THE SOUTHERNER.

TARBORO', NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. A. HEARNE, } WM. BIGGS,
EDITORS.

THURSDAY, - - - - - - OCT. 31, 1867.

The recent elections in Virginia and other Southern States are the grandest political farces ever enacted in this country,—fitting interludes between the scenes of a tragedy, of which the end is not yet.

On the 19th and 20th of November next, North Carolina will be called upon to enter the *role* and play her part in this great humbug of the day—and it remains to be seen whether she will also, of her own free will, accept the degrading position carved out for her and with her own hands bind herself to the car of negro supremacy and Radical domination.

At that time will be presented to the people of the State the question of calling a convention, conceived and ordered for the express purpose of framing a constitution, whose requirements shall elevate an ignorant and uninformed race among us to all the rights and privileges hitherto only exercised by [illegible] of the white and superior order, [illegible]ing social and political equal-

[illegible] the people of North Carolina [illegible]d to vote aye, for this great [illegible] upon every instinct of justice, [illegible] civilization? An emphatic [illegible] must echo from every true [illegible]rn heart, and to prevent its con-[illegible]n must be directed all our en-[illegible] toward preventing the assem-[illegible] of that convention, whose hands [illegible]xpected to perform this dishonora-[illegible]ork. Nothing less than this will [illegible]y Congress, and it is idle to ex-[illegible] that anything like a just and [illegible]derate reconstruction can be ac-[illegible]omplished by any action of this body.

Even should we succeed in sending to the convention men of character and intelligence, whose highest aim would be the safety and prosperity of the old Commonwealth, it would be vain and foolish to expect that Congress would accept as satisfactory any constitution framed by them, unless there should be embodied therein, the principles of negro suffrage and equality; principles that every true North Carolinian utterly repudiate and detest.

The only way of escape therefrom must therefore consist in defeating the assembling of that convention, and to this end, we again repeat, should be devoted the energies of each and every one. Two modes are presented for effecting this object; the first, to vote "against convention," the second, to abstain from voting at all upon this question.

The third section of the Reconstruction Supplementary Bill provides

That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such a convention shall not be for a convention, then such convention shall be held unless a majority of all such registered votes shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

The first provision of the Military Order, calling the election, orders

That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "for a convention" or "against a convention," and for delegates to consitute the convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

It will thus be seen that a majority of the registered votes on the question will call the convention, and from the experience of the elections in the other States it becomes almost a foregone conclusion. The negroes will of course vote *en masse* for convention, which, combined with the white Radical element, will settle the question without dispute.

The last and surest method to adopt will be to abstain from voting on the question.

The law provides that no convention shall be held unless *a majority of all the registered votes shall have voted on the question of holding such convention*, and if the whites refuse to vote on the question, this thing is effected.

The whites have a majority of about 25,000 in the State, and supposing that all registered negro votes are cast upon the question, it will still require 12,500 white votes in addition, to succeed in calling the convention.

On the other hand, should these 12,500, or even 50,000, votes be cast "against a convention," with the same negro vote as registered, the Radicals must succeed and the convention be called.

Our advice is again, not to vote at all upon the question of convention, as the surest mode of defeating it, and the fact itself that Holden and the extreme Radicals anxiously desire the calling of the convention, should be a sufficient reason why every true Southern man should do his utmost to prevent the gratification of their wishes.

Our opposition to any proposition or measure, looking to a Convention of the people of North Carolina, at the present time, is unqualified.

Any opposition we may manifest, however, to a convention, is not born of a captious spirit. Neither does it originate in the hope or belief that we can defeat it, and with it, the reconstruction scheme of Congress, as it is called.

In the present condition of the public mind, the deplorable situation of affairs, both National and State, it is unwise to assemble the people for the purpose of changing organic laws, and the gathering together of an infuriated mob swayed by passion, and a stranger to reason for the purpose of State legislation is, of all follies, the most damnable to be imagined.

We therefore, in the exercise of a privilege, once dear to a citizen of North Carolina, throw the weight of our influence against the measure, as one of evil import to the State and country at large. For so doing, we shall doubtless be denounced as "traitorous" and "rebellious," by those who taught the creed we now profess, when the writer of this was in swadling clothes. Under the influence of such denunciators, it is becoming as unsafe to entertain an honest opinion here, as it has proven perilous to express one elsewhere. And any convention that may be called, must be governed by such men, or its acts go for nothing, under the ruling of a Congress constituted of similar material.

