



TARBORO, N. C. FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1874

TOLEBATION.

Since the glorious Democratic triumph on the 8th, (a day to be remembered in our annals) which brought joy to the patriots of the nation and carried consternation to the party that had built itself upon blood, a spirit of apprehension seems to have seized upon a large number of our journals, lest victory should make our party rash, and hence their columns have teemed with homilies on toleration, calmness, prudence and such like quiet virtues. Now it is undoubtedly true that we ought to be tolerant, calm and prudent, but so many sermons thereon are apt to produce too great an effect and may make toleration recreancy to duty, calmness callousness, and prudence base cowardness. It is doubtless the duty of the Democratic party to act with wise discretion, but it would be pusillanimous in it to fail to correct the evils against which it has so bravely fought because, forsooth, it might offend the delicate taste of some of its lukewarm friends or be objectionable to its enemies. There is a stern duty in the path of the Democratic party and it should grapple like men and deal with it as statesmen and not as sycophantic partisans fearing every breath of popular disapproval. It should be tolerant but at the same time wise firm, and fearless. Fiat justitia.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

We learn from the Greensboro New North State that Judge Bond rendered a decision in the Federal Court there, recently, overruling the decision heretofore made by Judge Dick as the amount of property that should be set apart to the bankrupt under the bankrupt law as amended by the last Congress. Judge Dick held that the assignee should set apart to the bankrupt the property exempted by the laws and Constitution of North Carolina as against debts contracted prior to the adoption of the present State Constitution and as against judgments recovered on those debts as well. In other words Judge Dick followed the decision of our Supreme Court in the matter of the homestead. Judge Bond reversed this ruling, deciding that a homestead which is retroactive is unconstitutional and void. This ruling is in consonance with that made in Gunn vs. Barry, decided on appeal from the State of Georgia, we believe.

We publish the decision of Judge Bond, as it affects a large number of our people.

In re Shipman-In Bankruptcy.

This is a motion on the part of creditors to set aside an application for the allowance of a homestead exemption out of property encumbered by judgments upon debts created antecedent to the adoption of the Constitution of North Carolina which provides for that exemption.

It seems to me that this application is similar to that in Gunn vs. Barry, which was made under a like provision in the Constitution of Georgia, and which the Supreme Court, in 12 Wallace, declared, with some emphasis, could not be allowed; and it is precisely the case of Dillard decided in the Eastern District of Virginia.

The act of Congress of March 3d, 1873, which was passed, as is maintained at Bar to overrule the decision of Gunn vs. Barry, and to give the homestead exemption paramount to the rights of antecedent judgments was by the same Court, Chief Justice Waite delivering the opinion, in Dackett's case which will be found in the National Bankrupt Register, Vol. X, No. 1, declared to be unconstitutional. This application on the part of the bankrupt must therefore be refused and the motion set aside granted.

HENRY L. BOWEN, Circuit Judge

We surrender a large portion of our space in this issue to the argument of Mr. Batchelor in favor of a state convention. A large number of the best and wisest men of North Carolina have given their views on this subject and we are glad to see that they are producing a telling effect all over our State. The Enquirer-Southerner claims to be the first journal that mooted this most important question and it is with a feeling of just pride that it sees its views corroborated by those of such men as have written in favor of the convention. The Democratic party claims to be one of principle and we hope it will not betray its record in this instance. Let it go forward and fearlessly do its duty and its grand and glorious triumph will celebrate our nation's centennial.

Extracts from the Letter of Hon. Jos. B. Batchelor in Favor of Convention.

We publish to-day, regretting that the entire letter is too long for transfer to our columns, extracts from the able, interesting and admirable letter, upon the Convention question, written for the Wilmington Journal by the Hon. Jos. B. Batchelor of Raleigh. Mr. Batchelor strongly approves the proposition for the call and directs attention to the danger that the Supreme Court will declare the amendments ratified by the people, illegally passed. The letter is a clear and most forcible statement of the arguments of the friends of the call and is given to the readers of the Enquirer-Southerner for their information, in making up their judgments upon the question:

Your second question is:

