Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

Letter from Egypt.

ON THE NILE, April, 1874.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The last letter I wrote (from Berber) brought the narrative of our expedition to Camp Hodein. This was a very pleasant camp and we remained there two weeks waiting for the return of a detachment sent to Esneh on the Nile for two months rations for our soldiers, and for money to pay the camel drivers. This detachment returned a few days before the great feast of Kourban-Bairam which lasted several days, and we waited until its end before resuming our march. This feast is one of the most important of the Mussulman calendar and is in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice of a ram substituted for Isaac. It is a period of terrible slaughter among the rams and he-goats of all Mussulman countries, for every adult man who has the means must kill one, and the rich kill several and send meat to their poor neighbors who cannot afford it. I do not know that there is any special form of sacrifice, beyond the formula that is always repeated by every cook and butcher when killing a fawn or animal of any kind: "God make thy suffering brief and easy!" or words to that effect. The Mussulmans, like the Jews, will not eat of any animal which has not been completely bled by cutting its throat, and they observe very nearly the distinctions of the Mosaic law with regard to clean and unclean animals.

The minimum duration of the Kourban-Bairam is three days, which are devoted to feasting, visiting, and various amusements. As the Mahomedan law forbids the use of intoxicating drinks, the Arabs are always peaceable and orderly in their most exhilarating enjoyments. The Sheiks paid the usual ceremonial visit at headquarters and partook of coffee and pipes. Afterwards there was a larger firing for the soldiers, and prizes were given to the best shots. Finally, in the afternoon, there was a dromadary race ridden by some of the Abadebbis. It was amusing if not exciting, and a purse made up by the officers was distributed in three prizes to those who came in ahead of the rest. There was also the usual sword-dance in which the Sheiks take the lead; and it is really ludicrous to see these portly and dignified individuals in their long robes, vaulting and capering, brandishing their unwieldly swords in time to the beat of the darabookahs. These are drums made of earthen pots, over the mouth of which a piece of hide is tightly stretched. The musician has two or three of different sizes and giving different notes, and he beats with two short sticks. This makes very monotonous music, but the natives enjoy it well.

On the 1st of February the festivities being over, we left Wady Hodein on our way to Berber, and marched continuously for several days, passing over a number of wadies, sometimes flanked by granitic mountains, sometimes by the sandstone of the Trimsah, which in this country lies immediately over the granites and kindred rocks. Occasionally, but very seldom, we met with a few natives and came to temporary villages of a dozen huts. These huts are made of mats woven of grass, and sometimes of coarse camel's hair blankets. They are very low, not over four feet, and serve only for a sleeping place. It was on these rare occasions that I saw a few women (not over five or six in the whole march) and some children. The women always kept close in the tents, but could not resist the desire of peeping out at the strangers, keeping their faces veiled, however, and showing nothing but their eyes. In the villages along the Nile they are less particular, and wear the veil below the nose, which gave me a chance to observe a fanciful way of ornamenting themselves. It is by wearing a silver ring inserted at the side of the nose through the nostril. Only one is worn. Earrings are worn very often by both sexes through the upper rim of the ear or through the upper ridge that forms the inner shell of the ear. At one of the tent villages, while we were talking to some of the elders under a tree, and the women were peeping out at us, two little boys about three years old and perfectly naked came around to look at us. I tied a silver piaster with a hole in it around the neck of each of them, and they went back to their mothers rejoicing; but I have no doubt that if either of them had the colic or other mishap afterwards, it was attributed to the "evil eye" of the Frank. The Mussulmans are strong believers in the "evil eye", and the specific to ward it off is the outline of an outspread hand. You will frequently find it on their houses, and sometimes burnt with an iron on their camels.

