THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.

CHESTERFIELD AND DR GRISSOM.

Railing is said to be a relief to angry minds. We hope our mad Doctor at the Lunatic Asylum feels better after the experiment.

The Doctor's Card in to-day's *Standard* is manifestly repugnant to every rule laid down by Chesterfield for the government of a gentleman, whether he be the Keeper of a Mad House, the occupant of a cabin, or, like Cebe Harris, of a Palace.

There are enough maidnen where the Doctor abides, without his going mad, and if he don't cool off, even the inmates of the Asylum may find out that the Governor has not yet solved the problem of finding the "right man for the right place," for the management of the Lunatic Asylum. The Doctor's sensitiveness is as irrational and extraordinary, as his Card is repugnant to every rule of Chesterfield.

The causes of offence as we learn from his Card, are three: First. Disrespect to the Doctor himself. 2. Untruthfulness in our statement of his invitation to white and black to dine with him. 3. Public allusion to a private dinner party.

There are only a few lines and sentences of our own in the editorial which gave offence. Most of it is taken from Chesterfield and copied literally from the book. So it is Chesterfield, who is disrespectful to the Doctor, and not the *Sentinel*.

Ten years ago we heard one of the Doctor's intimate friends say, he took for his model in manners Chesterfield; for his model in public speaking, Judge Reade.

His model in speaking was so well imitated, that we have heard the plain people of Granville compliment the Doctor by saying "he speaks exactly like Judge Reade." We now incline to the opinion that we had better let good manners go with the Constitution if we are thus to be assailed, we will not say blackguarded, for republishing the long taught and oft followed rules of my Lord Chesterfield upon good breeding.

TRUTHFULNESS OF THE EDITORIAL.

For this we cannot vouch. We candidly confess to getting our facts second handed from General Dockery, who was one of the invited guests, and spoke to divers persons on the subject, giving full account of the whole matter, and generally complimenting the Doctor, by saying, he showed more moral courage than he (Dockery) could have shown in getting clear of Howe, the colored man.

We don't think Gen. Dockery mistated the facts. We can but believe that the four gentlemen who gave us the facts, second handed, told the tale as it was told to them. One of our informants heard the facts from "Uncle" John Harrison, who was also of the invited guests.

We deny with both hands, the charge of "untruthfulness" in the narrative, and for the vindication of our statement we stand Gen. Dockery against Dr. Grissom, and we don't care which falls.

AN ADDRESS TO A PRIVATE DINNER PARTY.

The Lunatic Asylum is a public house.—The Doctor, its Keeper, a public functionary. The Committee invited to dine were all public men, who give tone, and turn to public sentiment, as expressed by Radical carpet-bag doings and proceedings, preparations and projects. We thought then and we think now, that there was not a shadow of impropriety in alluding to them and their dinner.

The announcement of private dinings, the publication of the toasts drank, and the names of the invited guests are of daily occurrence, and hence, as an Editor, we take no shame to ourself for having alluded only in a slight way, not to toasts drank or the bill of fare, but to the fact that Howe, the colored "man and brother" was invited to dine with the Committee and then notified that he could not sit at table with them. After which notification, Howe, hat in hand with grateful humiliation withdrew.

The Doctor takes special pains to make only a general denial. It would have more become his candor, if he had stated in what particulars our's (Gen. Dockery's) was untrue.

We cordially unite with the Doctor in deprecating and condemning the action of the press when it dares to invade the sanctity of the social circle. In this the Doctor is not aggrieved. We have since the publication of the article which aroused the Doctor to ire, consulted gentlemen who know Chesterfield by instinct better than the Doctor knows it by his much reading, that it is no invasion of the social circle.—The truth is the Doctor is angered because he is behind in the social revolution which is now going on.

The aspiration of the negro is for social equality. The Doctor and his party have admitted his equality before God and the law. That being conceded, Coffee will battle hard for his social equality. Two very young and very pretty white girls in the Doctor's county have recently married two very black negroes.

The Governor of South Carolina, we are informed, gives public receptions to colored people, often making the company a mixed one of white and black of both sexes.

Some smart negroes have deceived the Doctor and the Governor, by decrying social equality and denying that they are for it. These smart negroes say they are equal to the white before God and the law. The active humanitarians of the Doctor's party North, declare it is "treason to God" to deny the equality of the races.

The negro who can sit in the councils of the State and the nation, by the side of Dr. Grissom and can like Galloway, the distinguished leader of the party, sit in the Electoral College among the statesmen of the nation and then admit that he is too unclean or unfit to sit at table with them, or with a Penitentiary Committee after associating with them in its location, admit that he is from any cause unfit to sit with the same men at the same table, is a creature so base, that it is folly to call him a brute.

