

THE SOUTHERNER.
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

W. M. HARRIS, I. W. BIGGS,
EDITORS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1867.

The fact that a great political reaction is taking place at the North can no longer admit of any reasonable doubt. Every indication from that quarter shows that a party, so long dominant and disgraced by so many acts of usurpation and injustice, are at last beginning to reap the fruit of their iniquities, through the indignant voice of an outraged people.

One of the most cheering evidences, says the Baltimore Gazette, of the political reaction that is now setting in, is the trepidation manifested everywhere by the Republicans. Up to a recent date they have been accustomed to move in solid phalanx, carrying everything before them. Arrogant in the plenitude of their power and remorseless in the exercise of it, their leaders would admit of no diversity of opinion. Their will was to be the supreme law by which their adherents were to be guided both in and out of Congress, and every man who disputed it was to be whipped into compliance or thrust out of the party with hoootings. These rigorous measures were successful for a season. But in their triumph they have finally carried the doctrine of obedience beyond those limits within which even political parliaments will consent to be controlled. The two principal measures upon which the Radicals based the perpetuation of their power—negro suffrage and a high protective tariff—have been slowly but steadily operating to bring about the disintegration of the party. At the North the doctrine of negro equality, when squarely presented for acceptance, is found everywhere to be provocative of disaffection. At the West and Northwest, the spirit of discontent is manifesting itself even more strongly.

Men are beginning once more to think for themselves. The common object for which the war with the South was ostensibly fought, now that the war is over, no longer serves as a bond of party union. Other issues have been started, upon which diverse opinions prevail, and although those opinions were forcibly suppressed for a time, they are now finding utterance, and the desertions from the party are becoming so numerous that even the truculent Forney asks in a frenzy of alarm whether the Democrats shall be allowed to succeed at the coming elections "by Republican cowardice"—by "Republican prejudice"—and more than all, by Republican votes?

Even Massachusetts, lately considered the Gibraltar of Radicalism, sends forth the note of a return to better feelings and principles, as shown by the following extract from the correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser:

"The Republican nominations have been made, the ticket of last year re-nominated without change, and nothing remains but to elect it, which, in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, would be an easy matter in Massachusetts. It is something new here to express a doubt of its success, and yet many well-informed men do doubt its success. The truth is, a great change is going on, which will exhibit a portion of its strength at the approaching election. People are wearied of the overrating ding-dong of the past. The war is over, and has been over for two years. The soldiers who were victorious, and who are doing all they can to make of no effect. The people want union, one and indivisible, and want it now. They want a settled policy and a clear look into the future. This cannot be obtained by making of the past or threatening the punishment of the President. Mr. Butler's new scheme to pay the public debt meets with no favor. What was promised must and shall be paid in the 'coin of the realm.' Men who loaned money to the government in its greatest need were not its enemies, but its friends, and must be so regarded. Stranding public creditors in the poorest financial investment a nation can make."

In view of these facts, it becomes our duty to hold ourselves ready for any emergency, and prepared to act with alacrity, whenever the proper time for action arrives.

The Results of Registrations.

Table with 2 columns: State, White, Black. Rows include Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, commenting upon the result, says:

It will be seen that in the seceded States, taken as a whole, there is a strong negro majority over the whites. In North Carolina, the negro majority is more than two to one, and the same preponderance nearly exists in Louisiana. In Florida the negroes are two to one on the average.

frago policy, the Southern States have become completely Africanized. The majority of the Congressmen from the South will be negroes. Negroes will fill the places in the United States Senate which were once occupied by Calhoun, and Preston, and King, and Berrien. African rudeness and barbarism will be thrust into what was once the most dignified and intellectual body in the world. In short, south of Kentucky, the negroes are to be the ruling class. The lives, liberty and fortunes of the whites will depend upon them. The negroes will have the State and local offices. They will have the Legislatures. They will have the Judges and the juries.

Order in regard to Taxes.