There was a great deal in these marrhes which was interesting to see, but would not probably be so to relate. In former days, before the government had reduced the tribes to perfect obedience and established the order which now prevails, the desert was a lawless place and frequent strife arose from the feuds existing between tribes and families. But while life and property are now infinitely safer there than in many quarters of New York, the old habits of mistrust still remain. Whenever a party meets another, as soon as they come in sight both halt and send out a couple of men to reconnoitre and ascertain who the strangers are. We did not, of course, but all those we met did. Another custom of the Bisharees is this: When they stop to converse, they stand on one leg like cranes, resting the sole of one foot on the inside of the knee of the other leg, and they maintain this unstable equilibrium for quite a long time. The forms of politeness are various, and among these people (near Berber) they take this development: A Bisharee meeting another says, "dubana;" the second replied, dubana; the first repeats dubana, the second ditto, sometimes for half an hour consecutively. The word means, how are you, or I hope you are well, and it would be considered ill-bred to begin talking business or any thing else, until dubana has been repeated about one hundred times by each individual. The language of the Bisharees is entirely different from the Arabic.

Some of the wadies we passed through were remarkably rich in vegetation at this season. Though the Bedwins own no land individually, yet there wadies belong to certain tribes and families who there pasture their stock in common and the invasion of a wady by the stock of a tribe to which it does not belong, would be a cause of feud. We found some wadies full of very young camel colts grazing with their mothers and luxuriating in the propitious season. Sometimes in passing such places and enquiring for the water where their camels, sheep, goats, &c., drank, we were told that there was no water for two or three or more days. During the winter and spring, stock hardly drink at all; certainly not more than once in two weeks, and the camels for a much longer period. This is explained by two seasons. One is that nature adapts animals to the region in which they live. Another is the exceeding juiceness of desert vegetation. Most of the plants are just full of water. There is an herb which looks like the ragweed that springs up in our wheat fields after harvest, and it grows from the seashore to a very great distance inland. Take a handful and pull it and your hand will be running down with water; so that until the summer heats have completely burnt up the vegetation, the stock can do with very little water. As to the people, we were assured that they never drink water, and Linant Bey says in his work that he was told the same thing 42 years ago. They drink the milk of the flocks. As to washing, they never indulge; first because water is too scarce, and chiefly because it would remove the grease with which they anoint themselves, and grease is too precious a material to be wasted in that extravagant manner. It is curious to see the wild Bisharees about daylight on a cold morning with the grease on his bushy head all hardened and white, making his hair look as if it had been powdered, and presently, when the sun blazes out with fierce heat, the grease becomes liquid and streams down his neck, breast and shoulders. It is this which, in the absence of clothing, preserves them from burning and blistering.

On the 8th of February we camped at the foot of Mt. Hegatte, a granite peak rising 1,800 feet above the valley, which is itself many hundred feet above the sea level. On the 14th, we arrived at the ancient and deserted town of Derehib, at the head of Wady Allaki, or Ollake, celebrated among the ancients for its gold mines, now, unfortunately, exhausted. There we found the ruins of numerous dwellings, constructed of flat, schistose rock, as well as of two large fortified castles, all of Arab construction. Here, we were still on the route pursued by Linant Bey, but we left it soon after passing Derehib, to penetrate other regions which he never explored, for it was only at a few points that we crossed his track. It was interesting to compare his descriptions with the places themselves and to find them quite accurate. But a surprise awaited us. Linant Bey in his work carefully abstained, apparently, from putting any date, so that all we knew was that his exploration was in the reign of the Mehemet Ali, which lasted until 1849. However, exploring around Derehib, I found in a ravine a little north of the place, a large flat rock on which was inscribed:

LINANT,
BONOMI,
BARACA,
Febr. 1832.

As this inscription was not mentioned in his book it was quite a pleasant surprise to find it there, and as appropriate to the place, we inscribed on the same rock:

PURDY,
COLSTON,
MASON,
KALIFA,
Febr. 1874.

It was a coincidence that these two inscriptions were placed there at forty-two years' interval, perhaps, to a day, for Linant was there in the very same week of February of 1832, and Kalifa, the Chief, who was our guide, was the nephew of Baraca, Linant's chief guide.

