covered by Insurance as soon as started. oct 14-46-1f

JOHN S. DANCY, JOHN H. HYMAN, of Tarboro', N. C., of Scotland Neck, N. C. JOSEPH H. HYMAN, late of Tarboro', N. C. DANCY, HYMAN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, for the Sale of all kinds of SOUTHERN PRODUCE, and purchase of General Merchandise, No. 24 Exchange Place, NEW YORK. aug 24, 39-4f

HAFFA, HUGHES & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, DRIED FRUIT, and Country Produce Generally, No. 414 South Wharves, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 14, 1867. 11-6m