

The Eagle

THE EAGLE.

Published every Thursday morning at FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
M. J. McSweeney,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Cash in advance or its equivalent, at the following rates:
One copy one year—three dollars.
One copy six months—one dollar and a half.
For every club of five subscribers, at the rate of three dollars a year each to one place, an extra copy will be sent gratis for the same time.
Ten copies in one order will be sent a year for \$25 00
Or six months for 12 50
Or three months for 6 25
Twenty copies in one order will be sent a year for \$40 00
Or six months for 20 00
Or three months for 10 00
This Eagle will be sent to Teachers, Ministers and Disabled Confederate Soldiers at half price.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Cash in advance or its equivalent, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AN INCH for first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS AN INCH for each insertion afterwards, of transient matter; and by contract as follows—in advance:

	One	Two	Three	Six	One year
Half inch	\$ 1.25	2.00	2.50	4.50	7.50
One inch	2.50	4.00	5.00	9.00	15.00
Two inches	5.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	27.50
Three inches	7.50	11.00	14.00	22.50	35.00
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Special contracts made on reasonable terms.
Headlines, Cards, Labels, Bill-Heads, Blank Forms, and all kinds of ordinary job work done promptly, neatly, and cheaply.

Southern Claimants.

The following are among the second list of claimants before the Southern Claims Commission, at Washington City, who have declared under oath that they are entitled to the Government of the United States during the late war, and that they never yielded voluntary support to the Confederate Government. Communications upon the subject of this list may be addressed to The Commissioners of Claims, Washington, D. C.

- NORTH CAROLINA.**
Anson County—Dixon Ingram, Cameron County—David A. Bryant, Alexander Jackson, Matthew N. Lary, Ambrose Overbaugh, Wilson Peppers.
 Johnston County—James Hay, Martha M. Howell, Maurice Howell, Geo. D. Pate, John Robinson, Maria Thompson.
Stanford County—Pharoah Hudson, Samuel Smith, Josepha Wilson.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.**
Chesterfield County—Solomon T. Wilkes.
 Marlboro' County—March B. Bell, Peter W. Bowyer, James Charis, Israel Deese, Matthew Driggers, Isiah Gay, Peter Grant, Joel Hall, Isaac Langley, James S. Leggett, Duncan McPherson, James McQueen, William M. Newton, Simon Peavy, James Peavy, Napoleon Prince, Mrs. Ann Powell, Anderson Quick, Gamewell Quick, Martin Quick, Moses Quick, Murdock Quick, Phillip Smith, John T. Thomas.

HONORS AT TRINITY COLLEGE at the recent commencement were awarded as follows:

In the Freshman class F. P. Outlaw, of Duplin, had highest distinction, and J. H. Durham, of New Hanover, next.
In the Sophomore class W. H. Pogran, of Harnett county, had first, and G. B. Everett, of Evertsville, and R. J. Grimes, of Tarboro, second.
In the Junior class W. L. Terry, of Arkansas, had first, and C. B. Norman, of Caswell county, and C. B. Townsend, of Lumberton, second.
In the Senior class J. W. Mauney, of Stanly, had first, and W. W. Brickner, of Halifax, and D. E. Bryant, of Texas, second.
Gov. Caldwell in 1854, with Mr. Phillips and others of his party, advocated the right, power and duty of the people to call a convention if a majority of the legislature would pass a law authorizing the people to vote on that subject. The legislature, by a majority vote in the house and a two-thirds vote of the senate, passed the very act that Gov. Caldwell for more than twenty years declared they could pass, when he and he held the governor refuses to order the sheriffs to open the polls for the people to vote, and gives as the reason that his conscience would not allow him to obey the law—the very law he had proclaimed for twenty years that they could pass.

TO JUDGES BOND AND BROOKS—The marshal who arrested Mr. Pleasant Pendergrass and six other citizens of Chatham county and brought them here on the 9th of February last, made them pay their own fare on the railroad by threatening if they did not, to bind them in ropes or irons. Will Judges Brooks and Bond inquire into this matter and see that such an officer be dismissed from the service of the United States?—*Ral. Sentinel.*
The Mount Airy News announces, on the authority of one Alfred Branscombe, a Baptist preacher, that the devil is dead.