A little before reaching Derehib, we met quite a character in the person of a native named Kindoo, who was also Linant's guide at Mt. Hegatte and Derehib. This old man is said to be 120 years old, allowing for some exaggeration, he is certainly over one hundred. When the French Army was in Egypt in 1798, he was a man of mature age. He is very fat and jovial, and has all his senses unimpaired. He has a very full head of iron-gray hair and good front teeth; but we were assured that he never eats any solid food. He consumes, however, agoats skin full of milk every day. When asked about his age, he laughed and said that when he was young, Mt. Hegatte was just so high (putting his hand about three feet from the ground). It was amusing to see this old man riding on his dromedary, bareheaded and nearly naked, with his fat sides shaking like jelly at every step. He accompanied us all the way to Berber, doing his day's journey as well as any one, cracking his jokes and occasionally challenging some one or other to a dromedary race. We were told that some years ago he owned 1,000 camels—a very large fortune in that country. But he was too avaricious to sell at a fair price, and in the drought of the last three years they all perished but eighty.

After making a careful exploration of Derehib and the ancient mines, we resumed our march which led through the same kind of rich wadies that I have previously described, occasionally crossing from one into another over rugged ridges of mountains. Our journey was enlivened, and I assure you our fare was greatly improved by the quantity of game that we had. Three different kinds of partridges, or grouse, together with a few of a migratory snipe which we found near water and some wild pigeons, contributed to our table. We saw a few hares, some gazelles, two capricorns, or wild goats and two wild asses, but we got no shots at them. Nearly every day some incident would occur to break the monotony of the march. Mohammed Kalifa being the great chief of all these tribes, whenever we passed any encampment the natives would flock round him and kiss his hand in token of allegiance. If the halt was very brief, they would stand around on one leg like so many cranes until the talk was over. If longer, the Kalifa would dismount and all sat on the ground in a circle. Then they would expose to him their requests or grievances. Sometimes they complained of the taxes, for the tax-gatherer goes even into the desert after these wandering nomads. One, a youth, came to him among a number of others to complain that his uncle, there present and looking very much like a venerable gorilla, had stolen from him his father's inheritance, probably a few camels and goats, and he begged for redress. But the Kalifa referred him to the regular courts at Berber, for the law extends its sway even into the wilderness. Sometimes, however, when we suddenly came in sight of a camp, the first thing done was for the women to drive all the stock over the nearest hills and disappear, a remnant of the old mistrust. The fact is, the natives never saw before such a large caravan and soldiers with it, and they thought it wise to get out of the way first and ascertain what we were afterwards. Once we came very suddenly upon some quite young camels guarded by two or three boys. These boys heads were shaved all over except a long tuft of hair growing straight up from the top of the head, as is the custom with children. But the young camels humps were shaved exactly in the same way, with a tuft sticking right up from the top of the hump. The resemblance was something quite ludicrous. Occasionally we got some fresh camel's milk which is excellent; tastes very much like cows milk and is far superior to goats milk. After it has been carried about for some hours in a goat skin and well shaken it makes delicious buttermilk. By the way, while at one of our camps, a young camel was brought in which had resisted all attempts to break him. So they killed and eat him. The Arabs are very fond of camel's meat. We got a choice cut for the mess and it was well cooked. Though fresh meat was scarce with us, I can't say that I enjoyed it. I might say about it what the backwoodsman said about the crow: "I kin eat it, but I don't *hanker* after it." I eat a small piece by way of saying that I had tasted camel's meat, but I cannot conscientiously recommend *filet de chameau*. It tastes like tough beef and has a sweetish flavor which is not agreeable.