Such a body can never go forth before the world, bearing our endorsement. Some months since, we expressed pretty freely, and in language meant to be forcible, the opinion that the advice of Ex-Governor Perry of South Carolina, and others of his ilk, that the white men of the South defeat the plans of Congress by voting down the conventions of the several States was useless, so far as effecting the desired end. To the leading opinions they meant to be conveyed, that it would be found impossible to defeat convention, and were it not so, such defeat would but lead to harsher terms, we still adhere, and so far as results have shown themselves, they sustain our position. But in all this, there is nothing which constitutes a sound reason for lending our countenance to a measure that all honest men must abhor.

In this connection, there are two things to be deeply regretted by thinking men. First, the untimely agitation of the convention question by Governor Perry and others. Second, that they did not wake up to a full realization of the condition of the Southern States a little earlier; in fact, in time to lend their aid and influence to the cause in which the South was so earnestly engaged.

The theory of government advanced by the Radical party we must dissent from, and we deny every proposition laid down in support of that theory. We cannot, therefore, advise any of the people of North Carolina to vote *for* a convention. We believe, however, that enough of the registered voters of the State will be found favoring the measure, to issue its adoption. It then becomes the duty of every honest voter to cast his ballot for a trusty and reliable delegate to represent the good people of every community. It will not do for us to neglect the means of protecting ourselves from the evil legislation that would inevitably follow the assembling of a Radical convention. Every man who is registered must therefore vote in the election.

Another Chance.

The Reconstruction Bill provides that the "Boards of Registration," commencing five days prior to any election under the act, shall revise the lists for a period of three days, and that they shall add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required, who have not already registered.

We presume the notice will be issued soon in this county for such a purpose, and we implore all who have failed to register, either through design or indifference, to come up now and place themselves in a position to act the part of a citizen.

A most important election is near at hand, involving the highest interests of every man in the State, and every man qualified and permitted to do so, should have a voice in it.

If unable to defeat the assembling of the Convention in which the Radical and negro element will largely predominate, more than ever will every Conservative vote be needed to vote down the new constitution, which must contain negro suffrage and white disfranchisement; and to prepare for this emergency, every qualified white man who has failed to register should do so now. Remember, it is the last chance, and act accordingly.

[illegible] column will be found the [illegible] notices.

"When a man moves from one Northern State into another, or a Southern man comes there to locate, there is not a man mean enough, North of Mason & Dixon's line, to call him an "intruder" or an "adventurer." On the contrary, he is welcomed and can aspire to any position, without having it thrown in his teeth that he came from this, that place or the other. It is only "mean whites" who talk in this way.

A citizen of the United States carries all of his legal rights wherever he pleases to locate within the Union."

The above is from the Wilmington *Post*, a Radical sheet recently established in that city, for the express purpose of "intruding" upon affairs in which it has no interest, and endeavoring to fasten upon the people of this State and the entire South, measures which they utterly condemn, and repudiate, including negro supremacy and all its attendant horrors.

No Southern white man is "mean" enough to go to any Northern State and endeavor to ride into political power, by means of any ignorance or fanaticism he may there see displayed, and to do so would justly entitle him to be called an "intruder" or an "adventurer!" epithets that seem to have aroused the righteous indignation of the *Post*, and which must "have been thrown in its own teeth."

The Southern people are willing and anxious to see Northern enterprise and capital come amongst them, when devoted to its proper and legitimate uses, but when employed in the baser purposes of villifying and degrading themselves they desire no connection with, and such "intruders" and "adventurers" will inevitably receive the scorn and contempt their conduct merits.

Let every man remember this is the last chance, come all that have not registered and do so now.

Concert of Action is Necessary.

There can be no question that a large majority of the white men of North Carolina are opposed to a convention. How can this opposition be made most effective? Beyond all doubt the most effectual way will be, *not to vote upon the question of convention*, and we think this policy should be adopted throughout the State. It is absolutely necessary that some particular line of action should be agreed upon, and believing that non-action is the surest way to defeat a convention; that non-voting is the strongest anti-convention vote, we call upon the anti-convention press and orators to concentrate and harmonize upon this policy. At the same time, while not voting upon the question, fail not to vote for the best delegates to that convention, should it be called. Vote for delegates *only*; not on the question of convention.