Vol. III. No. 47.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1871. [Whole No. 151.]

FOR THE EAGLE. Little River Academy.

This flourishing and popular institution, situated eighteen miles north of Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, closed its exercises on the 23rd inst. Two days were spent in examining the pupils in their various studies, and their promptness in answering the many questions and in solving the different difficult problems in Mathematics, showed they had been thoroughly instructed and not allowed to pass over any thing they did not understand. The young men and boys delivered their speeches on Friday morning before a large concourse of citizens, and they deserve much praise for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves.
Capt. N. W. Ray, of Fayetteville, delivered the annual address and it was spoken of by all present as one of his happiest efforts.
After the close of the address one of those good old-time general invitations was extended to all present to partake of the many delicacies of the season that had been prepared by the good people of Little River for the occasion. Getting through this part of the programme, the exercises were again resumed in the musical department which lasted until a late hour in the evening. Too much praise cannot be given those beautiful young ladies for the very able manner in which they performed their part. They sang and played many new and beautiful pieces on the piano and organ. Would be pleased to give you a more extended account, but as the writer did not arrive until a late hour it would be impossible.
We were informed that the exercises of this institution would be resumed on the 11th of September under the present board of instructors, Jesse R. McLean, principal, and Miss Mary McNeill and Mrs. Cannon, assistants.
A VISITOR.

FOR THE EAGLE. CARRIAGE, N. C., June 17, 1871.

A convention of the Conservative party of Moore County having been called for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the State Convention, should there be one called.
The meeting was organized by calling Dr. John Shaw to the chair, who explained the objects of the convention. The different townships in the county were all represented except two. A committee, formed by the selection of two delegates from each township, was appointed to nominate a delegate and draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the convention. The committee retired to perform its duty; and during its absence Messrs. Alexander Kelly and Dr. Shaw entertained the convention by showing some of the most important defects and imperfections of the present Constitution and the intolerable taxation under which the people will, from necessity, have to labor unless a convention is called to relieve the Legislature from the constitutional necessity of imposing burdensome taxes. John C. Campbell, being called on, spoke at length on the constitutionality of the convention question.
The committee on resolutions, having returned, reported the following which were unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That the Conservatives of Moore County appreciate the necessity of calling a convention of the people to change the Constitution of the State,—the present being unsuited to our wants and burdensome to the people.
Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Act of the present Legislature, enabling the people of the state to decide whether or not they shall have a convention.
Resolved, That we urge upon the people the necessity of upholding the peaceful and law abiding character which they have always maintained by a willing submission to the laws of the country and by a prompt co-operation with the lawful authorities in bringing all offenders to justice.
Resolved, That we recommend Gen'l W. D. Dowd as our first choice to represent us in the proposed convention.
Gen'l Dowd accepted the nomination tendered him in a few well-timed remarks and discoursed more at large on the convention question.
The convention then adjourned.
JOHN SHAW, Chm'n.
HENRY B. ADAMS, } Secretaries.
WM. B. CLEGG, }

A number of persons, accused with participating in the recent outrages in Rutherford county, were recently brought before the U. S. Commissioner in Rutherford and bound over to appear at the next term of the U. S. district court at Marion.
The amendment to the Connecticut Constitution, submitting to the people the question whether there shall be one capitol or two, and allowing a choice between Hartford and New Haven, has been defeated in the Legislature by a large majority.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Capt. Wm. S. Harris and Dr. E. A. Crundup, are Democratic nominees for Convention.
JUDGE BROOKS has announced that Special Courts of the United States, for the Cape Fear district, will be held at Salisbury on the 14th of August, and at Marion, in McDowell county, on the 21st of August.

The Last Six Months of Chemistry.