"If, in your opinion, material changes in the Constitution ought to be speedily made, which mode of making those changes do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina demand should be adopted, that by Legislative enactment or that by Convention?" I have no hesitation in saying that the mode of amendment by a Convention is, under existing circumstances not only the better of the two suggestions, but in my humble judgment, the only mode from which we can hope to obtain such a Constitution as our people need and deserve. After a careful consideration of the present Constitution and an experience of its practical working, I do not think that by any system of Legislative patchwork—cutting off here, splicing there, inserting in one place, and striking out in another—it can be changed into a systematic and harmonious whole. The defects are too numerous, too radical, too much in detail and too complicated in its various provisions, to be remedied in this way. The wisdom of the best Legislatures which there is any reason to hope will not be equal to the task of so grafting amendments on the existing stock as by curing its defects and supplying its wants, to render it a desirable instrument to obtain such a fundamental law as we need, the Constitution should be rewritten a whole; and I do not see how this can successfully be done, except by a Convention.

To amend by legislative enactment, each amendment, or each bill containing amendments, must pass two General Assemblies. How many of these amendments are necessary, and how many bills it will take, no one has yet taken the time and trouble to cipher out. In the late effort made in this way there were sixteen in one bill. The next General Assembly dropped eight of these, and now the question is pending before the Supreme Court whether the other eight have been constitutionally adopted. My opinion, formed after investigation, is that they are not. How the Court will decide the question is not now known. But should it decide that the amendments were properly adopted, still grave questions of construction will be presented, and, as to one of these amendments, I think the Court will be compelled, by reason of other provisions, to give it such construction as will defeat, in a great measure, the purpose of its adoption.

This experience illustrates to us the difficulties above suggested; first in procuring the adoption of proper amendments, and secondly in so framing and adding them to the existing instrument as to carry out the purpose intended. On the other hand, a Convention, having the whole matter before it could so mould and adapt the various parts to each other, as to produce a uniform and consistent whole.

Admitting, as all seem to do, the necessity for amendments, is there any sufficient ground to hope that we can obtain them all, except by a Convention? There is the requisite two-thirds majority now, to call it; if this opportunity is lost, I greatly fear that it will not soon occur again.

Suppose the ensuing General Assembly should pass the desired amendments; these have to pass the next General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House. In 1876 the Presidential election will take place. The election in North Carolina will be as it was in 1872, the big struggle, much more sanguine than I am, who can really entertain the opinion that with the immense issues at stake, and with all the influences which will be brought to bear on the election, we can again carry two-thirds of the Legislature. If not, these amendments are defeated, and another delay is inevitable. Considering the difficulty of obtaining a two-thirds majority, who can form any estimate of how often these failures may be made? May not these delays occur until our people, disappointed and inspired by defeat of their wishes, sink into hopeless apathy?

The real question presented, seems to be a choice between the present Constitution and a Convention. In such a case, who can hesitate? I do not see how it is possible for the party now that it has the power to do so, to fail to redeem its pledge so often and so fully made. I believe it is morally bound to call the Convention and to do it speedily. Its position was deliberately taken, and has been consistently maintained at all times, and under all circumstances. The people,

with full knowledge of its position, with full knowledge that it had once before made an effort to accomplish this object, and with full knowledge of the pledge to alter and amend a Constitution so odious to us, but to which we have submitted with a devotion to law and order truly remarkable, have entrusted the party with the requisite majority. They will demand how the power has been exercised, and now the pledges have been redeemed!

It is further urged that it is inexpedient now. There are two kinds of inexpediency: One is that which tests a legitimate measure by reference to the general good of the State at large.

This is always proper, for there are many measures which the Legislature has the right to adopt, which would be injurious, and therefore their inexpediency is a sufficient argument against them. There is another kind of expediency which tests a measure, not by its good or bad effects on the State at large, but by its effects on individuals and parties. This seems to be the kind of inexpediency referred to here. No one can doubt that if we could have a Convention without party disturbances, and composed of good men it would be of vast service to the State. But the argument is, that if the Democratic-Conservative party now calls the Convention, it will lose us the State in the election of 1876. What is the ground for this apprehension? We have now a majority of ten or fifteen thousand of the popular vote. We have eighty members certain of the lower house, with three independents; and over two-thirds of the Senate. Is it probable that the same people who elected these men and gave them power to call this Convention, will elect other than good men to it? The measure is certainly lawful and adopted in a lawful way. The necessity for it has been urged and acquiesced in since 1868. The evils so patiently borne can now be remedied.