Through Freights.

We copy from the *North Carolinian* the following well considered article on this subject and commend it to the attention of our readers.

The attention of shippers of produce and of merchandise generally, is invited to the advertisements in this issue of the through arrangements of the Petersburg Railroad.

Many advantages to through shippers are presented by this line. It is not so crowded as the others with freights coming this way, and as a natural consequence, delays and losses are less liable. Upon the authority of our local Agent at this place, we state that no package has ever been received at the Wilson freight office either broken or the articles damaged. The road is completed at Petersburg to the steamer's wharf, and freights are transferred from the steamers to the cars, the bars locked, and sent through on their destination to any point on the roads in North Carolina. No detention of freights whatever on this line, for the depot at Petersburg is cleared daily and swept out.

Another advantage to shippers to New York and Philadelphia by this route, is that the Petersburg road has the first loading of steamers, before they reach Norfolk and Portsmouth.—The charges to New Yord via this line are precisely those by the Seaboard route, and the time the same.

Persons shipping to Baltimore will find the Powhatan Steamship Company both reliable and expeditious. The steamers safe and commodious. A new arrangement has been effected between the Petersburg Railroad and the Powhatan Steamship Company, whereby spirits turpentine and other combustibles will be transported by steamer instead of by sail vessels as heretofore. This was the case, even in shipping by way of Portsmouth, the Bay Line steamers not being allowed to carry combustibles on board. Persons, therefore, desiring to ship spirits of turpentine, tar, rosin or crude turpentine, to Baltimore, may do so, via Petersburg Railroad, by steamer without an hour's delay at any point.

By the through arrangements, alluded to above, we now have the benefit of two lines of communication North—both by Petersburg and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Between these two there is no unfair competition, but an honest rivalry, and, as the friends of both, we desire to see both well patronized.

Commodore Pegram, the Superintendent of the Petersburg Railroad, wants nothing to recommend him to the people of North Carolina and the South. He was, prior to the war, an officer of the United States Navy, and stood among the first in that service, as he was subsequently regarded as one of the finest officers of the Confederate service, in which the writer served with him. As a railroad manager he manifests all the administrative ability requisite in one directing the affairs of a great corporation, and in his praiseworthy efforts to build up and sustain the business of the Petersburg Railroad, we wish him every [illegible] untiring energies and cour-[illegible]tles him to.

[COMMUNICATED]

"How long will he remain amongst us—how long will he be with us?"

Tatten, the Maj. *General*, and Brevet Tycoon of the "corps d'Afric," again addressed his pet lambs—so-called from their capillary covering—at the "Falls of Tar River" on Saturday last. This gentleman (?) appears to be like Lincoln's conflict, "irrepressible," as the report was ripe some time since, that he had been apprehended and was incarcerated in some dungeon, "dark and dank," where he could get surfeited "ad nauseam," with his favorite color. He has no cause for self-congratulation, however, as the writer was informed by Lieut. Allison, of the Freedman's Bureau for Wayne and Wilson counties, that he had the order to proceed to Joyner's Depot to effect his arrest, but upon stepping into Maj. Compton's office to ascertain what charges and specifications should be brought against him, it was agreed to refer the matter to Gen. Canby, and there, I suppose, the matter rests.

From what I can learn, this "negrophilist" was more bitter and venomous than on any former occasion, infusing his hellish doctrines into the minds of his hearers to their detriment, and to the disturbance of the community.

He advocated the imposition of a land tax, that would be so burdensome land owners would be compelled to sell out to the negroes,—all this to be effected by a Radical convention. He advised the negroes to "*enter into no written contract next year, to make no stipulation, by which one half monthly wages was to be retained; whenever a planter made such a proposition, to rest assured he was endeavoring to cheat them, and to work for no man who would not make prompt monthly payments.*

This, it will be seen, is in direct conflict with the object and purpose for which the Freedmen's Bureau was instituted, and antagonistic to orders of the Bureau. Hasn't it the power to erase this *nuke* that is weakening its influence and setting at naught its orders? "Vous verrous."

Is his advice relative to wages for the benefit of the negro? He had no such disinterested love, as was, no doubt, readily detected by the shrewdest in his audience, when he dilated so enthusiastically on his famous "Union Store," which, he said, he intended to locate at Rocky Mount. Of course, he desires that colored men should secure their wages monthly, with no reservation! He expects to *entrap* it into that "Union Store."