We publish below another Order from Gen'l Canby, showing clearly the great ignorance that exists in the minds of Northern men, concerning the system of taxation as established in the States of North and South Carolina. The order is somewhat unintelligible but has the merit at least of wishing to prevent an onerous taxation upon a people already heavily burdened.

The following is the Order.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS No. 92.

1. Numerous and well-founded representations having been made that illegal and oppressive taxes have been imposed in different sections of the States of North and South Carolina, and that the collection of taxes as suspended in the following cases:

First. Whenever any tax, or shall be imposed, hereafter, that shall be in violation of the provisions of the Act of Congress, which, by the terms of the Act imposing the same, or by the action of the public authorities thereunder, shall apply to any property or right parted with, or any transaction made and completed, prior to the adoption of the Act authorizing the same.

Second. Whenever the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, is impugned by the imposition of taxes discriminating in commercial transactions, in favor of residents citizens, and against the citizens of foreign nations or other States of the United States.

Third. Whenever any tax is or shall hereafter be imposed, for the purpose of discharging any obligation contracted in aid and furtherance of the rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, or to reimburse the public treasury, or any local officer, or public officer, or any person, for any expenditure on account of any such obligation or pretended obligation.

Commanding Officers of Posts are authorized to suspend the collection of any tax embraced in paragraph 1, reporting the same to the nearest military commander, or any local officer, or public officer, or any person, for any expenditure on account of any such obligation or pretended obligation.

[COMMUNICATED] VICEPRESIDENT, Mrs. S. Sept. 24, 1867. Messrs. Editors.—From this justly famed and more than heroic city which proudly overlooks the placid waters of the immortal "Father of Rivers" I greet you, and while my mind is filled to overflow with proud and pleasant remembrances of the noble "Old North State"—my mother—I have seized my feeble pen, determined to convey to you as best I can the condition of affairs which surround me. In taking this step I am not prompted by a desire for notoriety, but actuated by the belief that it is the imperative duty of every lover of our cherished liberty to keep each and every portion of them thoroughly posted on all important changes, the knowledge of which, may assist them in discovering the safest road to be taken in these "times that try men's souls" and when an improper step may bring on them even greater ruin than the radicals with may fall to their already horrible lot.

I do not wish too occupy too much space in your able edited paper and will therefore address myself immediately to the important changes which has caused me to seek the use of your columns. This change I hope will have its merited influence in your community, for it is fully worthy of the careful consideration of every man in the South.

Some months ago there existed in this State quite a large and respectable white party in favor of reconstruction under the disastrous and degrading "Military Bill" which the diabolical usurpers of American liberty have declared must be complied with before the "unreconstructed States" can be permitted to enter the Union, but no such party breathes here now. The reason this party controlled the respectable rank mind, then the white men who belonged to it could see no way of obviating the condition which the "Military Bill" requires, then they believed every State which fought against them would by large majorities approve the suicidal policy our unrelenting enemies have inaugurated for our total ruin and disgrace—then the Golden State of the distant West and the "Green Mountain Boys" had not proclaimed their distrust of the party in power—then not a single ray of hope lit up our dark and threatening sky, but thank God times have changed and once more we are permitted to behold growing signs of peace and prosperity. With this glorious change we too have changed—and now that we see others realize eminent dangers which threaten our can-be-made glorious country, we are determined not to be awed, (Ocd) even by bayonets, and to exert every effort to stop the tide which must, if not checked, sweep us and all we hold dear and dear into the unutterable abyss of woe which our enemies have prepared and would exult to see us enter. The registration we know shows a majority for the Freedmen and though we are fully convinced that these new made citizens will vote "en masse" with the Rads we are determined that no white man who merits the respect of a dog shall vote save with us. There will be no doubt some white creatures—who were once men and enjoyed the great extent the confidence of our people that will side with the Freedmen, but every one of them, have long since sunk lower than infamy itself and will never be pointed at again save by the finger of scorn. I feel perfectly warranted in saying that the Mother of our exiled President does not contain a son who respects himself and desires to bequeath to his children and friends a name that will not blush to hear, who will vote "For Convention". The man that votes for this heinous usurped, diabolical law will not two years hence be noticed by the most contemptible of the ignorant Freedmen, he is now, by hope of office leading astray.