In turning over the leaves of our last volume, to see what has been done in the line of chemistry, we do not come across the record of any startling discoveries, but we find a very satisfactory condition of things in the laboratories of the world, and there is abundant proof of unusual industry among scientific men. It is pleasant to see that the ranks of scientific laborers have not been so largely thinned by death as they were a year ago. Very few men of distinction have been summoned away during the last six months, and the biographical sketches of these few have found suitable place in our columns. Consistently among those who have closed their labors are mentioned Professor Wetherhill, William von Haidinger, and Professor Staedel.
The efforts of chemists have been chiefly directed towards increasing our knowledge of the properties of substances previously discovered. This is in accordance with the humanitarian spirit of the age. The tendency now always is to make practical use of everything—in other words, to turn it to good account—and in this pursuit the chemists have been unusually successful since the commencement of the year. We can not occupy the time of our readers with repetition of the accounts already given of the leading investigations, but it may be worth while to recall to mind a few improvements that have been made, in order to encourage original workers to make renewed exertions to round up and complete certain desired inventions.
A cheap method of making hydrogen was suggested by Du Motay, the same chemist who has enriched our knowledge of the manufacture of oxygen, which consists in heating slaked lime with some carbonaceous material. It looks like a cheap and easy way of procuring a gas that will have extensive application in the arts, if it were available in unlimited quantity. When we have hydrogen in abundance, we can easily carburet it, and it would be a singular thing indeed if some day our illuminating gas were to be made out of water combined with slaked lime and the distillation of coal were to be confined to the production of tar derivatives and aniline colors.
Our knowledge of hydrate of chloral has been much extended. A good deal of contradictory testimony exists in reference to it; and we are now going through the doubtful stage, in which the skeptical refuse to believe, and the credulous are much disturbed in mind. We have taken pains to give both sides a fair hearing, and the summing up of the evidence lead us to think that of hypnotic of the hydrate of chloral is one of our most useful remedies; but it ought never to be applied without the knowledge and consent of the best medical authority. The employment of chloral as a reducing agent, in many chemical processes, is novel, and bids fair to become a very important one. The incidental products growing out of its manufacture on a large scale, have also found an use in the dye vat, so that our knowledge of this subject has decidedly increased during the past six months.
The increasing demand for albumen has occasioned more than the usual activity in the search for new sources of supply. While merchantmen look to far off islands, frequented by wild birds, the chemist examines home products, and finds in the blood a supply of albumen, that ought to be better economized and more largely used than it has hitherto been. Blood albumen is becoming a large article of manufacture, and some specimens we have seen are but little inferior to the best product of the egg. The sugar refiner, the photographer, the calico and aniline printer, consume large quantities, hence the attention bestowed upon this branch of industrial chemistry.
Beet sugar and grape sugar, two industries of the first importance, have received extraordinary attention. Late, and they are likely to develop into sources of wealth to those who enter upon them with adequate knowledge and proper caution. In a country where corn is grown in such enormous quantities as on the prairies of the West, grape sugar made from starch ought to become an article of export. Its uses in the arts have increased wonderfully, and the demand for it is likely to advance just in proportion as a popular knowledge of its value is further disseminated. Beet sugar is undergoing experimental examination, as we have shown, and bids fair to assume importance in this country as well as in Europe.
The artificial production of cold by chemical means has been considerably studied, and we have published all that has been known on the subject. The most successful agent thus far appears to be ammoniac, and it is peculiarly fortunate that this chemical product can now be obtained very cheaply and in large quantities. Ammoniac, as a motive power and as a refrigerating agent can justly claim the attention of all experts. It is only a few years since the first organic compound was made artificially means. The announcement of the discovery was everywhere greeted with profound attention, as the thought was near that at some future time we should be able to develop the power to make such rare and valuable medicines as quinine, morphine, cocaine and narcotine. Within a few months

we have been able to give an account of the artificial production of cold.

One of the alkaloids, and this discovery offers encouragement that we are making progress towards the grand result indicated above.
The use of chlorine gas in metallurgical operations, although suggested some years since, has recently been brought more prominently before the public in connection with the toughening and refining of gold. As the production of chlorine gas can now be economically accomplished on a large scale, more particularly by Deacon's process, the attention of chemists is more than ever directed towards it, and there appears to be little doubt that it will obtain extensive use in the separation of many metals. The rare elements, silicon and aluminium, are more readily obtained from chlorine compounds than in any other way, and it is probable that gold will hereafter be refined by the use of this gas.
The applications of glycerin have gone on increasing, and especially for nitro glycerin and dynamite we note it an unusual demand. The chemical nature of glycerin, its boiling point, its solvent properties, and the temperature of its distillation, have been made the special subjects of inquiry during the present year, and much progress has been made.
Another chemical product, called carbolic acid, has been subjected to numerous experiments until it has become an important article of commerce.
From this hasty summary, it will be apparent that chemists have not been idle, but have contributed a fair share of our general stock of useful knowledge.
Scientific American.