The most noticeable feature of this visit was the palpable resuscitation of the Union League, which had begun to decline; new life seemed to be instilled into it. Surely will the colored people never learn to separate the "true metal" from the dross?

——"Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil so damned
In evils, to top McBeth!!"

POLLAKIS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, }
October 24th, 1867. }

Dear Southerner:—To-day, for the first time, I have witnessed one of those sights, getting to be so common in the North, of almost the whole people turning out to follow in the train of one man who has made himself notorious by the desolation of one of the most beautiful sections of our country.

Phil. Sheridan to-day honored Hartford with his presence; and, considering what a strong Democratic city it is, I was rather surprised at his hearty reception, especially as his tour through the country is nothing more than a political move to gain popularity for the Republicans by exhibiting their popular men. He has the reputation of being a good fighter, and judging from his face, it may be very true, as what Irishman isn't? but what there is, simply in this to run the "*American People*" mad over him is incomprehensible to me. Man-worship seems to be the ruling passion of this country at present, and it is certainly not one of its most pleasant features.

But to return to Sheridan.—He was received on the Park by several military companies from different places in the State which had assembled to welcome him, and a salute from a cannon was fired in his honor.

He then commenced a triumphal march through the principal streets of the city, preceded by the military, and followed by a long line of carriages, fire-engines, &c., &c. He rode in an open carriage, standing with his hat off, and the whole affair brought to one's mind the recollection of the old Roman triumphs, and I took care not to render the likeness more vivid by following in his train as a representative of the conquered people. Unfortunately, there seemed to be no one near to whisper in his ear that he was a man which from the plaudits of the crowd and his own luridly smiling face seemed in a fair way to be forgotten by both. Nor was his personelle exactly what is generally ascribed to a Roman conqueror.

Having always heard him spoken of as little Phil., one is prepared to find him rather short but this is fully made up by his breadth. He has a swelled, bloated appearance, and to judge from his florid and puffed face, is no stranger to good living and old Bourbon.

As they marched up from the Park with the bands playing "Hail to the Chief!" colors flying, plumes waving, horses prancing, small boys cheering, &c., it was really a fine sight, if the enjoyment had not been qualified by the thought that all this was gained by pillaging the Valley of the Shenandoah, brow-beating the people of New Orleans, and various other acts of a like character, which made one think that the old Irish woman standing near by was not far wrong when she exclaimed, "Och, faith! an yonder comes the old divil."

A great many of the houses were adorned with flags, mottoes, &c., and at night these were brilliantly illuminated and a procession of citizens bearing torches, marched through the streets accompanied by bands of music as in the afternoon.

The light of the torches and transparencies was so bright that it seemed almost like day and some boys in the street commenced a game of base ball.

In the procession was a goodly crowd of persons, of the African Persuasion, who seemed fully conscious of their importance, and carried bravely their flags, eagles and other paraphranalia of *Loyalty*.

But even in welcoming their favorite general, the Yankee is still visible. A druggist placed very conspicuously over his door this sentence: Lee's pills did not move little Phil." It seems that this served the double purpose of honoring Sheridan and advertising a kind of pill called Lee's pill.

For some hours has this mob of torchbearers been parading the streets, and even now from the occasional distant bursts of music it would seem scarcely to have altogether ceased.

We will wish them a good night's rest after the fatigues of a day so patriotically spent.

With good wishes, &c., &c.,

The Significance of the Vote on Negro Suffrage in Ohio.

From the New York Herald, October 21.

The Republican State of Ohio, the hotbed of Western Radicalism, the home of Chief Justice Chase, who is the nigger-Radical candidate for the Presidency, has emphatically refused to give the negroes the suffrage. No amount of ingenuity on the part of the partisan press or Radical orators can explain away the significence of this fact. There is a clear majority of sixty to a hundred thousand votes against giving the suffrage to negroes in the State. The returns are not all reported, but the Republicans concede a majority of sixty-five thousand, while the Democrats claim near a hundred thousand. Take it at seventy or eighty thousand, which is probably near the mark, or even what the Republicans admit, sixty-five thousand, it is a surprising majority and undeniable evidence that the negro suffrage policy of the Republican party is utterly scouted by the people.