Our platform is one that all who wish to see America as she was, can fully endorse and support. We are willing that all who possess sufficient discretionary powers to exercise the right of voting should do so. We desire peace and the Constitution as it was with the tolerance of slavery stricken out.

I hope the praiseworthy course decided on by the little band of white voters in this State will meet the praises of Carolina's sons and that the "Old North State" as she ever done when tried least her path, will march triumphantly through the fiery ordeal ahead and emerge from it covered with glory. I believe she will. God grant she may.

INSULTING.—The list of claimants for damages done by the rebel privateers is very instructive. If it was possible to make the commanders of these robber ships restore a portion of their booty by being obliged, in part, to colored clothes, instead of "swelling about, as professors and what not, it would be desirable.

We clip the above from a recent number of Frank Leslie's illustrated paper which circulates extensively in this and other Southern States.—When will our people practice self respect by ignoring these insulting journals, that thus talk of dressing our most gallant men in the habiliments of the convicts?

Let it be remembered that these papers say nothing of the theft and robbery committed all over the South by men who fought under the "stars and stripes of the Union." We will never be the people we should be until we stop buying such insulting trash, and spend our money for papers published at the South.—Duy Book.

COLORED CANDIDATES IN ALABAMA.—The Radicals in Dallas county, Ala., like the same party in Montgomery, Greene and Hale counties, have nominated colored candidates to the State Convention. In Dallas, three whites and two blacks have been nominated. It is now certain that the Radicals of Alabama will elect quite a number of negroes to the Convention, and send them to Congress, when they will be instructed. These instructions will be to vote for the Radicals.

A North Carolina registrar estimates that at least one-third of the blacks will forfeit their newly acquired privilege, by reason of inability to remember the polls the names a der which they were registered.

Preparations for the Election—(Correspondence Between General Thomas and the Municipal Authorities.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 27.—Matters have become much quieter to-day.

Last night General Thomas received a despatch from General Grant, telling him that the military cannot be made use of to defeat the Executive of a State in enforcing the laws of the State, and ordering him not to prevent a legal State force from executing his orders. A copy of this despatch was transmitted to Mayor Brown, who to-day wrote to General Thomas stating that he had not consented to any resistance to the law, nor did he desire in his efforts to enforce the law. He had only designed, if not prevented by armed violence, to hold a strictly legal election in a perfectly peaceful manner, and in accordance with the city charter. He requested General Thomas to inform him whether he (General Thomas) deemed it his duty under the order of General Grant to uphold General Cooper, Commander of the State militia, in his threatened determination to prevent the election under the charter, adding that, in that case he had no objection to hold to the authority of the United States with a respectful but emphatic protest against the signal and deplorable mistake.

General Thomas in reply stated that the proper interpretation of General Grant's order is to sustain the State authorities in the execution of their orders, it not being his province to decide the question of the legality or illegality of the election ordered by the city authorities.

General Thomas subsequently issued an order for the disposition of a military force of cavalry and infantry, to protect the Commissioners of Registration and the State authorities to-morrow, in holding the election.

The Board of Aldermen met this evening and withdrew the officer appointed by it to hold the election.

Mayor Brown, who was a candidate for reelection, has withdrawn. Mr. Colton, another Conservative, has also withdrawn his name. This leaves the field to Mr. Allen, a Northern Radical, and Mr. Seavel, an old citizen of Nashville, also a Radical. Allen will probably be elected. The Republicans are highly elated with the issue of events, whilst the opposition are correspondingly depressed. The election will be quiet and peaceful.

The Body of Maximilian—Infamous Treatment.

A Queretaro (Mexico) correspondent gives the following details of the treatment which the body of the unfortunate Archduke who fell at the battle of Miraflores, and whose people such a scandalous and execrable manner.