For one, I cannot appreciate the risk to the party of trusting this matter to the people. On the contrary, I believe that a Constitution can be framed and adopted, which will so commend itself to popular favor that in 1876 our party will be stronger than it can be without such a measure. But there is a higher consideration with me than all this. If the Constitution is radically defective and unsuited to the wants of our people, as we have urged so earnestly ever since its adoption, and its evils can only be cured by the amending hand, and the benefits are as great as we have been taught by our leaders and public speakers to expect, we have no right to stop now in the discharge of this duty by reason of apprehension that a party victory may be hazarded. What is success worth if we are not to use it to the improvement of our condition? Why denounce the Constitution and those who framed and forced it upon us, if the defects are so small that the people can endure them, provided, any particular party can remain in power? No such principle, or rather departure from principle, can be sustained. It is the government of the people—they made it, and they have the undoubted right to amend it in a lawful way. To call a Convention, is only to refer the question back to them, whether they will continue the present Constitution or alter and amend it, or adopt a new one.

As a private citizen, one of the people, in no way distinguished from the masses, I ask that the right be now accorded to us, as it can now be done by law. I am willing to trust my fellow-citizens again with the power, and feel no apprehension as to the result.

I have not mentioned the necessity for amendment in any particular parts, nor will I do so now, as this letter has, from the importance and magnitude of the question already exceeded the limits which I had assigned myself. I will, however, mention one consideration which alone, if all others were wanting, would with me justify the calling of a Convention.

A large and very important part of the State, in the eastern and central portion, is laboring under the evil effects of the present constitution to an extent which can hardly be appreciated by those who have not felt them. Teeming with intelligence, wealth and public virtue—paying a large part of the State and county taxes—bearing a full share of all public burdens, the management of county finances, levying, collecting and disbursing taxes, and general county business, including the estates of deceased persons, infants, apprentices, &c., embracing matters of great importance and value, are under the present system, placed entirely in the power of those least suited by character, habits, education and interest to the performance of such trusts.

The people of this section seeing the evil influences pervading and poisoning the whole body politic, have patiently submitted to this bad system, badly administered, hoping that relief in a legal way, would come in the future. Now the way is open, the power is in the hand of our friends. With straining eyes they fondly hope that they see the dawn of a brighter day. But there is no relief except through a Convention. No one dreams of carrying the "necessary changes" through two Legislatures. Will our friends now disappoint us? Will they hold the brimming cup to the thirsty lip, and then snatch it away before one drop can fall upon the parched tongue? I cannot believe it. I entertain the hope, and shall continue to do so, until bitter experience proves the

contrary; that our friends and fellow-citizens of the West will not, for the sake of the paltry power of electing magistrates and county commissioners by a popular vote, subject us indefinitely to these evils. More than once has the East made concessions to the West in matters of great importance. Now for the first time, we call on them for aid. What we ask is of small importance to them; of inestimable value to us. Shall we ask in vain?

This question more than any other which has been agitated since the new Constitution was adopted, will test the moral power of our party. I admit that it is important for us to keep the control of the State government, so long as we are organized, and act on principles. But when a crisis like the present arises, no party having the permanent and lasting good of the people at heart, can stop to consider so small a matter as the result of a few elections. If it is equal to this great occasion, if it can now disregard more temporary results and local influences, and looking alone to the establishing of our government on great and fundamental principles, which shall secure the happiness, prosperity and freedom of our people for ages to come; it will develop a power which will render its future triumphs as glorious as they are certain.

If on the other hand, it falters now, and, fearing to carry out its principles, lets this great opportunity pass unimproved, its moral force must be impaired, if not destroyed. It can no longer maintain the high position which it has assumed, and division and defeat, I fear will at no distant day be its fate. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. B. BATCHELOR.

In the great jubilee had by the people of Georgia, at Atlanta, General John B. Gordon gave utterance to the following brave, honest words of advice and sentiment. He was then, as almost always, a fit exponent of the thought and sentiment of the representative men of South:

"One boon I ask in this hour of your deliverance. I ask you to commission me, in your name, to pledge upon the floor of the Senate your fidelity to the Union under the Constitution; your acquiescence in laws passed in accordance with the Constitution, good and bad, until lawfully repealed; your support of all rightful authority; your cordial friendship for every man and men of all sections, who will aid in restoring peace to all sections, justice to State, liberty to citizens, purity to all departments of the Government and Constitution; to its supremacy over President, Congress, parties and the people. [Loud cheers.] I thank you, my countrymen, for that response. You are as temperate in triumph as you were great in adversity. You cherish malice to none, are hostile only to thieves, usurpers and tyrants."