The Arkansas Springs—Wonderful Curative Properties of the Sulphur Waters.

The Hot Springs are sixty miles from Little Rock, in a wild and almost inaccessible mountain region. The valley in which the village is situated, is a mile and a half long, running north and south, between the Ozark Mountains. In the middle of the day the sulphurs are like a blaze, but an almost cool and refreshing breeze renders the atmosphere at times cool and delicious. The disappearance of the sun behind the mountain tops is followed by a lovely twilight, such as is found in but few places—a twilight which, as it deepens into the darker shades of evening, blends with a wholesome recuperation by the Jangnor and lassitude engendered by the generating heat of the day. For grandeur, sublimity and natural picturesqueness of beauty and conclusion this locality is unequalled. Nurseries, from the wealth of her vast pastures, are scattered here with hushing hail her richest endowments. These mountains slopes and their magnificent woodlands, these gorges and dells, these streams of sparkling water, as clear as crystal, leaping at intervals in miniature cascades from wild rocks and glittering over transparent pebbles—the curious thermal springs are evidences of a master-piece of Nature's handicraft.
Traditionary narratives regarding these springs extend back to a very remote period, and their potent medicinal effects appear to have been known by the Indians long before they were visited by white men. The Indians, it is said, called them "Waters of Life," and, on account of their healing properties, regarded them as sacred. In times of conflict, the ground from which they bubble forth was considered neutral. It is claimed by some that De Soto, having heard of the curative powers of the water, was on his way to visit them when he discovered the Mississippi.
The first house was built in 1805 by a Frenchman, named Proudhomme. Very few improvements were made for many subsequent years, although the number of invalids who came to receive the benefits of the water increased every season. Between 1862 and 1865 the valley was entirely abandoned, all the buildings having been burned or destroyed from some unknown reason, and the termination of the rebellion many of the former residents returned and built temporary habitations. Quite a number of private boarding houses were put up, and in 1870 the Hot Spring Hotel, the largest in the State, was erected. There are three claimants to the property, and the government is fighting them for it. The title has been in controversy for twenty years, and the case is now in the United States Court of Claims. The attorneys think a settlement will be made within the present year, and it is, this village will increase for a short time as rapidly as Chicago has.

The buildings here are merely temporary structures, and a good lake breeze would blow one half of them over.
The mountain, from the side of which the hot water issues, is on the east side of the valley. About 500,000 gallons of the fluid is discharged every twenty-four hours into a creek which runs along the base of the mountain. Fifty-four springs have been tested, and the water, but there are many under the road and bedges that cannot be tested without great labor. The largest spring discharges 80 gallons a minute, at a temperature of 155 degrees, which will cook eggs in 15 minutes.
At eleven o'clock in the morning numbers of men can be seen walking up and down the valley, on their way

to the bath-houses—eaten being the house for bathing.