I found the coffin containing the remains in a room in the second story of the house occupied by Sr. Don Manuel Lledo. A soldier stood guard at the door, ready to give admittance to all who might desire to look at the body, which will be seen, in our case, somewhat accelerated by the influence of a new law. The apartment bore the appearance of having once been a storeroom, and was both very dark and extremely filthy.

The coffin stood in the centre of the room, resting upon a couple of rude wooden benches. It is covered with black cloth, adorned with a cheap quality of gold lace, the top of which has a false cover or lid, opening which has revealed three glasses, through which the silent form of the ill-fated Austrian was shown by the aid of a powerful tallow candle, kept by the soldier for visitors' use. The Emperor was dressed in a suit composed of a blue coat, with a row of brass buttons in front, dark blue pants and heavy cavalry boots. His hands were covered with a pair of white gloves, very much soiled. His mouth and eyes were partially open, plainly showing his teeth and the color of his eyes.

His beard is quite gone, as well as the greater part of his hair, which I am informed, has been cut by Dr. Liso, who had charge of the embalment, and sold. He received as high as five ounces—\$20—for small locks of the same. The body of the Emperor remained at Liso's house until last week, when it was removed to its present location, during which time he made use of it as a means of speculation. He also disposed of whatever effects belonged to Maximilian, kept by a piece of his blood stained garments, which he cut up and sold. It is also alleged that he even removed a small portion of the skull, for which he received a large sum, replacing it with wood. I cannot vouch for this, but it is generally believed here. The doctor affirms that the government had failed to pay him his bill for the embalment of the Emperor, and declares his intention of making his money the surest way possible.

Imprisonment of General Garibaldi.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.—General Garibaldi was arrested to-day, under a name assumed, by order of King Victor Emanuel.

Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the Pontifical territory, which embraces the idea of an immediate march on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City of Italy would be proclaimed the capital of United Italy by the leader of the "party of action." His intentions and designs were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's Government in this city, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address, dated and issued from Arrezzo on Sunday last, the 22d inst.

The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the Papal territory free from filibusterism coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the people.

By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated also on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and "rigorously punish any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy engaged in a crime against the law of nations."

By the issue of this proclamation Garibaldi has been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long vexed Italo-Roman and Papal temporalities questions.

The arrest of the General will produce very considerable excitement, although his prestige has been tarnished somewhat in the eyes of the people by the report of his proceeding at the Geneva Peace Congress.

OPPOSITION TO THE TAX ON COTTON.—An Augusta (Ga.) letter to the New York Times says: "Mr. Herchel Y. Johnson and his law partners contend that the cotton tax is unconstitutional, and that parties who have paid it are entitled to recover all that they have paid. They advertise their readiness to act professionally for parties who have thus paid the tax to their own wrong, and have been, I hear, already employed by hundreds of claimants. If they succeed, they will make an immense sum, as they are to receive half the sum recovered as their fee; but should they fail, they get no thing and have to pay all expenses. They express perfect confidence of success, and are laboring lustily by all means to inspire others with a like faith in their capacity to make the Uncle Sam disgorge."

LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—"I will say, then, that I am not never have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, or to intermarry with the white race; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they can not so live, while they do remain together, there should be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white man."

CURRENT NEWS.

The Frazer-Trenholm case has been settled. The terms are unknown.

Garibaldi's partisans of tumultuous in various parts of Italy. It is reported that the King is about to proclaim Parliament in extraordinary session.

Washington College—over which General Lee presides—opened on last Thursday. Four hundred students matriculated, and large numbers have arrived since. Now there are over 500, and more still expected.

A large party in Greece are in favor of the King's dethronement, and a proclamation made to put the Republic under the protegote of annexation to the United States.

Negroes are permitted in the auditorium of the New York theatre, or any one in Gotham, or any other American city, where the blacks are not assigned a place by themselves.

Sheridan visited the stock and gold boards this morning. He was received with the honors of a hero. Sheridan thanked them kindly, when the menbers sang "Old John Brown," with the General's satisfaction.

Judge Underwood and Attorney Chandler are consulting relative to the trial of Mr. Davis, whose friends and bondsmen represent him as anxious for trial.