But to understand how remarkably emphatic this vote of Ohio is we must consider the manner in which the question was put and the status of the negro in the State. It was mixed up with other questions—with party questions and the election of State officers. It was supposed, doubtless, by the political managers that by thus bringing the question before the people, mixed up with party issues in an election, the people generally would vote with their party, and not discriminate between one question and another. Mr. Chase went home to vote for negro suffrage and to give an example to the Republican voters. Other Radical leaders were equally as earnest in their efforts to carry the State on this issue. But the people did discriminate in a very remarkable manner, for a vast number who vote for the party ticket voted at the same against negro suffrage. Taking the Republican majority in the elections last year and the majority now against negro suffrage, there is a change or at least a hundred thousand Republican votes, and probably a change of a hundred and thirty thousand. Nor was there any apathy or indifference on the question, for the vote of the State was larger than ever before. The people turned out, as they never did before, purposely to express their disapprobation of negro suffrage, just as Mr. Chase went home expressly to vote for it. Never was the policy of party leaders in and out of Congress so signally denounced as this has been by the mass of the party itself. But this is more surprising still when we look at the status and insignificant number of the negroes in Ohio. Civil rights are not denied to them there, nor is there any disposition to refuse them all the protection afforded by the laws of the whites. Giving them the privilege of voting would have had little or no effect upon political issues in the State, because they are comparatively few in number.—There was no fear of negro supremacy or a negro balance of power in Ohio, as in the South. The white vote would always be overwhelming there. What, then, is the meaning of such an emphatic refusal to give the negroes suffrage? It means that the superior white race—the Anglo American and all the other branches of the European race which constitute the body of American citizens—will not degrade the country and Government by admitting an inferior race to eduality with themselves. That, and that alone, is the meaning of the vote in Ohio.

In California the people refused to give the Mongolian race (the Chinese) the privilege of voting from the same repugnance to putting an inferior race on an equality with themselves. Yet the Mongolian is far superior to the negro. Is it surprising, then, that the American people should be disgusted with the efforts to make the negroes—the lowest race of mankind—their equals. The consciousness of superiority and the sentiments and pride springing from it have determined irrivocably the relative position of these races to each other. But the negro question has assumed just now the greatest proportions in another point of view. It is not merely whether a few negroes scattered throughout the populous States of the North shall be placed on an equality with the whites, where they must always remain comparatively harmless as a political element, but it is the effort of the Radicals to make them a power in the Republic through their votes in the Southern States that gives the greatest importance to the question. They form a large portion of the population of the South, and in some States the largest. Under the operation of the reconstruction acts of Congress, which disfranchise a great many whites, they actually hold the political powers, of that vast and valuable section of our country. But that is not all. Our political system is such that they would probably hold the balance of power in the Republic. The President and members of Congress—enough to give a balance of power—may be elected by the negro vote of the South. The President, probably, would owe his election to that whenever parties were pretty equally divided. The organs of the Radicals unblushingly confess they are now aiming at this object. They have the hardihood to avow this infamous purpose. This great Republic to be under negro government! What a spectacle to contemplate! Ignorance and brutality to rule thirty million of white American citizens! We must recollect that it is the balance of power that governs here, through it may be secured only by a few thousand votes. The Southern States in the hands of the negroes, as they will be if the reconstruction acts of Congress be carried out, will surely give these benighted people of the lowest race that power. What, then, is to prevent them, incapable as they are, from reaching the highes offices? And would not the politicians pander to the prejudices and demands of these people for the sake of party and the offices of government? A war of races, a ruined South, a vast military establishment, and, perhaps, a consolidated despotism over the whole country would follow. We should sink into the condition of the South and Central American Republics, or a worse one. Such is the alarming prospect which the infamous legislation of a Radical Congress has brought begore us. And it is this, together with an inherent repugnance to negro equality, that has caused the revulsion of public opinion in Ohio. Since the significan vote in that State we are not without hope that the evils of negro supremacy and a negro balance of power in the Republic may be averted. We may expect the same result throughout the North as in Ohio whenever the issue comes, and reckless as Congress may be it will hardly venture to defy public opinion when expressed so emphhatically.

CURRENT NEWS.

A new panel of twentysix white jurors has been drawn to try Surratt.

The President has proclaimed the 28th of November as a National thanksgiving day.

There are eight Radical candidates for Governor in Missouri.

It is stated that John Minor Botts received but eight white votes, one of which was cast by a native Virginian.