Speaking of this extract, the New York Herald says:

"That was a noble passage, which we print to-day, from Senator Gordon's speech at Atlanta, Georgia. They were golden words he uttered, and the South will do well to heed them."

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks that "Tilden and Allen" would be a good Presidential ticket for the democracy in 1876. Representing the two great States of the Union, and the central figures just now of the great Democratic party, it would be difficult to select a better ticket. But the west will be very apt to claim the Presidency this time, as the democracy of that section never did have the candidacy. Wrongly defeated with Douglas in 1860, they can very properly claim to be victorious with their best man in 1876.

The Richmond Whig in speaking of John Goode, whose canvass in the Norfolk district has "covered him all over with glory," says: "If Goode did not succeed it was certainly not because he did not deserve success. He has had the hardest and the heaviest of the hands with odds enough against him to have deterred most men from the effort. But his party called him forward to lead the forlorn hope, and he has nobly done his duty. He has achieved a victory for himself and for the conservative cause in this district."

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Alabama is freed.

Georgia comes solid to Congress.

The Third Term is a vanished dream.

Third Termers are as hen's teeth for sores.

Butler is beaten. Louisiana is redeemed.

New York rebukes Dix and stamps out the Third Term.

Butler is beaten; i. e., Butlerism, Grantism, Radicalism, all beaten.

The New York World mentions Colonel Weddell as one of those who will exert a controlling influence in the next Federal House of Representatives.

Despite the fearful forebodings of Republican orators, the finances of the country do not seem to be greatly disturbed by the Democratic victory of Tuesday.

Pennsylvania once more wheels into line and prepares to forsake the false gods who have misled her.

Butler is beaten; it is a sermon in itself.

The salary of \$40,000 per annum paid to President Jewett of the Erie Railway is the largest paid to any railroad officer in the United States, and it is believed larger than any paid to any railroad officer in the world.

It was a neck-and-neck contest between the Democracy of Ohio and Indiana as to which would give the largest majority on the State ticket. The official count shows that Ohio won by a few votes: Ohio, 17,202; Indiana, 17,093.

Poor Butler! Everybody kicks him now, and the force which the most servile organs put into the blow is a good deal more than that of 40 jackasses.

The Delaware Gazette thinks that Governor Ponder, of that State, should issue a 'proclamation of thanksgiving' over the recent Democratic triumph in the country.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Landmark says: "So much negro voting on the conservative side was never done here before, and it was done boldly and without the concealment of ballot."

Judge Bond of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina has recently decided that the homestead law cannot be allowed to have a retroactive effect against debts and judgments existing before the adoption of the present State Constitution.

The New Orleans Price Current says: "We mentioned last week that the weather had continued remarkably fine, since which the immunity from all causes to diminish the yield have confirmed long crop views, while short crop have been extended, and 8,500,000 is now spoken of as an extreme inside estimate, 3,750,000 as conservative, and 3,800,000 to 4,000,000, or even more, as long crop."

Some of the stockholders of the Bank of California have entered into a contract with lumber dealers at Carson City for the delivery of 60,000,000 feet of lumber and mining timbers for the Comstock lode. The contract extends over a period of five years, 12,000,000 feet to be delivered annually. The lumber and timber for this extensive contract is to be obtained from the Lake Tahoe basin.

The Philadelphia Press, radical, sums up the result in the Pennsylvania legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans..... 28 Democrats..... 22 House—Republicans..... 97 Democrats..... 104

These figures say that journal, will give the Democrats a majority of one on joint ballot, and elect a Democratic United States Senator to succeed John Scott, whose term will expire March 3, 1875. Enough said!

The time of politics in the country must be getting healthier since the storm of the 3rd instant, and the "outrage" outcry by losing its significance when such a journal as the Boston Herald speaking of Daves' candidature for the Senate from Massachusetts says: "Mr. Daves can not fail to see that he has made an ass of himself. He can step down and out. No bloody shirt shaker need apply at the State House for Charles Sumner's seat. We will have a statesman there, please God."