Senator Wade writes to a friend that he will introduce, the first day of the next session, a bill to repeal the act organizing Utah as a Territory. He says the action of the Mormons in denouncing the Government as tyrannical and unjust must be punished by a prompt suppression of polygamy.

There is a strong pressure being brought to secure a modification of the recently promulgated cotton regulations. Numerous letters representing the routine for obtaining permits to be impracticable in many instances, and generally inconvenient have been received.—The Treasury Department has the matter under consideration.

The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were sent home in the steamship China to-day. Every mark of respect that could have been paid to the memory of the lamented. The report that the British Government detailed a war vessel to convey his remains to England proves to be incorrect.

General Thomas arrived at Nashville on Wednesday night and had a conference with the city and State authorities. It was rumored that he would prohibit the election. General Cooper, the commander of the State militia, is reported to have used very incendiary language at a mixed meeting of whites and blacks.

A Boston paper advises consumers who have heretofore purchased their winter's stock of flour about this time, not to be in a hurry this year. The crop of wheat is reported to be very large, and it is thought that, if consumers will continue to purchase sparingly as possible, prices must needs to reasonable rates. The same paper says that there is now a grand ring forming to keep breadstuffs up to famine prices. This ring has its branches in Chicago, Buffalo and New York, and its leading members are said to be men of great wealth with heavy bank facilities. It is well known that millions of bushels of wheat have already changed hands in Chicago, Buffalo and New York, without being moved. Like gold gamblers, many parties are buying and selling breadstuffs who have not a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour in their possession.

We do not believe the fall has been told of the ravages of the yellow fever in the Gulf States this summer. The details publicly given are frightful enough, but they by no means tell the whole story. A private letter from an entirely authentic source informs us that the number of cases this season in G. P. alone amount to seven thousand, with one thousand deaths.—(Of course the number is far greater in New Orleans. The only redeeming feature of this year's epidemic is the mitigated form of the disease, as shown in the comparatively small number of deaths where every case may well be presumed to be fatal; or it may indicate a better knowledge of the treatment of the disease. Our hotels are still full of Southerners, who wisely refrain from returning at present, and it is decidedly unsafe for unvaccinated New Yorkers to visit the Gulf cities now. The first cool weather will check the disease, and the first frost will be pretty sure to kill it for this year.—World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office Eng. & Supt. W. & R. E. J. Wilmington, Sept. 26, 1867.

Wanted Immediately. SIX COMPETENT SECTION MAS-TERS AND ONE BRIDGE MASTER. None but the faithful, trust-worthy and experienced need apply.

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt. October 3, 43-11

LEWIS GREEN, IND. A. HARRISON. Late of G. E. Vena, of N. S. C. Green & Harrison, Commission Merchants.

By and Sell on Commission Cotton, Tobacco, Snuff, Wheat, Flour, Corn and Produce Generally. No. 112 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. Col. Robt. Bryman, Genl. Joshua Barnes, of Wilson, N. C. 42-3m

\$5 REWARD. RUNAWAY FROM THE RESIDENCE belonging to Reddick Carney, Newbern, N. C. a colored man named Reddick. All persons are strictly forbidden to hire or conceal said boys. If found in the possession of any person the law will be enforced against and persons. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver and bring or give information that will lead to their apprehension.

W. J. GARNEY, Greenville, N. C. 42-11

SOLD BY THE DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL NOW Landing Ex. Barque "BANAMA". 4,000 Large full Sacks.

LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT. For sale lots from Wharf as landed, at VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

D. G. FARNSLEY & CO., Wilmington, N. C. 43-4

Beard's Improved Cotton Ties. 40 Tons Patent Cotton Ties.

20 Tons Buckle Ties. On board the "Terminus" from Liverpool, daily expected. E. MERRAY & CO., Wilmington, N. C. 42-3

75,000 Brick for Sale. WILL OFFER 75,000 BRICK AT Auction, at Wilson, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th. Terms at sale.