Sixty-five counties in Virginia give 79,777 for, and 44,925 against the Convention.

A Conservative negro, who attempted to speak on the 17th instant in Savannah, was tarred and feathered by the Radical brethren.

The receipts of a single hotel at Saratoga during the past season amounted to $780,000, of which one third may be computed as profit.

Col. Parker estimates the putting of the Dismal Swamp Canal in good condition at $350,000. He advises against any further expenditure upon it by the government.

In Montana the election for delegate to Congress is officially reported to have resulted in 6,004 votes for Cavanaugh, Democrat, and 4,896 for Sanders, Republican, a Democratic majority of 1,108.

Garibaldi is marching on Rome in two columns. He is at Monti Rotoudis in eight miles of the city. The Papal forces retire and are fighting. The city is in a state of seige. The rebel, have retaken Vayvoria. The "Moniteur" says the Toulon fleet has been ordered to sail.

The Tennessee Legislature have enacted a law making it punishable for comPon carriers to make any discrimination on account of race or color. This places the negroes on an equality with the whites on the Tennessee railroads, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. THOS, J. STEWART, WILL pay the Tax and make Liberal Cash advances to parties Shipping Cotton, Produce, &c., to Messrs. PHILLPS & MAITLAND, Baltimore. Those wishing to transact business with me will apply to Mr. Stewart at the Edgecombe House.

Oct. 31. 47-tf HUGH MACNAIR.

Farmers! Attention.

I AM THE AUTHORIZED AGENT of Kader Biggs & Co., Norfolk, Va., and will attend to forwarding Cotton and transact all other business for them. Call at my Store behind the Court House.

N. M. LAWRENCE.

Oct. 31. 48—3m

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL persons White or Black, are forbidden to trespass upon our landed estates by hunting either day or night with gun or dog.

All dogs caught there without owners will be shot.

JOAB JENKINS.
C. H. JENKINS,
JAS. CARNEY,
R. A. KNIGHT.

Oct. 31. 47-4t*

WORTH & DANIEL,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR DEALERS IN Lime, Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Peruvian Guano, Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for HANDS Express Steamship Line to New York, and the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company to Philadelphia. Cotton or Naval Stores consigned to us—to be forwarded to New York or Philadelphia will be shipped free of Commission.

We are prepared to execute orders for Lime on most favorable terms, having extraordinary facilities.

Oct. 31. 47-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of G. H. Brown & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm. G. H. BROWN.
T. M. ROBINSON.

Washington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1867.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue the business of the late firm of G. H. Brown & Co., under the firm and name of T. M. Robinson & Co.

T. M. ROBINSON,
MACON BONNER,

Washington, N. C., Oct. 23, 1867.

ON RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of G. H. Brown & Co., I gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon it, and solicit a continuance of same for the new firm of T. M. R. & Co., with whom I shall remain, and shall at all times be glad to serve my friends. GEO. H. BROWN.

Oct. 31. 47-1m

G. H. BROWN with T. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

General Commission and Shipping Merchants.

WASHINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
Col. D M Carter, Washington.
Judge E J Warren, "
Col. Will B Rodman, "
R Nordleet, Esq., Tarborough.
Willie Walston, Esq., "
Hon' George Howard, "

Oct. 31. 47-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co., }
Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28, 1867

THE THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday the 13th of November proximo. The transfer Books will be closed from the 1st of November until after meeting.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Oct. 31. 47-2t

STEAMER PHILADELPHIA.

THE STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, Capt. J. E. WYATT, is now making weekly trips between Washington, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., connecting at Norfolk with the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston Steamers.

This is the most expeditious and cheapest route for shipment of Cotton.

Goods directed to Oswald's line Norfolk, to be shipped by this Steamer will be forwarded free of expense.

JOHN MYERS' SONS, Agents.

Washington, N. C., Oct. 31. 47-6m

Office Petersburg Rail Road Co., }
PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 26, 1867. }

NEW ARRANGEMENT
FOR
SPECIAL THROUGH FREIGHTS.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN made between the Powhatan Steamboat Company, of Baltimore, and this Railway, whereby Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Rosin, Crude Turpentine, and other combustibles will be transported by steamer direct to Baltimore, via the Petersburg Rail Road.

R. B. PEGRAM,
Supt. Petersburg, R. R.

Oct. 31. 47-1m

Office Petersburg Rail Road Co., }
PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 26, 1867. }

Great Through Freight Route.

