TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Message to Congress was sent in at 12 o'clock, M., on yesterday.

The telegraph furnishes us, this morning, the following synopsis.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, P. M.

The following is a brief synopsis of the President's Message, which was sent in at 12, M., to-day:

The first duty, at the close of the civil war, was to repair its injuries, and secure the benefit of its lessons, at the earliest moment. This duty was promptly accepted by the Executive and the insurrectionary States. Restoration, in the first moments of peace, was believed to be easy and certain, as well as indispensable. These expectations have been disappointed by legislation, and now there is no Union, where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal affairs, according to its own will.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable; as long as one is obeyed, the other will be preserved; and if one is destroyed, both must perish together. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. The hope that we may ultimately concur in a plan of settlement, consistent with our true interests and sworn duties, is too natural, and too just, to be easily abandoned.

It is clear, to the President's mind, that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the Union.

The Executive, his predecessor, as well as himself, and the heads of all the Departments, have adopted, and acted upon, the principle that the Union is not dissolved, but is indissoluble. Congress submitted amendments to the Constitution to the Southern States and accepted their acts of ratification. Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their districts. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is supreme law for them, as for all other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, the President *recommends the repeal of the acts, placing the Southern States under military masters.*

The conflict between the reconstruction acts, and the rights of the people under the Constitution, are argued at length.

Alluding to negro suffrage the President says: "The subjection to negro domination will be worse than the existing military despotism. The people will endure endless military oppression, rather than degrade themselves, by subjection to the negro race.

The blacks are entitled to be well and humanely governed, but, if it were possible to give them a government of their own, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But it is not proposed they shall only govern themselves, but that they shall govern the white race, and, in greater or less extent, control the destiny of the whole country."

The negro character is contrasted with the virtue, intelligence and spirit of progress of the white race,—and the negro population contrasted with immigrants, and the different terms of acquiring citizenship stated. The President yields to no man in attachment to a rule of general suffrage, but it requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To transfer our political inheritance to the negroes would be an abandonment of a duty, which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

In depicting the horrors of the governments proposed for the South, the President says that they will require a standing army and probably more than $20,000,000 per annum to maintain the supremacy of the negro governments, after they are established. Without military power, they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South.

The effect on the public credit and trade of pecuniary in the Congressional scheme is discussed, showing ruin to both.

The President's financial policy has already been truthfully foreshadowed.

The message makes no special allusion to the cotton tax.

In discussing the President's duties, he says:

"After grave consideration, cases might arise, when, after laws had passed through all the Constitutional forms, and been placed on the statute books, it would be the duty of the Executive to refuse to carry them out, regardless of consequences. This would be to involve the country in justifiable civil war.

P. S. We received, last night, by mail, an advance printed copy of the message. A cursory inspection impresses us with the conviction that it is equal to the best of the President's great State papers. Bold and independent, yet temperate, it handles in masterly style the great issues of the day.

We will spread it before our readers in full to-morrow morning.

THERE is pending before the Tennessee Legislature a bill to encourage immigration to that State. They had better pass a bill to keep what population they have. While Satan is so much more apt to move away from than into a State with such a miserable government.

THE CONGRESS.

The proceedings of this body, during the extraordinary session, have been of little value, and scarcely indicate what will constitute its chief business during the regular session, which opened on Monday. The session will, no doubt, be a protracted one, trenching as closely upon the heels of the elections of the next year as possible. The condition of the finances of the country, the general uneasiness felt throughout the Northern States in regard to the pecuniary affairs of the people, owing to the decline of business and the general complaint of heavy taxes, will necessarily force itself as an all-absorbing question upon Congress. Its overshadowing importance in the Presidential contest will most probably materially change the current of legislation, and will lessen the interest, which the Radical majority might otherwise be anxious to give to other matters, out of which more capital could be made for the success of the party.