W. M. A. DEAN, 43-11

RAIL ROAD MEETINGS. ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN THE success of the Williamston & Tarboro' Rail Road, are respectfully requested to meet at the Pine Grove, Thursday, Oct. 10th, Bethel, Friday, Oct. 11th, Robertsonville, Saturday, Oct. 12th, Robertsonville, Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Books for subscriptions will be open, and several speakers are expected to be present at each place.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS. Sept. 25, 1867. 42-3t

CARDS! CARDS! NO. 10, "WHITEMORES" CARDS. Just received 100 pair, price 50 cents. V. H. TELB. 40-3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Star" Cotton Gins. FIRST PRIZES AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

I DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of Farmers who may be in want of Cotton Gins to the fact that at all the important trials made last Fall.

OUR "STAR" GINS were the most successful, and of consequence received the first premiums. At New Orleans, and at St. Louis, Mo., we came in competition with all the Gins hitherto in favor with the Southern farmers, and in each case we were victorious.

Last season our Gin was known as the EMERY BROS. "STAR" GIN.

In consequence of the fact that many persons have confounded it with another kind, SIMILAR ONLY IN NAME, we have been compelled to leave out the name Emery and to insist on the title "STAR." It is proper to remark that this mistake of confounding kinds is almost universal in those counties where our Star Gins were never sold. Nearly all the "Star" Gins sold in Eastern North Carolina last Fall were sold by myself, and if any had come to my mind I have yet to hear from them. On the contrary, the testimonials that I received have been most gratifying and abundant, some going so far as to say "I would rather pay the price charged for the 'Star' Gin than to use any other, and without change."

We are willing to stand all upon the merits of our own Gin; but we neither wish to stand nor fall upon the merits or demerits of any other Gin. We are the best Gin now made, and this claim we have sustained in every public trial, and private trial also, so far as we know. We are confident that it is nothing. It is for those who claim equality with or advantage over us to name the place where, by actual test their claims were made good.

THE "STAR" COTTON GIN. C. BILLUPS, Agent, Norfolk, Va.

The Dederick Tangle Link COTTON PRESS. I am also agent for this machine, which is guaranteed to please. It is the best.

I am manufacturing and dealing largely in all kinds of FARMING TOOLS.

Bar and Bundle Iron, GARDEN SEEDS, &c. Watts' Cuff Brace, and all the kinds of Plows sold in Norfolk.

Billips' Improved Cotton Scraper. No. 11 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

The River Bridge at Sparty. 523 1-2 FEET LONG.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by Commissioners appointed at Ang. Term of Education County Court, on SATURDAY the 5th of Oct. next, for the furnishing of 24,000 Feet of Timber, 24" high, 12" wide, and 12" thick, on other measurement must state in their proposals. The Commissioners will retain the privilege of rejecting any or all proposals. Any proposal not to be rejected to deliver the timber at the foot of the River Bridge, subject to the inspection of the Commissioners, they being provided with the following rules. First, the timber must be furnished from Pine Trees that have not been cut, and must be cut before the 1st of Oct. next. Second, 24" high, 12" wide, and 12" thick, square, straight, in length, on the sides and 4" inches, heart on the edges from end to end. The flooring, girders, post and railings must also all be cut.

Part of the timber has been cut and is now on hand and near the bridge, and such as will accept or fail to do so, the bridge will be removed by the Commissioners. The following price per acre and number of trees: 22 Post 45 feet long 12x12, 18 " 30 " 12x12, 6 " 30 " 12x14, 10 Cap 15 feet long 12x14, 2 " 25 " 12x14, 32 Braces 24 " 6x12, 140 Sleepers 18 " 8x12, 800 Flooring 18 " 2x8, 25 Girders 24 " 24x12, 12 Post 45 feet long 4x4, 18 " 36 " 4x4, 140 " 11 " 5x4, 25 " 19 " 4x4, 11 " 11 " 5x4, 10 " 11 " 5x4, 10 " 11 " 5x4.

JAMES CARNEY, CHARLES L. VINES,) Comrs. JOAB JENKINS,)

Roofing and Roofing Materials. CHEAPEST AND BEST. Can be applied by any Ordinary Workman. Get One-Half Size than Tin or Slate.