Each one has in his hand a tin can filled with hot water, while on his shoulder he carries three blankets. After remaining six minutes in water which varies in temperature from 98 to 136 deg. F., he is wrapped in his blankets on the "sweat-box," and sweats and drinks hot water for twenty minutes. At one o'clock he is ready for dinner, and so great is his appetite that nothing remains before him but the "dishes and tablecloth." The effect of a dozen baths is perfectly wonderful, almost unworthy of belief. Men who come here doubled up with rheumatism or on crutches are strengthened out in two weeks, and are as lively and active as gymnasts.
Retrospective Agriculture in New England.
The writer of the admirable report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, for the year ending March 1, 1871, portrays a startling picture of the condition of the farming interests of New England. He says:
Throughout Massachusetts, as these voluminous records show, the native American farmer is disappearing. His sons leave the farm at an early age to go to agricultural colleges or to the towns and cities to follow commercial and industrial pursuits. An intelligent person of American parentage working as a hired farm laborer is scarcely to be found. Irish and French Canadian laborers are taking the place of the native-born, both as hired help, tenants on lease, and as owners of the soil. The new comers are necessarily less intelligent, less skillful, and employ less capital than the men they displace; and as a consequence, but few improvements are made; the general character of the farming declines; production diminishes and becomes unprofitable. A poor and comparatively ignorant employer is unable to use cheap intelligent help. He clamors for cheap labor, forgetful that "brains as well as brawn are needed to make a farm laborer a profitable help." On the poorest class of labor, consequently, seeks employment in the country districts. Large numbers of women are seen doing heavy field work. Large numbers of age are employed in agricultural labor; and the same reason is given for their employment as that given for the factory labor of children, namely, the poverty of their parents.
LACK OF AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.
The general educational condition of the farm laborer is very low, even below that of the average factory operative—a large percentage can neither read nor write, and although the advantages of our public school system are eagerly sought, yet the increasing number of large farms, on which the children are chiefly employed, prevents the attendance from being as general as might be desired. Under these influences the tone and character of social intercourse is steadily lowered; life on the farm is rendered more than ever odious to the few remaining native farmers; and their sons and daughters are more surely than ever, driven to city life, or to emigration elsewhere, until in some counties, only men of second or third rate ability, physically and mentally, are left to work on the farms, or the farms are left to the old men and women. The farms sold by the owners who leave them are in many instances bought by "gentlemen from the city who have money to invest in this way," and although almost the only improvements are made precisely by this class of non-residents, yet the ownership of large tracts of land by absentee is of itself producing "a disastrous change in our country towns, lowering the character of the population, and destroying all self-reliance and self-respect."

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—Beginning with Kentucky, which votes early in August, about the time of our Convention election, local elections in many of the States will be held during the coming fall. Those autumn elections, coming fall. Those autumn elections, coming fall. Those autumn elections, coming fall.

Next to some extent prefigure the Presidential contest next year, and as a consequence great vigor is displayed by both parties in preparation for the coming struggle.
Kentucky is now the theatre of an animated canvass, and the two candidates for Governor are stumpng the State in company. General Harlan is the Republican nominee, and Mr. Leslie, now Governor, is the candidate of the Democracy.
Next to Kentucky in order of time, comes California, which votes on the first Tuesday in September. In her recent elections California has renewed her old Democratic allegiance. Governor Haight, Democrat, was elected in 1867, over Geo. G. Gorham, by a large majority.
Three Congressmen are to be elected at the same time, and the State conventions are to be held. It is believed that Haight and Booth will be renominated for Governor by their respective conventions.
The election in Maine in September is for Governor and State officers.
In Ohio the election will take place in October. The Democrats have nominated General McCook on the New Departure platform, and the Republicans have put forward General E. F. Noyes, of Cincinnati.
In Iowa the Democrats have nominated for Governor, J. C. Knapp, on the New Departure platform. The Republican candidate is named Carpenter. The election takes place in October.
A Governor and State officers are to be elected in Minnesota.
In New Jersey a Governor is to be elected, and some thirty persons, of both parties, are named as candidates for the respective nominations.
A Governor is to be elected in Massachusetts, and E. F. Butler is seeking the Republican nomination.
The election in Virginia will occur on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
ORGANIZATION OF THE COLORED CONFERENCE IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA UNDER THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICA.—There was a meeting of the colored ministers belonging to the M. E. Church of Virginia and North Carolina at Raleigh last week for the purpose of organizing a Conference in the two States under the General Colored Conference of America organized last December. This is an independent work that has been set apart by the M. E. Conference South with a view of giving the blacks a church of their own, with their own State and general conferences, and with their own bishops, in order that they may regulate their own government. The two bishops have adopted the working of the M. E. Conference South as their guidance, and they are going forward earnestly in their work. The Church Government has nothing pertaining to politics in it.
Bishop Miles (colored) met Bishop Pierce and the Rev. Mr. Bagwell at Durham, and under his management, with the assistance of these gentlemen, all the necessary primary steps were taken for the organization of the Conference for these two States. All the membership of the two, consisting of some 1,900 persons, together with all the church property belonging to them, were formally transferred to Bishop Miles, and the Conference adjourned to meet in Petersburg Va., on the 13th of December next, for the purpose of thorough organization.—*Weldon News.*