The questions of impeachment and reconstruction, which have already occupied so much time, will be more charily approached than was at one time expected.—The impeachment of the President we have no idea can be effected, and the close connection of the finances with that matter, will, after a little bluster, force its subsidence. The complexion which reconstruction is taking—the violence and impracticability of Southern white and black loyalists, will serve to embarrass the Congress. Such a reconstruction as passing events indicate will render necessary the continuance of the military arm of the government in the South, with the almost certainty of enlargement, which will call for increased army appropriations, such as the Northern people will no longer submit to, in a time of peace. Certainly the pressing character of the pecuniary condition, both of the government and the people, cannot longer be kept in abeyance, and we hope that this question may serve to bring about more enlightened and conservative action.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2,—P. M.—A negro, who outraged a Mrs. Baker, of Princeton, Indiana, was caught the same night. He confessed, was stabbed, shot, and beaten till dead, and then dragged through the streets.

The foregoing was communicated among the telegraphic items on yesterday. Such is the universal reverence entertained, among all civilized people, for the sanctity of female virtue, and its essential relations to the purity of public morals, that a swift retribution invariably overtakes the man who outrages it. It is needless to say that it is best, under such circumstances, that the law should punish the offender. Certainly, *it is best*; it is preferable, under *all* circumstances, that the law, rather than the strong hand, should be brought into requisition to punish the guilty. But so long as human nature, enlightened human nature, is constituted as it is, it will be difficult, if not impossible, in cases like the one recited above, and that which took place in Fayetteville, in this State, in February last, to restrain the community at large, or the relatives and friends of the injured female, from visiting summary vengeance upon the brutal ravisher. In the case of relatives, who cannot allow every justification for lacerated feelings and affections? In the case of the community, who cannot admire, while condemning the violence, the instinctive regard for female chastity which impelled it?

We confess that we shall watch, with some interest, the disposal which shall be made of this case in Indiana.

THE DECLINE OF COTTON.

The continued decline of cotton produces universal depression among our people. It was, unfortunately, their only reliance for the improvement of the finances of the South. Few made their calculations that the article would keep up at any thing like the prices of last year, yet most expected to realize at least fifteen cents nett, as the minimum price, below which they could not hope to realize any profit. Sales as low as eleven cents have been effected, which really reduces the price, in gold, to a lower figure than was obtained before the war. Nor does the prospect, we are sorry to say, promise much better in the future. It is possible, if Congress should remove the tax, which will no doubt be done, that it may rally somewhat next Spring, yet the condition of a large number of our planters is such that they are compelled to sell. We observe considerable quantities are being forced into market, and, the crop being very short, the amount on hand next Spring in first hands will be very small.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The meeting of the Trustees of the University, appointed to be held in the Executive Office, in this City, on the 17th of the present month, will be a most important one. Each member of the Board has been notified, and it is a matter of the first importance, that every one should be present.

The re-organization of the institution, and the election of a President and Faculty, are to be determined at that meeting. An able Committee has for months been considering the plan of re-organization, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made, which will fully meet the wishes of the friends of the Institution and the public,—such as will rally all to its support and give it an influence and success, greater than at any period of its past history.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—We feel that no apology is necessary for the space which we devote, to day, to the publication of the recent speech, at Concord, New Hampshire, of the Hon. John Q. Adams. We cannot too heartily commend it to the perusal of our readers. Its statesmanlike views and patriotic suggestions are worthy of the better days of the Republic.

It is said that one ticket speculator in Boston made $3,000, by buying up and selling tickets for Dickens' First Reading.

The "Sugar Wedding," thirty days after marriage, is the latest method of making matrimonial presents.