COOP PAINT, FOR COATING AND PAINTING. One Gallon covers 100 sq. feet of surface. The Best for Leaky Tin, Lead, or Iron. Three times as good as any other. SEND FOR A SAMPLE. Address, W. H. STEWART & CO., Richmond, Va.

Manufacturers of Felt, Cork, Black Varnish, Roof Paint and Roofing Materials; also Agent for "GRAFTON" MINERAL. Plans for all kinds of Wood and Iron Work, Houses, Barns, Sheds, &c. Sept. 26 42-3m

JUST PUBLISHED. TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC, For 1868.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO receive orders for all kinds of Books, Stationery, Merchants and Dealers, in any quantity. Orders will be promptly filled at 88 per cent, on the published price.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH, Bookbinders and Stationers. Raleigh, Sept. 26, 42-11

COTTON BAGGING. WE ARE RECEIVING AND PREPARING for export all kinds of Cotton Bagging, of all sizes, from 1/2 lb. to 1 lb. per yard. Capt. J. S. Dancy, Tarboro', or any gentleman to the House in New York will receive prompt attention.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO., aug. 15, 31-Nov. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

WANTED. A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years experience in TEACHING, wishes to procure a situation as Governess in a private family. A family of Episcopal faith preferred. References given and required. Address (stating terms, etc.) ROBERT W. RAINY, Rocky Mount, N. C. Sept. 19, 41-11

NOTICE. HEREBY WARN ALL PERSONS in Tarboro' or elsewhere from trading or permitting my wife Tempy to make any account with them, as notice is given that I will not in any way be responsible for the payment of the same. ROBERT W. RAINY, Rocky Mount, N. C. Sept. 19, 41-11

H. WISWALL & SON, Commission Merchants, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Groceries & General Merchandise, MAIN STREET, WASHINGTON, N. C. 1-ly

NOTICE. THE FREIGHT ON HAY FROM New York to Tarboro' will in the future be SIXTY EIGHT (68) Cents per Hundred pounds through. S. L. FREMONT, H. B. DOWD,) Com. July 17, 1867. 40-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT A. MARTIN, ROBERT TANNHILL, MARTIN & TANNAHILL, Grocers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, TO Cacao, Wheat, &c., will be promptly and filled, and personal attention. Orders for goods filled at reasonable prices for cash or to punctual customers. September 19, 41-6m

JOSEPH E. VENABLE, T. P. WILLIAMSON, HENRY M. WILLIAMSON, J. E. VENABLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Cotton, Provisions, and General Merchandise.

AGENTS for the sale of the Celebrated CAROLINA BELLE and other SNUFFS. No. 3 Iron Front, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. Sept. 19, 41-5m

NOAH WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING, 430 Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, 46 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia. Clothing and Shirts made to order. NOAH WALKER & CO., Baltimore, Md. J. T. KEEN & W. H. MAHONEY, Agents, Petersburg, Va. Sept. 19, 41-4m

THE "FAVOR" COTTON GIN, MANUFACTURED BY W. G. CLEMENS, BROWN & CO., (Successors to E. T. TAYLOR & CO.), Columbus, Georgia. Send your orders for the best Cotton Gin manufactured. Agents, Petersburg, Virginia, N. B.—Specimens on hand. Sept. 14, 40-3m

READ THIS! IT IS A DUTY WE OWE OURELVES to patronize HOME MANUFACTURES, when no sacrifice is required. The BRQW COTTON GIN, now on exhibition, cannot be excelled by any other made in America, and can be sold at a price to defy competition.

D. FENNER & CO. Agents, Tarboro', N. C., Aug. 1, 1867. 35-11

WILSON MALE AND FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL. WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA. THE NEXT SESSION WILL BE: Opening on Monday in July. Young ladies can obtain board with the Principal, and boys can secure board with private families in the town. Address, G. W. ARRINGTON, Principal, June 18, 1867. 28-11

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