The truth is, the Doctor is talked about as the next Radical candidate for Congress. To have admitted Howe to the table would have offended the whites, to exclude him offends the blacks, and thus in the Doctor lost between Scylla and Chybdis.

PROSTITUTION OF THE JUDICIARY.

We publish, from the *Old North State*, a long and able article which places Judge Brooks and Gov. Holden in a very unenviable light. This article merits the serious attention of every man in the State.—The people have no remedy but exposure of the Judge and the Governor. Littlefield and the *Standard* now do the Bankrupt printing, while Littlefield pockets the money, the Judge and the Governor must pocket the odium, which the article fastens upon both.

Such blows, coming from Hon. Lewis Hanes, are the more telling because of his well known moderation in all things, and his charity to all men and all parties. We have, heretofore, forborne to speak of Judge Brooks, and even now we submit the case as made up by Hanes without comment.

In the reign of Edward the First, all of the Judges of England, including the Lord Chief Justice, were seized and thrown into prison for judicial corruption, in taking money from suitors. All of them, except two, were found guilty, and dismissed from office. Their successors were required to swear, when entering on office, "that they would take no bribe, nor money, nor gift of any kind, from such persons as had suits depending before them, except a breakfast."

From the Old North state, March 19th.

JUDGE BROOKS AND THE BANKRUPT PRINTING

We stated last week that this functionary had attempted a defense of his course in relation to the bankrupt printing through the columns of the *Standard*. We further stated that this defense of himself by the Judge was simply *driveling contemptible*. We publish the defense itself elsewhere this week, and shall proceed to show that it is what we said it was.

To do this it becomes necessary briefly to review the history of the matter. Among the first publications of notices in bankruptcy in North Carolina were made in the *Old North State* about the 1st of November 1867, in the case of John F. Butt and P. J. Sinclair, of Charlotte. As soon as Governor Holden, then editor and proprietor of the *Standard*, saw these notices he announced through his paper, that such notices, to be valid, must be published in the *Standard* or the *Asheville Pioneer*. Whether Governor Holden was *weak* enough to believe this, under the promptings of his own private interests, or whether he intended to obscure the visions of the feeble District Judge we will not now undertake to decide. The only defens, however, which we have ever heard made of the Judge's conduct in the matter is, that he *did* allow Gov. Holden "to pull the wool over his eyes," and deceive him into the belief that the law really required him to issue an order directing the messengers to make such publications only in the papers referred to; and that he did not possess the force of character and strength of intellect necessary to enable him to acknowledge, and to extricate himself from the error when once convicted of it. "A great Judge," said his defender, "seeks light from every quarter and takes the greatest pleasure in acknowledging and correcting an error, but a weak one generally adheres to his error, when convinced of it, under the mistaken notion that it is an acknowledgement of his conscious weakness to confess and repair it." And the gentleman who made this defence of the Judge is an able and thorough Republican and his personal friend.

About the same time that Gov. Holden made the above announcement in the *Standard*, the Supreme Court was in session during the term of the Circuit Court, then in session. Judge Brooks would make and publish an order directing notices in bankruptcy to be published *only* in the *Standard* and *Pioneer* in accordance with the positive requirements of, not the Bankrupt but, *the Appropriation Law*. We paid no attention to the *Standard's* statements at the time, not believing it *possible* that Judge Brooks could be *gulled* into the belief that the bankrupt printing was controlled by *another* law on a wholly different subject, enacted previous to the Bankrupt Law, which is a code *complete and perfect* within itself. A few days later, however, we received a message from a Republican friend at Raleigh informing us that what the *Standard* had said was really true—that Judge Brooks actually contemplated making such an order on the grounds stated. In behalf of ourself, and other publishers, we employed counsel—Hon. N. Boyden and Hon. A. S. Merrimon—to raise the question and argue it before the Court. We were present during Mr. Boyden's and a part of Judge Merrimon's argument, between whom and his Honor there was considerable colloquy.

No one *seemed* to be more anxious than Judge Brooks that the whole matter of the printing, in all voluntary cases, should be left with the Registers. He professed to be *very sorry*—to regret exceedingly that the law confined the Judge and the Registers to the two papers selected to publish the laws of the United States in which to have the printing done, but it was nevertheless clear to his mind that it did so confine him. He thought it very wrong that those two papers should have the entire monopoly of the printing—that the interest of all parties required that it should not be so—that the objects for which the notices were ordered to be published would, in a great number of instances be defeated by it—but the law had left him *no discretion* in the matter. His attention was then called to the enormous rates which the *Standard* was charging for the bankrupt advertising, and he was informed that it could and *would* be done for *one half* the *Standard's* prices, if that paper was not allowed, in connection with the *Pioneer*, to have a monopoly. His Honor admitted that the *Standard's* rates were too high, and said he would take that matter into consideration, and himself regulate the prices in the order which he contemplated making in relation to the matter.