The New Bedford *Mercury* thinks the present style of bonnets are better calculated for a kiss than a blow.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Our telegrams from Washington, on yesterday, announced that the Reconstruction Committee had had a meeting in Washington, and that the majority hold that further legislation is necessary before Reconstruction is accomplished. Very likely. The people of the North, in the recent elections, have expressed such an unqualified and indignant condemnation of the Congressional policy, that if its authors and advocates have any real respect for the *vox populi*, which they have so often proclaimed to be the *vox Dei*, when it suited their purposes so to consider it, they will promptly modify their programme in accordance with the expressed views of their constituents. Certainly no safe or salutary "reconstruction" can be accomplished upon the basis of unqualified negro suffrage, which means, from a Radical point of view, negro supremacy.

But the men in power, while searching out the most effective means of keeping the Southern States out of the Union, unless they can be brought back in a strictly Radicalised or Africanized garb, have *disconstructed* (if we may coin a phrase, to express our meaning,) the entire Country. Not alone in the oppressed and prostrate South do we hear of financial stringency, depression and apprehension, but the cloud, though not much "bigger than a man's hand," at present, it may be, is beginning to rise on the Northern horizon, and will soon assume lowering and formidable proportions. Upon this subject the New York *World* remarks:

"Questions of finance irresistibly force themselves into prominence after great war. For the ten years after the overthrow of Napoleon, they predominated in the politics of England and convulsed the country as it had not been convulsed in the colossal struggle of the preceding twenty years. After our war of the Revolution, it was financial questions that shattered and overthrew the Confederation, and led to the formation of the present Constitution. Those same financial questions were inherited by the new government, and the policy of Hamilton, by which they were met and solved, was debated with altogether more heat than any other questions of the period. After the close of our second war with Great Britain, the same class of questions loomed into prominence, and continued to agitate the country with little cessation for the ensuing thirty years, until the slavery question and the Mexican war supplanted them by engrossing the public interest. The tariff and currency questions rocked the country from side to side, and the three statesmen of that period, whose names were in all mouths, expended their best energies in financial controversies. Our own history and that of England proves that such topics are capable of stirring public feeling to its profoundest depths. In fact, most of the great events of modern times have turned on them. The French Revolution grew out of the financial difficulties which led to the convoking of the States General. The greatest of all the English revolutions, that which beheaded Charles the First, and introduced the protectorship of Cromwell, had its source in financial difficulties between Charles and Parliament. We are in the dawn of an era when financial discussions will agitate the country more deeply than in the time of Hamilton, more deeply even than in the days of Andrew Jackson, when they came near lighting the torch of civil discord. Most public questions have only a distant interest for the great body of the people; these come home to every man's business and firesides.

That they have not sooner risen into absorbing prominence is due to the preoccupation of the country with the struggling sequences of the war. Wars commonly end by a definitive treaty of peace, in which the future relations of the parties are settled, and all questions connected with the conflict closed. Had our civil war come to a like clean result, we should long ago have been in the midst of exciting financial discussions; they would have been two years ago what they are presently to become, the pivot of our politics. These questions are too pressing to be longer deferred, and although the future relations of the parties to the late war are not yet settled, they will sink, before the winter is half spent, into subordination to the topics which must for some years be supreme in our politics."

We hope the action of the Judiciary Committee in prosecuting the impeachment business will not be made a precedent in some particulars, at all events, hereafter.—They seem to have considered themselves authorized, not only to investigate and publish all they learn about the President's bank account and his private affairs generally, but to inquire in detail into the authorship of his messages and other public papers. Mr. Black, for example, formerly Attorney General, was examined and crossed-examined as to what paragraphs and passages he had furnished or suggested to the President, for his message vetoing the Military Reconstruction Bill. It is by no means an edifying chapter in our history, especially as no practical good could possibly be accomplished by such an inquisition into matters of not the slightest public consequence; for if it had been proved that Mr. Black wrote every word of that document, we do not suppose the President could have been impeached therefor. The only object was probably to gratify the curiosity and love of scandal of the Committee and of the community. But if this is to be deemed a precedent, future Committees will probably inquire regularly into the President's washing bills, and into the minutest details of his family conversations at breakfast. *N. Y. Times.*