On the 28th of February we passed the last wadies of the Arabian chain—and from there to the Nile, eight days march, was an arid sandy plain. The country we had passed through hitherto is more properly called a wilderness than a desert. These plains where no vegetation grows are called by the natives, Atmoor. Whenever the guides tell you that you have to cross an atmoor, you know it means a barren plain of gravel with occasional rocks cropping out, without trees, grass or water. In that eight days march there was but one well, half way at Jebel Shigre, which is one of the last peaks of the Arabian chain. Up to this time the camels had fared very well upon the abundant vegetation. But now they began to suffer owing to the avarice and improvidence of their owners who had neglected to buy enough grain for them. They had received a large amount of money in silver and had had ample opportunities to procure dourah (a species of corn) but had failed to do so, though they knew perfectly well that they would have to cross this atmoor. Avarice and improvidence are two striking features of the Arab's character. So the poor animals had to travel these eight days with only a very scanty allowance—not the fifth part of what they required. Soon they showed symtoms of exhaustion. Several gave out, among which the dromadary, which I had ridden more than 1,500 miles. He was a very superior animal. I might have called him Selim or Hafiz, which would have been more oriental and romantic; but I had named him Bull as being more convenient and expressive of his wilful disposition. Two days before reaching the Nile, he suddenly came down on his knees and refused to rise any more until he was unloaded. Several others gave out in the same way. It was painful at night to hear the hungry animals roaring in concert, being kept awake by the pangs of hunger. As usual throughout all our march, the sentinel at headquarter tent would discharge his musket about 3½ o'clock in the morning, and this was the signal for the camel men to saddle and pack their animals. But it became slow work now. When all was ready they would move with their usual cry —"Abdul-go-ab!" repeated by one after another till fairly under way. This is the name of the patron saint of camel drivers. On the Nile, the boatmen have also their patron saint, Bil-el-nebi, whose name they sing out at starting. Well, it was weary and hard pulling, these last days' marches, but the prospect of reaching the Nile inspired every one and the animals seemed to feel it on the last day. Some solitary doum-palms began to appear here and there, gradually becoming more numerous. Herds of gazelles, fifteen or twenty in number, scampered off at our approach. Very numerous ostrich tracks, quite fresh, crossed the sand in every direction, and twice we came to a nest where the fragments of numerous shells showed that a brood had recently been hatched, but we never got a glimpse of the birds. Finally, on the 8th of March, on rising over the summit of a small sand ridge, we perceived the green valley of the Nile with its fringe of verdure and palm trees spreading out before us. Need I say how glad we were once more to behold that ancient river after so many months of wandering through the wilderness. The Arabs seemed wild with joy. The sheiks put out their dromedaries at full gallop, executing what they call a *fantesia*, and every fellow who carried a gun or a pistol fired it off in the air with shouts of exultation. It was then that we entered Abou-hamed—a small mud village situated at the bend of the Nile and deriving its importance only from being the central point of caravans coming from Central Africa, Darfoor, Koodofan, &c. We camped that day in a garden of lemon and palm-trees, and I tell you it was a luxury to get chickens, eggs, ripe tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and fresh, good wheat bread. But the chief pleasure at the first moment of arriving was to drink the delicious Nile water. All the Arabs rushed to the river to drink and to wash; and as soon as they were turned loose, the two hundred and odd camels lined the bank and drank to their hearts' content. Here also, we found some letters and dispatches which contained none but good news, and made us feel once more connected with the world from which we had been so long cut off.

The day we arrived, Mohammed Kalifa, the principal sheik, who is now in his own country, gave an abundant dinner, consisting of about thirty dishes, among which was a sheep roasted whole. The dinner was excellent. We officers eat together. Then there was enough for all the soldiers and all the camel drivers. When it came to the turn of the latter, they arranged themselves in groups on the ground, and the Kalifa's servants carried the food to them, while the Kalifa himself with a grace and courtesy which would have done credit to any nobleman, circulated from group to group, speaking a word or two of welcome and eating just one mouthful with each group. He is a man of great character and influence. Once at Wady Hodien, he signified his intention to leaving us to go to Assouan on some important business, leaving his nephew and the other Sheiks in charge. The night before the day he was to leave, the camel men all came to his tent and took the "oath of triple divorce" that if he left they would leave also, for they had confidence only in him to lead them through the wilderness. Of course he stayed, for the idea of making so many grass widows was too fearful to contemplate. By the Mussulman law a man may divorce his wife and take her back afterwards. But if he divorces her with what they call the triple divorce, he never can take her back as his wife again.

CAIRO, May 16, 1874.