THE TEST-OATH.—The New York Tribune says:

"The Post-office Department finds great trouble in the Southern States in filling the small offices with competent postmasters who can take the oath prescribed. In some cases it has been compelled to discontinue offices on this account."
So Mr. Creswell, Postmaster-General requires a test-oath of his appointees, notwithstanding that Congress at its last session passed an act providing that men who could not take the iron-clad oath might be inducted into office upon taking the usual oath to support the Constitution. He even discontinues post-offices rather than allow reputable rebels to be postmasters. And Mr. Greeley, who is the special champion of universal amnesty, has a not a word to say in condemnation of this heartless and illegal proscription.

POLITICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—PROSCRIPTION OF CATHOLICS.—Concord, June 21st.

In the House to-day, the committee on elections made a majority report unseating Converse Gage, Republican, of Sutton, on account of illegal voting, and refusal to receive the votes of those who were legal voters. Mr. Gage was elected by one majority. A resolution was offered declaring his seat vacant, and allowing a manage seat per diem to June 21st. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Ramsdell in the House, stating that there are five Catholic Democratic members, who, by the constitution of the State, are not eligible. For many years, however, members of their faith have held seats without objection, and it is doubtful whether it will be made a question at this time.

Office of Fayetteville National Bank.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1871.
THIS Bank, with a paid up Capital of \$50,000, \$50,000 United States Bonds having been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as required by law, for the protection of its circulation, commenced the business of general Banking this day, and will discount foreign and domestic bills of exchange, buy and sell sight exchange, buy uncurrent bank notes, buy and sell gold and silver coin and bullion; will negotiate the sale or purchase of United States, State, County, Town, City, Rail Road or other bonds; will collect notes, drafts or checks and remit promptly, on liberal terms, to any part of the United States, the Canadian or Europe.
Will receive money on deposit subject to check, and will transact any other business pertaining to legitimate Banking.
W. G. BRADFOOT, Pres't.
JAN 12-41 W. G. BRADFOOT, Cashier.

To the Soldiers and Widows of the War of 1812.

THE undersigned, some twenty years since, at much trouble and expense procured record evidence of the services of almost every soldier who served in the war of 1812 from North Carolina, and is perhaps the only man in North Carolina who has such information. He has heretofore procured Bounty Land for soldiers in almost every county in the State, and now offers his services to all soldiers and widows of soldiers, to procure a pension under an Act, Feb'y 14, 1871. Address him at Fayetteville, N. C.
J. N. O. ROSS.

Sixty-Five First Prize Medals Awarded.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN Piano Manufacturing Co., Wm. Knabe & Co., manufacturers of Grand Square and Upright Pianos, Baltimore, Md.
These instruments have been before the public for nearly thirty years, and are unequalled in excellence of tone and workmanship. Their tone combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and sweetness throughout the entire scale.
Their Touch is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.
IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled.
We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grand, patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated Pianos for Organs and Melodions, which we offer, wholesale and retail, at lowest factory prices.
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.
No. 330-5mo

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ACTUAL

Baltimore and Charles Streets, BALTIMORE, MD.
Founded 1852
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Every Young Man should immediately procure a package of College Documents, containing our large Illustrated College Journal, Samples of Money, Beautiful Specimens of Penmanship, &c.
E. K. LOSIER, President.
J. M. PHILLIPS, Supt.
of Actual Business Dept. oct. 6-1yr

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

REFERENCES—Charles Deane, Esq., Cashier Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
P. A. WELLS, Esq., Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
James E. Woods, Esq., Farmer, Education, N. C.
C. Carr, A. B. Andrews, Supt. Raleigh and Gaston R. R., Raleigh, N. C.
ARCH'D R. DAINGERFIELD, Special Agent.
Feb 16-1y

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned is now open, and by the last of the week expects to have in store his entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which will be offered at reasonable prices for cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.
Please come forward, and if in arrears, pay up and examine my handsome and cheap stock of goods.
March 30-1y E. J. LILLY.