Churchill, who changed his opinion and gave the majority vote of the Judiciary Committee in favor of Williams' impeachment resolutions, is likely to have an immortality of infamy. So remarkable a change of mind in a gentleman who has credit as a man of some ability, a lawyer, and accustomed to legal inquiries, sets the world to hunting for a reason. They cannot find it in the testimony, which has not a shadow of foundation upon which to base articles of impeachment. Indeed he had already made up his mind adversely to impeachment upon that very testimony. Then, what threw new light upon his mind and altered his judgment? If it was a consideration pecuniary, his case will be sad if he had it not down in hand before his vote was cast. It will be utterly impossible to realize anything credited to such a hopeless and dead expedient as impeachment.

The Griffin *Star*, of the 19th inst., says: "We were gratified to learn that since writing our last article on the subject of growing cotton, several prominent farmers in this county have determined to plant no more of this article the ensuing year than will be necessary to enable them to purchase a few of the luxuries of life. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope that every planter will follow their example."

Chief Justice Chase is said to be much interested in the subject of a uniform currency the world over.

MANLY LETTER FROM AN ARMY OFFICER.

NEGRO RULE A LIVING VOLCANO—BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER—NORTHERN WHITES SYMPATHISE WITH SOUTHERN WHITES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO THROW OFF THE INCUBUS OF NEGRO RULE, &c., &c.

We find in the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial* a terse and pointed letter of Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., (of Ohio) upon the political situation, which we transfer with pleasure to our columns. It is addressed to Colonel O. A. Bassett, Lawrence, Kansas, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1867.

DEAR COLONEL: I have your letter of the 10th instant, advising me of the formation of Grant clubs by many of our comrades in Kansas, and asking my opinion of the movement.

I earnestly wish to be in accord with the great party of my Kansas and army friends, and still hope to unite with them in supporting General Grant for President. But I want to know first whether he approves the reconstruction measures; for if he does, I cannot support him. I regard them as mischievous—begot of revenge, misdirected philanthropy, and lust of power. I would as soon expect a house to stand on the crater of a living volcano as a State, which, whites and blacks being nearly equal in numbers the whites are proscribed, and the black-made rulers. Such a government cannot long have the heartfelt sympathy of any large body of white men any where. Blood is thicker than water, and Northern white men will sympathise with Southern whites in their struggles to shake off the incubus of negro rule. If there were no prejudice of race to affect their action, the Northern people would still refuse to reproduce to the South on the Union Haiti or San Domingo, or any other government and civilization the experience has established since the flood. To punish the Southern whites for their crimes, the Northern people might possibly for a time be willing to afflict them with such governments; but self-interest forbids it. It were like the fabled war of the belly and the members. The North already groans under the punishment now being inflicted on the South, and must, by sympathy, feel the whip. The negro governments when formed, must be propped up by Northern bayonets, and, however costly, they can never safely be withdrawn. When reconstructed, each one of these States will be like a magazine, all secure while carefully guarded outside, but when left unguarded a chance spark will blow it and all about it to the devil.

Entertaining these views, I would not support any candidate for the Presidency who endorses the reconstruction measures, even if they were lawful, still less as I consider them wholly unconstitutional, and full of danger as precedents.

I write you thus explicitly because I value your good opinion, and want you to know how I think and feel and mean to act on the stupendous questions which be around and behind us.

Yours, faithfully,
THOMAS EWING, Jr.

WHERE NEGROES CANNOT VOTE.

Three States have recently voted directly upon the question of negro suffrage, and each has rejected it, two by overwhelming majorities, and one by a small majority. In New Jersey the issue was directly presented in the election of members of the Legislature, and the people returned a similar verdict. The figures are as follows:

	Against	*For*	*Majority Against*
Ohio	255,340	216,987	38,353
Kansas	16,114	7,691	8,523
Minnesota	28,759	27,471	1,298
New Jersey	67,468	51,114	16,354

Now it so occurs that the negro population of these States bear but an inappreciable proportion to their white population, as the subjoined figures from the census of 1860 shows:

	White males.	*Negro males.*
Ohio	1,171,720	18,442
Kansas	58,892	286
Minnesota	91,801	126
New Jersey	392,733	12,312

It is more than likely that the present proportion between the two races has materially changed since the general census was taken, so that in these States the whites outnumbered the negroes to a much greater degree than they did in 1860.