THE PETERSBURG RAILROAD has been completed to the Steamers' Wharf on the Appomattox River, thereby avoiding all drayage through the city.

Connections and other arrangements have been made at Weldon with the Wilmington and Weldon and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads and their connections, viz: North Carolina Railroad to Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad to Columbia, S. C.; Wilmington and Manchester and North Eastern Railroads to Charleston, S. C.; Cheraw and Darlington Railroad to Cheraw, S. C., and Western North Carolina Railroad to Morganton, N. C.; embracing the following named stations on the North Carolina roads:

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad—Halifax, Enfield, Whitaker's, Battleboro', Rocky Mount, Joyner's, Wilson, Black Creek, Nahunta, Pikeville, Goldsboro', Everettsville, Dudley, Mt. Olive, Falson, Rowlands, Warsaw, Magnolia, Rose Hill, Teachey's, Duplin Road, Leesburg, South Washington, Burgaw, Ashboro', Rocy Point, Scarboro', and North East.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—Gaston, Littleton, Macon, Warrenton, Ridgeway, Junction, Henderson, Kittrell's, Franklinton and Wake Forest.

North Carolina Railroad—Morrisville, Durham, Hillsboro', Mebane's Haw River, Graham, Company Shops, Gibson's, McLean's, Greensboro', Jamestown, High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, Holtsburg, Salisbury, Chinn Grove, Concord and Harrisburg.

Western North Carolina Railroad—Marion, Burnsville, Ashville, Rutherfordton, Hendersonville, Marshall and Waynesville.

Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad—Columbia, S. C.

North-Eastern Railroad—Charleston, S. C.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad—To Cheraw, S. C. Arrangements have also been made for carrying through freights to Petersburg and City Point, with the Powhatan Steamboat Company to Baltimore, 40 Light street Wharf, J. W. Brandt, President, with the Clyde's line of Steamers to Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde, Agent, 14 N. Delaware st., and with the Old Dominion Steamship Company for New York, shipping point Pier, 36 North River, foot of Beech street, N. L. McCready, President, office 187 Greenwich street, corner of Day.

Through freights, marked via Petersburg, to or from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the above named places in North and South Carolina, transpported as cheap and expeditiously as by any other route.

Through bills of lading will be given, with the rates guaranteed at the depots and shipping points of the companies comprising this Great Through Freight Route.

To insure the safety of freight, direct your consigners to mark all produce and merchandise care of Railroad Agent, Petersburg, Va., who will forward them *free* of extra charge to their destination, North or South.

R. B. PEGRAM,
General Superintendent.

October 31. 47-1m

FOR RENT.

THE VERRY DESIRABLE RESIdence recently occupied by Mrs. M. E. Bond, will be RENTED out at Auction on SATURDAY the 2d day of November next.

JOHN NORFLEET, Agent.

Oct. 24. 46-2t

TAX ON COTTON.

GOVERNMENT TAX ON COTTON consigned to us will be paid by Messrs. JOHN MYERS' SONS, Washington, N. C. WILLIAM BRYCE & CO.

New York, Oct. 24, 1867. 46-6m

THE NEW PATENT WELL.

HAVING PURCHASED THE RIGHT for the latest improvement in these well I am now prepared to put them down at a greatly reduced price, and will warrant a full supply of water in all cases.

Price of wells under 20 feet 20 Dollars.

JOHN O'HAGAN.

Tarboro', Oct. 24 46-1m

NOTICE.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE of Edgecombe County are required to meet at the COURT HOUSE on MONDAY the 4th of Nov. to prepare proper Jury Lists. It is necessary that the Justices from every district in the county should attend or they will be held responsible for any failure.

By Order Special Court.

IRVIN THIGPEN, Clk

Oct. 24. 46-2t

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND THE COUNTY Court Clerks Office on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for 1867.

I also give notice to those who fail to settle their Taxes by the 25th November next, the same will be collected forthwith by destraint.

No longer indulgance will be given.

B. T. HART, Sheriff.

Oct. 24, 1867. 46-3t

COAL! COAL! COAL!!

SHAW & McCABE WOULD RESPECfully inform the public that they will receive and have for sale

100 TONS OF COAL.

Any person wishing to purchase Coal will do well by leaving their Orders with them because they will be sure of getting their full weight and a good Article.