A. A. MCKETHAN & SONS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAVE on hand a large and complete stock of Work, and are prepared to furnish from Factory or Repository, at Ehee Hotel, Robeson County.
Rockaways, Buggies and Harness of various styles and prices, made of best material by experienced workmen, cheaper than usual quality of work can be bought North or South.
All work warranted, and at short notice.
Buggies for thorough repairs received by our agent, J. L. COOLEY, Shoe Hotel, Robeson Co., N. C., and forwarded to Fayetteville.
Jan 5-1y

DR. E. FLOYD, DENTIST, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan 19-1y

A. MOORE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco Snuff and Cigars.

No. 3, Green St. Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 27.

JOSEPH UTLEY & SON, Grocers and Commission Merchants AND DEALERS IN Hardware and General Merchandise.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 8, 1y

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL LIVERY STABLES.

PASSAGE can be had to and from the South, about the country, or to any of the neighboring towns.
Jan 27-1y JACKSON JOHNSON.

Office of Fayetteville National Bank.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1871.
THIS Bank, with a paid up Capital of \$50,000, \$50,000 United States Bonds having been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as required by law, for the protection of its circulation, commenced the business of general Banking this day, and will discount foreign and domestic bills of exchange, buy and sell sight exchange, buy uncurrent bank notes, buy and sell gold and silver coin and bullion; will negotiate the sale or purchase of United States, State, County, Town, City, Rail Road or other bonds; will collect notes, drafts or checks and remit promptly, on liberal terms, to any part of the United States, the Canadian or Europe.
Will receive money on deposit subject to check, and will transact any other business pertaining to legitimate Banking.
W. G. BRADFOOT, Pres't.
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Their Touch is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.
IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled.
We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grand, patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated Pianos for Organs and Melodions, which we offer, wholesale and retail, at lowest factory prices.
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.
No. 330-5mo

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ACTUAL
Baltimore and Charles Streets, BALTIMORE, MD.
Founded 1852
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND BEST BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Every Young Man should immediately procure a package of College Documents, containing our large Illustrated College Journal, Samples of Money, Beautiful Specimens of Penmanship, &c.
E. K. LOSIER, President.
J. M. PHILLIPS, Supt.
of Actual Business Dept. oct. 6-1yr

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
REFERENCES—Charles Deane, Esq., Cashier Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
P. A. WELLS, Esq., Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
James E. Woods, Esq., Farmer, Education, N. C.
C. Carr, A. B. Andrews, Supt. Raleigh and Gaston R. R., Raleigh, N. C.
ARCH'D R. DAINGERFIELD, Special Agent.
Feb 16-1y

NEW SPRING GOODS.
THE undersigned is now open, and by the last of the week expects to have in store his entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which will be offered at reasonable prices for cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.
Please come forward, and if in arrears, pay up and examine my handsome and cheap stock of goods.
March 30-1y E. J. LILLY.

A. A. MCKETHAN & SONS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAVE on hand a large and complete stock of Work, and are prepared to furnish from Factory or Repository, at Ehee Hotel, Robeson County.
Rockaways, Buggies and Harness of various styles and prices, made of best material by experienced workmen, cheaper than usual quality of work can be bought North or South.
All work warranted, and at short notice.
Buggies for thorough repairs received by our agent, J. L. COOLEY, Shoe Hotel, Robeson Co., N. C., and forwarded to Fayetteville.
Jan 5-1y

DR. E. FLOYD, DENTIST, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan 19-1y

A. MOORE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco Snuff and Cigars.

No. 3, Green St. Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 27.

JOSEPH UTLEY & SON, Grocers and Commission Merchants AND DEALERS IN Hardware and General Merchandise.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 8, 1y

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL LIVERY STABLES.

PASSAGE can be had to and from the South, about the country, or to any of the neighboring towns.
Jan 27-1y JACKSON JOHNSON.

THE UNRIVALLED
AMERICAN
DODGE
WATER WHEEL
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
Jan 28-9m