Such are the facts regarding the sentiment of four Northern States in reference to negro suffrage. If they, with a total white male population of fifty two millions, are unwilling to permit some thirty thousand negroes within their limits to vote, on what principles are we to account for the fact that so many Republicans insist that negroes in all the Southern States shall vote, when the latter are nearly equal in numbers to the whites?—*N. Y. World.*

The Democrats of Massachusetts, together, it is said, with some of the Republicans of that State, have taken preliminary measures for holding a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall next week, to express their indignation at the report of the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary in favor of the impeachment of President Johnson. Speeches and resolutions rebuking Boutwell and condemning Butler are in preparation. Collector Russell, one of the most ardent Republicans, it is expected, will preside on the occasion, whilst ex-Mayor Swift is to be one of the Vice Presidents.

MAXIMILIAN'S PROPERTY.—Maximilian's estate in Europe is giving trouble to his executors. His chateaus of Miramar and Lacrome are estimated at about $1,500,000, but instead of yielding any profit, they cost $30,000 to keep them up, besides being mortgaged for $400,000. There is some difficulty about his debt at Trieste, which amounts to more than $1,000,000. The Belgian executors, in the interest of their sisters, wish these debts to be paid by Austria, on the ground that they were contracted in the public service. This is contested by the Austrian imperial family. The unfortunate Princess Carlotta, it is said, would willingly pay her husband's debts from her private purse, if she was in a state to authorize such a measure, but her insanity prevents it.

The following, given on the authority of a druggist, is worth knowing, if true: A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralise every form of vegetable or mineral power which physicians or chemists are acquainted with.

Dickens takes a ten mile walk into the country regularly every day. His sustained and vigorous stride usually tires out any adventurous companion who seeks to keep pace with him, and gives an impression to strangers that he is walking on a wager.—He visited the school ship in Boston harbor on Saturday, and in the course of a kind and practical address to the boys, remarked: "Boys, get on all the good you can, and don't make any fuss about it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

50 Sacks best N. C. Family Flour.
Dec. 4 101-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

FURS, FURS, FURS!

SKAWLS,

SHAWLS,

SHAWLS!

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS!

TOGETHER WITH THE COMPLETEST ASSORTMENT of

DRESS GOODS

Now in this City.

FLANNELS, White and colored,
BLANKETS, " " "
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, Bleached and unbleached.

PRINTS! PRINTS!

Lower than ever.

Table Covers, Table Damasks, Napkins Towels, Hosiery and Gloves of every description.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters.

RUBBER OVERSHOES, &c., &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.

All to be sold at the lowest attainable prices, at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16 Fayetteville St.
Dec. 4 101-tf

Valuable Lands and Mills for Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity for Johnston County at Fall Term, 1867, I shall, on Saturday, the 25th day of January next, on the premises, offer for sale at public sale, that valuable property, near Boon Hill, in said County, known as

THE KEOCO MILLS,

consisting of fifteen hundred and forty (1540) acres of Land, lying near the North Carolina Railroad, and within one and a half miles of Boon Hill Depot.

The land and mills are in good repair, and have been [illegible] for cotton and other purposes. [illegible] Mills which are [illegible] Also a Store and Other [illegible] and four houses for operatives, and

A LARGE AND CONVENIENT DWELLING,

beautifully situated on a hill, containing eight [illegible] which contains one of the largest and finest Springs in Johnston County.

The water on the premises never fails, and it is one of the healthiest localities in the new country.

TERMS OF SALE.