A novel feature of Fred Grant's wedding was the performing of the section rooms of the Hoopoe mansion. The front parlor was perfumed with roses; the back parlor and under the arch with orange blossoms; the library with white roses; the dining-room with jasmine; the ladies' room with violet; and the gentleman's room with ylang-ylang. This part of the arrangement was the work of an artist, who imported the perfume, expressly for the occasion, from Paris and the effect was peculiarly agreeable.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ELECTION RETURNS.

"Be brief, I am sick"—Cassarian Dead, But Not Cold.

WASHINGTON, November 6.

The result of the election is the only thing talked, read or thought about in Washington. For nearly six years the Democratic element of the District has been dormant, the exit of President Johnson carrying with it the last surviving relic of a Democratic administration. Men who were supposed to be dead now walk the streets with faces beaming with smiles. They are the remnants of the ancient Democracy. But in official circles the scene is different. Two years ago the President and his cabinet met at the White House to hear the election returns. This time the President said it would be time enough to hear the news through the newspapers. No one sent him elections, and to-day, as well as yesterday, the Executive Mansion was deserted. Secretary Bristow called to transact business, and the President, in a melancholy voice, said:

"BE BRIEF, I AM SICK."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Consult Your Comfort!

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS BY GETTING GOOD FITS!

Have your Boots and Shoes made by C. C. DODGETT, a few doors from Main Street, in Tarboro, N. C. by John O'Hagan, Jr.

THE undersigned having had fourteen years experience, feels warranted in saying that he can furnish this community with the very best work and at as low rates as can be had elsewhere. He keeps on hand the most fashionable ladies, best grades of calfskin, oak and hemlock, sole-leather, and a general assortment of shoe findings. All I ask is a trial. C. C. DODGETT, N. C. Tarboro, N. C. Nov. 12, 1874.

suspension of business consequent upon this Congressional agitation. One thing, however, the President does not concede, and that is that the senseless agitation of

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

Had anything to do with the result; nor does he think that Tuesday's vote is a repudiation of the Republican principles. It only appears to him as the work of the panic, but he fails to say to what extent the distress was the result of the legislation and administration of the Republican party. In the midst of it, however, he renews his determination to fill the important Federal offices in the South with better men, and will, so far as it is in his power, see that no further re-issuing of the Republican strength shall be laid to his charge. It is such circumstances as those attending the recent elections that make the President reticent. In his forthcoming message he will, in alluding to the condition of affairs in the South, recommend that such measures be immediately passed as will enable the Federal authorities to make the laws of the country respected, though it is not now clear what additional legislation is necessary. He doubts the propriety of passing the Civil Rights bill, unless Congress is prepared to give him such aid as would enable him to make the law a living fact, and not a dead letter. Unless this is done it were better the bill should be defeated.

THE MUCH-TROUBLED WILLIAMS.

Among the members of the Cabinet Attorney-General Williams appears the most distressed and has little to say. The only consolation which comes to him is that the result is as humiliating to the Democracy as it is humiliating to the Republicans. He finds no fault with party management, and says he has had but one desire, and that was that there should be fair elections in the South. Postmaster-General Jewell deems the source of this great revolution in bad party leadership, though he doubts whether the best workers could have averted the political revolution. Not in this, but in previous campaigns, he thinks the Republicans weakened themselves.

Contributions to the Orphan Asylum, in October, 1874.

PAID 70.00, Beams & Walker's warehouse sale.

PAID 50.00, advance on warehouse sales by Pace Brothers & Co., Danville, Va.

PAID 40.07, E. J. Parin's warehouse sale.

PAID 35.50, Richard Lodge No. 214.

PAID 31.00, Moxley Lodge No. 184.

PAID 30.01, Greensboro Methodist congregation.

PAID 29.84, Hillsboro Episcopal Church.

PAID 27.00, Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 117.

PAID 25.00, each, Edward Kilder, Lenox Lodge No. 238, and French Broad Lodge No. 292.

PAID 24.30, Rev S W Weacott's col., Newbern.

PAID 23.50, Ashpole Y M C Association.

PAID 22.00, Mrs G C Mas.

PAID 19.99, Greensboro Methodist Sunday School.

PAID 18.00, W R Davis Lodge No 37.

PAID 17.20, Columbus Lodge No 102.

PAID 18.00, George Washington Lodge No 174.

PAID 12.20, Mingo Lodge No 206.

PAID 12.00, Evergreen Lodge No 308.

PAID 11.50, WOODSON LODGE NO 16, K of P.

PAID 10.16, Geo Vance's collection at Monroe.