Dear Journal:—I wrote the preceding pages mostly on the Nile while coming down. I am glad to say that we arrived here safely and in good health, without having lost a man out of the command. We got here on the 7th and I could not close this letter by that week's mail; I send it by to-day's mail, hoping that it will reach you safely. I received many welcome letters on my arrival here, and have the joy of knowing that all my family and friends are well. I enjoyed very much, looking over the files of the JOURNAL. In my next letter I will continue my narrative of my journey to Berber, and thence down the Nile, and will try to give you my impressions of the magnificent ruins I visited. I will close by saying that this morning, all of the officers of the expedition were received by His Highness, the Khedive, who complimented us very affably upon the good service we had rendered.

With kind wishes to all my friends, I remain truly yours. C.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: We have in our office a specimen of winter oats raised by Joseph H. Donnell, on South Buffalo, near Dr. Weatherly's, about five miles from town. There are over two hundred stalks from one seed, every one of them strong and full grown. It beats anything for sprouting in the oats line we ever saw.

GOTHAM.

A BRICKLAYER'S STRIKE.

NEW YORK, June 13—Noon.—The bricklayers have decided to demand $4 a day after Monday.

VIRGINIA.

NEW RAIL CONNECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 13—Night.—The Virginia Midland road has arranged so as to renew its rail connections with the Baltimore and Ohio road via Benning's, a point two miles north of Washington. This will avoid the present transfer at Washington and it is a matter of interest to Southern travel going North. W. D. Chipley, of Ga., has been appointed General Southern Agent of the line.

HEADQUARTERS.

PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN VIRGINIA.

THE MISSISSIPPI HARBOR BILL.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

AN ADDITIONAL SECTION AGREED ON.

WASHINGTON, June 13—Noon—Judge Harriss called on the President this morning to protest in the name of the people against military interference in Virginia, and to assure him that as good order prevailed in Petersburg as any city in the Union. The President was absent. He proceeded to the Attorney-General's office, where a copy of the telegram published elsewhere was furnished, giving the latest phase of the situation. Harris says that no troops will be sent to Petersburg.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.

U. S. Marshal Pamsdell, Petersburg:

You are instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the property of the United States from injury and the officers of the Government in Petersburg from any violent interference with them in the performance of their official duty, and to that end, if you think proper, you may summon a posse of the citizens to aid you, but if these men are found inadequate for the purpose you will be furnished upon a call, by you upon me, with troops from Fortress Monroe. It is desirable not to use troops if possible.

The House has non-concurred in all the material amendments of the Senate to the bill repealing moieties.

The conference report on the Currency bill is now before the House.

SENATE—Mr. West, of Louisiana, from Committee on Transportation, reported adversely on the House bill, providing for the construction of the Ft. St. Phillips Canal, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

He also reported from the same Committee an amendment to the River and Harbor Improvement bill, which provides for the appointment by the President, of a Board of Engineers to be composed of two from the army, two from the coast survey and three from civil life, which Board shall make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal from said river to the waters of the gulf, or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of said river. Placed on Calendar.

The report of the Committee on the disagreeing of the votes of the House and Senate, concerning the Freedmen's Bank and its branches, recommends the enactment of the House bill, slightly amended, which allows the bank to continue business, but prescribes the character of loans that may be made and of the securities that may be accepted in the future.

WASHINGTON, June 13—Night.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reports the House bill providing for the election of a Congressman at large in Alabama.

The Finance Committee reported adversely on the bill for abatement on the repayment of taxes on bonded spirits destroyed by casualty.

The Senate, by a vote of 38 to 17, agreed to the request of the House for a new conference on the finance bill: Committee, Messrs. Wright and Ferry, of Michigan, and Stephenson.

HOUSE.—The vote rejecting a Conference Committee on the currency bill was 108 to 146. The new committee consists of Messrs. Dawes, McCrary and Marshall.

The sundry appropriation bill was resumed. Among its appropriations are the following:

The Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., iron plating shops, $50,000; for the removal of the powder magazine at Norfolk, $40,000; Custom House at Charleston, S. C., $100,000; Custom House at Columbia, S. C., $156,899; Custom House at Memphis, Tenn., $50,000; Custom House at New Orleans, completion of the building, $210,000, payment adjusted; accounts for granite work $43,327; Custom House at St. Louis, $750,000; Knoxville Custom House, furniture, &c., $20,000.