One hundred and fifty dollars cash; four thousand [illegible] Monday in March, 1868, and more at six and twelve months from the day of sale, bearing interest. For the balance, bond and approved security will be required, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid. Possession given on the first day of February, 1868.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE, C. M. E.
Dec. 4—101-4s Of Johnston County.

NEW LABOR-SAVING PUMP, OR THE PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF SINKING WELLS.

For Safety, Convenience and Economy, it has no equal. An inexhaustible supply of water is furnished wherever wanted, either in Yard, Stable, Kitchen or Dining Room.

Liberal terms offered to Agents.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Aug. 31—21-tf Newbern, N. C.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th December next, the subscribers will sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, that highly improved and well known tract of land,

POMONA,

the residence of Seth Jones, deceased.

It is in Wake County, N. C., 15 miles Northeast of Raleigh, and contains 1250 ACRES, but will be surveyed and sold in five tracts.

The House Tract will contain between five and six hundred ACRES, and will be sold first. The lower Orchard and Cider-press Tract next. The Brick yard field next, each supposed to contain 200 acres. The Ambrose Tract next, supposed to contain 150 acres. The the Robertson Tract, supposed to contain 200 acres.

We will take pleasure in showing the land to any one wishing to purchase.

EDWARD A. CROUP,
H. W. MONTAGUE,
Nov. 4—wtd. Executors.

Fresh Arrival.

WESTERN EMPIRE COOK STOVES, No. 8 to 9. Furnished complete.

ALSO

1 dozen Iron Bench Screws.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Nov. 28—tf With Hart & Lewis.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY.
SHELLY BROTHERS & CO.,
Thomasville, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' Brogans, Men's and Boys' Balmorals, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Particular attention paid to orders.

Dec. 2—99-3t

SECOND EDITION OF EATON'S FORMS. The above Work, revised, enlarged, and corrected by the author, and containing 655 pages, is now in the hands of the subscriber for sale. Price $8 each.

I am requested by Mr. EATON to state that all orders for the book must be sent to me.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Nov. 25 1m Agent.

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE MISSES NASH and MISS KOLLOCK'S School will commence February 7th, 1868, and close June 26th, (twenty-twenty weeks.) Circulars forwarded on application.

Nov 30. 3m

1867. FALL TRADE 1867.

WE ARE OFFERING TO OUR CUSTOMERS a commanding stock of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,
NAILS, IRON AND STEEL.

ALSO

1 Red Chamber Commode.

J. BROWN,
With Hart & Lewis,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov. 6—78-tf

FOR RENT FOR 1868.—STORE NO. 1, and 3 Fayetteville St., and the corner building, in rear of North Carolina Book Store, now occupied by Mr. Gregory. Apply to

HURLY & MORRISAN.
Nov. 27 98

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale.

$1.000 IN AMERICAN GOLD, and 40 Shares N. C. Railroad Stock.

Dec. 3—100-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

A large consignment of Cigars, Corn, Irish Potatoes and Cheese.

Dec. 3 100-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,
Day, Week, and Month.

OPENED NOVEMBER, 1862.

Dec. 3 100-1w

Valuable Property For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST [illegible] the late Wm. P. Collins [illegible] the following valuable property:

The Tract of Land on which [illegible] Warren County, on the Williams [illegible] two and a quarter miles from Judgeway Depot on the R. & G. R. R., and adjoining the lands of Dr. F. Hopson, B. M. Collins and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TWO (172) ACRES,

on this Tract are situated the [illegible] SAW MILLS, which are not surpassed in the manufacture of Flour by any in the State. The Mills are in perfect repair, [illegible]

There are on the premises a Dwelling House, the necessary out houses, barns, stables, &c., for conducting a farm. The land is under good fence, located in a high state of cultivation, about one-half the tract being in original woods, convenient to the House and Mill.

There is also a fine young Orchard of Apple and Peach trees, well selected, and several vines of the Scuppernong Grape.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the sale.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY COLLINS, Trustee.
Dec. 3 aAwtsAotts

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Sun Buncos and Clothespins.