PAID 10.25, Ladies Sewing Society of Sugar Creek Church.

PAID 10.00, each, a Franklin friend, Mrs E Whittier, Iowa, and Dr J H Shedd.

PAID 9.80, Ashpole Presbyterian Church.

PAID 5.20, Mt Lebanon Lodge No 314.

PAID 7.89, Island Creek Baptist congregation.

PAID 7.60, collected by Robt P Walker.

PAID 6.80, Olive Branch Church.

PAID 5.00, each, Mrs Eliza Cromwell, Mrs M E Newboston, Greensboro, N. C., a friend, Morning Star Lodge No 85, Mrs T U H Hall, Rev W S Howe, Joseph P Hunt, W H Fudge, J B Batchelor, T F Devereux, T H Briggs, Jr, Dennis Tiller, Miss M E Mitchell and three members of Trinity Lodge 256.

PAID 5.00, Elmwood Lodge No 246.

PAID 4.15, Stonewall Lodge No 296.

PAID 2.25, Eagle Lodge No 71.

PAID 2.00, each, Miss Annie Newsome, Col J S Anis, A H Roberts, B F Parks, W O Murray and W P Barnwell.

PAID 1.50, each, Rev J A Suddley and Sanford Colver of T. J.

PAID 1.40, Mt George Lodge No 140.

PAID 1.00, each, A B Yates, J G Bagwell, A R Umstead, B C Smith, S Y Brown, J A Mitchell, Jr, G B Maynard, Curry Faucett and Mrs Mary Vincent.

PAID 80 cts, J R Ehrbridge.

PAID 50 cts, each, DeWitt Umstead, J H Tillet, Nannie, Lizzie, Fannie, and Mary Mangum, Addison Mangum, Jr, D H Parker, N Hunter, J T Murray, R G Lee, Thomas Wilson, E C Murray, R S Barnwell, a friend, W B Sellars, J C McAdams, C B Chrisp, Mrs H A Smith and Robt Murray.

PAID 25 cts, each, Geo A Long and Sidney Tate.

PAID 15 cts, each, Susie, Beale and Annie Roberts, Michigan.

IN KIND.

1 package Tite Ware, citizens of Charlotte, 1 year subscription to Biblical Recorder, Edwards, Broughton & Co; 3 sacks flour, 2 sacks meal, 2 boxes vegetables, 1 jar apple butter, Eagle Lodge No 71; 24 girls hats, C H Gardner; 15 pair shoes, Conover, Dorff & Co, Phila; 10 pair woolen stockings, Young, Smith & Frippe, Phila; 83 1-2 yards dress goods, S B Callady, Phila; 3 balmorals, Cooper & Williams; 2 pieces blue cloth, 2 Montague; 2 bushels wheat, Edward Greig; 1 barrel molasses, Hawkins & Co, Balt; 1 bushel corn, 1 bushel meal, 1 bushel potatoes and 1 dozen cabbage; 1 bushel apples, Miss Lullie Lunsford; 100 pounds flour, Wm Bowling; 1 sack flour; 1 lot turpentine, and 1 lot cabbage, Joseph Lunsford; 2 bushels turnips, A Mangum; 1 bag flour, Miss M P Mangum; 20 yards calico, Mrs N F Mangum; beads, Mr Osborne; 1 box dry goods, 1 barrel flour, citizens of Wilson; 1 barrel meal, F C Greer; 1 sack flour David Strydom; 1 lot potatoes, each, W S Barnett and Mrs Ann Landis, Sec, Bacon, J H Leasler; 1 barrel flour, J G & D C Cooper; 8 boys hats, R L Hunt; 3 pairs shoes, Mrs Robt Gray; 8 yards cashmere, Rev L K Wile.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



TO-DAY,

10 O'clock at the Court House,

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

EDGECOMBE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Be sure to Come

OR SEND A

Written Proxy.

M. WEDDELL, Sec'y.

Tarboro, Nov. 13, 1874.

\$50 REWARD!

STOLEN from my stables on Tuesday night, the 10th inst., a

Bay Mare,

with heavy mane, a small knot on her forehead, and one hind foot white.

I will reward of \$50 for the Mare and \$25 for the apprehension of the thief.

FAYETTE LEGGETT, Nov. 13, 1874.

Whitaker's, N. C., Nov. 13, 1874.

ROUNTREE & CO.,

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