Oct. 24. 46-tf

J. M. HOWELL. C. H. DOUGHTY.

HOWELL & DOUGHTY
Boot and Shoe Makers,

WOULD RESPECFULLY INFORM the citizens of Tarboro' and vicinity, that they are now prepared to execute all work in their line in the most substantial and satisfactory manner; and they hope by punctuality and strick attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

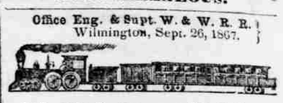
Their Terms are Strictly CASH on DELIVERY.

All Work Warranted.

Tarboro', Oct. 24, 1867. 46-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

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



Wanted Immediately,

SIX COMPETENT SECTION MASTERS and ONE BRIDGE MASTER. None but the faithful, trust-worthy and experienced need apply.

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt.

October 3. 43-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURnish Bagging and Rope to planters. Orders left with Col. J. H. Hyman or Capt. J. S. Dancy, Tarboro', or sent directly to the House in New York will recieve prompt attention.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.
24 Exchange Place,

aug. 15. 37-tfNov. New York.

The Cheap Cotton Press.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF informing my customers, that I have just visited Norfolk and New York, and am now prepared to furnish the Ropes, Phocks &c., necessary for my Press, much cheaper and better than heretofore. Persons will hereafter send their orders to me at Enfield accompanied by $15, or a good draft on New York or Norfolk. With all the improvements it is impossible to furnish them as cheap as last year.

J. H. GODWIN.

Oct. 24. 45-tf

1867. FALL 1867.
NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A full supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

adapted to this section. Bought since the reduction in price for Cash, and will be sold at a small advance.

Call and examine before you buy.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct. 16, 1867. 35-tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and in great variety.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct., 16. 45-tf

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBRODERIES, Collars, Sets, Edgings, Insertions, Laces, &c.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct. 16. 45-tf

HOISERY, GLOVES, DRAWES, Shirts, &c.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct. 16 45-tf

BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON, Sheeting and Shirting.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct. 16. 45-tf

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct. 16. 45-tf

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct. 16. 45-tf

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKery, &c.

M. WEDDELL & CO.

Tarboro', Oct. 16. 45-tf

Tell Your Neighbors!

TELL EVERY BODY!!

THAT PENDER HAS RECEIVED the LARGEST, FRESHEST, and the most elegant Stock of

Fall Goods,

to be seen, and will be sold as

Cheap as the times will Admit.

Call and Examine,

GOODS, QUALITIES and PRICES,

and be your own judge.

AGENT for "The Land We Love."
Also Agent for

The Brown Cotton Gin,
ONE 50 SAW GIN

on hand.

D. PENDER, Agent.

Tarboro', Oct. 10. 44-tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR BOTH

Ladies and Gentlemen

AT THE STORE OF

E. ROSENTHAL.

WHO IS RECEIVING DAILY A large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

SUCH AS

Dry and Fancy Goods,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,

for Gentlemen and Boys. Hats, Caps and Notions and a great many more Articles too numerous mention, which will be sold at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

He earnestly invites all to CALL and EXAMINE his STOCK before it is too late.

E. ROSENTHAL,
Brick Building, Next Door to H. D. Teel's,
TARBORO', N. C.

September 19. 41-tf

LEWIS & WILLIAMS,

Life and Fire Insurance Agents
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Tarboro', N. C.

WILL MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADvances on Cotton and other produce (consigned to Murchison & Co., No. 207 Pearl Street, New York); give their personal attention to forwarding and payment of Taxes on the same and no charge for receiving and forwarding.

Will also keep on hand a good supply of Bagging, Rope, Patent Ties, &c.

All business entrusted to our care will receive our personal attention, and will be attended to with promptness and dispatch and we hope to obtain a fair share of Public Patronage.

W. GASTON LEWIS,
ORREN WILLIAMS.

Aug. 22. 38-tf

CUT THIS OUT.

IT IS A MATTER OF GREAT IMportance to the public that they be posted in regard to the place where they can purchase cheapest.

KING & THIGPEN having just arrived from the cities of New York and Baltimore, with a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware &c., &c., can give the desired information. Every one that wishes to save money will find it to their interest to call upon them before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

KING & THIGPEN,
On Hussy's Corner,
Tarboro', N. C.

Oct. 10 44-2t