ALSO

Enamel Wood Saws.

ALSO

Leather Saws.

ALSO

Best Kerosene Oil.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Dec 2—tf With Hart & Lewis.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, I will offer at public sale that Valuable Plantation on which Col. J. W. Steele resides, lying in Alamance County, two and a-half miles Southwest from Mebanesville Depot.

The location is very desirable, being convenient to Col. Bingham's School, also to Dr. Wilson's School, and within half a mile of Hawfield Church.

The buildings are pleasantly located, the dwelling house has six rooms, four below, with wide and airy passage, and two above, and a fireplace in every room. There is an excellent well of water in the yard, near the house and kitchen, also two kitchens, smoke house, an office with two rooms, and, in fact, all the conveniences desired.

The plantation contains 467 acres, about 200 of more, of which is well timbered with original growth of oak and hickory, and WELL WATERED.

It was originally in two tracts, and there are two separate sets of buildings, one on each plantation, half a mile apart, and if desired they will be sold separately.

A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given.

Sale on the premises. Convenience at Mebanesville.

J. A. TURRENTINE.
Dec. 2 99-4t

KALSOMINE.

Kalsomine and Kalsomine Brushes, of the best quality, for sale low by

JORDAN & CARR,
Druggists.
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

WINDOW GLASS.

A large stock of French and American Window Glass, in store and for sale by

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

TANNER'S OIL.

We have in store a large stock of Extra Strain and other grades of Tanner's Oil, which we are selling very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

OILS.

We keep constantly on hand a heavy stock of Sperm, Whale, Lard and other

SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OILS,

For steam boats, locomotives and stationary engines, cotton factories, paper mills, saw and planing mills, and all kinds of machinery, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
corner Sycamore and Washington Sts.,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

FLOUR, MEAL AND CORN.

Family Flour by the barrel.
100 bushels of Corn.
60 bushels White Meal, which will be sold cheap.

L. W. PECK.
Nov. 30—98-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ALL COME TO

CREECH'S!!!

SECOND GRAND OPENING OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

My stock is LARGE and COMPLETE, and low, for since the decline, and I am happy to say to my friends and customers that I am and will sell them goods CHEAPER than they have bought them since the war.

Keep it Before the People,

That the Cheap City cash store will sell goods cheaper than I will.

My House is a live House, and I do a LIVE BUSINESS.

COME TO CREECH'S

To buy your Goods.

I have NEW Goods and GOOD STYLES, and will sell them at PRICES to meet the hard times. Just recd.

40 Cases Boots and Shoes,

And will be sold at prices to suit you.

Don't Forget to Come to Creech's

Before you buy your Goods. I will treat you right.

A. CREECH.
R. Smith's corner, Fayetteville St.
Nov. 28—97-tf

WANTED SECOND-HAND!
Law and Miscellaneous Libraries, on Consignment.

WE ARE NOW ABOUT MOVING INTO OUR New Store (next door to our present stand) where we have plenty of room.

There are many good Libraries in the country, that can be sold with advantage to our customers and to the owners. Send them on.

BRANSON, FARRIS & CO.
Dec. 2—99-4t Raleigh, N. C.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

Twenty boxes prime Factory just received by
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THE GREAT

SOUTHERN BLOOD MEDICINE,

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ROSADALIS,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

AND THE ONLY ONE YET DISCOVERED

FOR

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IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Such as Consumption, in its early stage, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Sciatica, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.

ALSO

SYPHILIS, in all its forms,

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
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LIVER COMPLAINT,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE,
GRAVEL,

GENERAL ILL HEALTH,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

☞ It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

THE ROSADALIS

Is not a secret Medicine. The articles from which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and recommended by the

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Wherever it has been introduced, as a POSITIVE and

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FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLOOD, LIVER AND KIDNEYS

Used and Endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

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