The House adjourned without finishing the bill and pending the amendment to abolish the civil service commission.

An additional section to the Freedmen's Savings Bank bill was agreed upon by the Conference Committee as follows: That the deposits of the Company shall be held by the trustees of the Company as special deposits, and all investments made shall be held for the use and benefit of the depositors only. The trustees are required on or before July 1875, to make a full statement of the assets and liabilities and lay the same before the Secretary of the Treasury, who, if he thinks the bank solvent, shall issue an order declaring that thereafter all deposits shall be general.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OR MEAT with gastric juice, and it *will dissolve*. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will *not dissolve*. This is *indigestion*. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 4w

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and restores a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Persons leaving home for the summer months should take them or some more of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and it will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 15-1m

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

For sale by all druggists.

June 25 151-Sun-W-Sat.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. None but the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders:* Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

Osborne's Java Coffee.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO., 5 and 7 North Front St.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA—Small Packets, D and B. Lagnayra Coffee.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO., 5 & 7 North Front St.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SUMMER WINES, CLARETS and SAUTERNES.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO., 5 and 7 North Front St.

100,000 100,000

DIAMONDS,

Little Charlies,
Parepas, Victorias,
La Escepcion,
Paul Morphys,
Rosa Concha's,
Key West and other brands of Favorite Cigars.

CHAS D. MYERS & CO., 5 and 7 North Front St.

June 11

Notice to Bridge Builders.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMISSIONERS of Sampson county to contract with some person or persons to put draws in Union Bridge, Newkirk's Bridge and Herring's Bridge, the work to be done as soon as possible. Any person wanting to do the work will examine the Bridges and let me know at what price the work can be done. Should there be more than one applicant the work will be let to the lowest bidder.

OWEN FENNELL, Commissioner.

Harrell's Store, N. C., June 14. d&w2t

Tomatoes, Peaches and Oysters.

25 CASES (2 and 3 pounds) Tomatoes,
50 " (2 and 3 pounds) Peaches, fresh;
100 " Brandy Peaches,
100 " (2 and 3 pounds) Oysters,
For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

June 14 142

Spirit Casks, Glue and Hoop Iron.

500 Standard Casks,
200 Barrels Glue,
20 Tons Hoop Iron,
For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

June 14 142

Hay, Meal and Lard.

300 Bales Hay,
200 Bags Meal,
100 Kegs and Tubs Lard,
For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

June 14 142—

Lye, Potash, Nails and Candy.

50 CASES LYE,
50 " Potash,
200 Kegs Nails,
25 Boxes Candy,
For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

June 14 142

Corn--Bacon--Flour.

5,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN,
5,000 Bushels Mixed Corn,
75 Boxes D. S. Sides,
50 " Smoked Sides,
1,200 Bbls. Flour—all grades,
For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Glue.

500 Select 24 Head Spirit Casks,
500 new New York " "
2,000 Bundles Hoop Iron,
100 Bbls. Distilled Glue,
For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Molasses--Sugar--Coffee--Pork.

150 BBLS. S. H. SYRUP,
100 " SUGAR—all grades,
175 Sacks Prime Rio Coffee,
100 Barrels C. M. Pork,
For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Soda, Lye, Potash and Starch.

50 CASES SODA,
50 " Concentrated Lye,
25 " Potash,
25 " Starch,
For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

June 14 142

Those Needing

A PUMP, combining CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY, would do well to examine our Cucumber Pump before buying any other, as it is by far the best in the market.

GILES & MURCHISON.

June 14 143

R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

RETURNS HIS THANKS to the public generally for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

march 27 74 3m

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

march 6 w6m

W. G. McNEELY, of N. C., WITH

C. N. HOWARD & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Nos. 77 & 79 Broad St., New York.

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june 12 w3m

North Carolina Railroad Company,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., June 1st, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Hillsboro, N. C., on THURSDAY, July 9th, 1874; and the transfer books of Stocks will be closed from this date until after the meeting.

J. A. McAULEY, Sec'y N. C. R. R. Co.

june 12 w-tdm

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June 5 134-tf

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april 24 98-d3t&wte

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