On the next day, when Mr. Merrimon was arguing the question, the Judge repeated all that he had said the day before, but still insisted that the case was clear to *his* mind, that the law left him no discretion in the matter, and that he would file and publish "a written opinion" to that effect. That "opinion" was not published as promised. We subsequently called for the "Opinion," but we might as well have "called spirits from the vasty deep"—It was not forth-coming, *and never will be*. We again call for the "opinion," and we not only call for it, but we defy Judge Brooks to publish any such an "Opinion." There was not a lawyer present in the Circuit Court when the question was argued, Democratic, Conservative or Radical, that did not differ with the Judge. There is not a lawyer of any note in the United States that agrees with him. The author of the law, Mr. Jenckes, is against him, as the Judge knew when he made the order. Every member of the Committee on the revisal of the law in the 40th. Congress is against him, as we know from a letter from one of its most distinguished members. In fact, with the single exception of Gov. Holden we have never heard of a man of any pretensions who was not against him, and he was largely interested.

The question was argued before the Circuit Court in the latter part of November 1867, and about the middle of December the Judge published in the *Standard* his rules of practice in the Courts of Bankruptcy. From these rules we make the following extract:

"RULE 2. The following newspapers are designated as those in which all publications required by the Act [illegible] to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, or the General Orders in Bankruptcy may be made in the District of North Carolina. The "Standard," published at Raleigh, and the "Pioneer," published at Asheville, N. C."

From the terms of the rule we would be left in doubt as to whether the Judge was acting in pursuance of the requirements of positive law, or whether he "designated" the *Standard* and the *Pioneer* in the exercise of an arbitrary discretion, were it not for his declarations at the time the question was argued before him. Of course, if he had become satisfied that he possessed any discretion in the matter he would, as he was anxious to do, have left the whole matter with the Registers in all voluntary cases, would he not? We shall see before we get through with the article. Bear in mind what in his rules or orders concerning or regulating the prices as promised. He rules that the publications shall be made only in two papers, and then limits the number of bankrupts and their creditors to be heard—he must control the matter of these charges. And so we shall see. I can recollect on Saturday, Holden, and his counsel in the connection of the *Standard* have taken advantage of the power placed in their hands by the [illegible] Judge Brooks to *extort* from the bankrupts and their creditors the sum of not less than $40,000 over and above what it would have cost them to have had it printed by the lowest bidder in said State.

The very same number of the *Standard* which contained the Judges rules also contained the prices for which notices in bankruptcy would be published, strictly in advance. These terms were kept standing in the *Standard* for sometime, and were just twice what it now charges, viz: For notice of petition and first meeting $12.00. Appointment of assignee, $6.00. Each and all meeting of creditors, $4.00 each. Petition for discharge, $8.00. Total for all the notices in each case in bankruptcy, $42.00. On the 30th of December, '67 we recall well the Judge's ruling in the matter with some severity, in which we specially called his attention to these enormous rates, and informed him that the *Old North State* and the other papers of the State would publish the notices for *just half* the sum. We sent the Judge a copy of the paper containing the article, and we have reason to believe that he received and read it—he informed a friend of ours that he did. But not offer to publish the notices at half the *Standard's* rates was based upon the then length of the notices. Since that time they have been made much shorter. The form of the advertisements was retained until the 18th of September, 1868, or about nine months so that in every case published during that time the *Standard* was enabled to *extort* by means of its monopoly just *twice* as much as the work was worth—twice as much as others would have gladly done it for, or *twenty one dollars* from every bankrupt in whose case all the notices were given. But suppose the notices for a discharge were not given in most of the cases the bankrupt has still paid $17 more than the work done was worth. Suppose there were one thousand cases up to the time of the change—and there were probably many more—and the *Standard*, it will be seen, *extorted* the nice little sum of $17,000 from those who had gone into bankruptcy up to Sept. 18th, 1868. To this sum may be added a considerable amount for cases in which no petition for discharge had been given.

Now lighted men's ire, and of course the reader is anxious to know what Judge Brooks has to say in defence of himself in having allowed the perpetration of such a swindle as this. Let them take it and read for themselves. He does not pretend to say that he was in total ignorance of what was going on. For that he was not "officially informed of what the charges demanded really were." The amount of the charges was a matter as notorious as anything could be. Judge Brooks and the *Standard* and their row for himself what charges were being made. He was informed at the time he made the rule what the *Standard* was charging, and *promised to see to and regulate the prices* so that nothing more than a fair compensation should be allowed. Yet, after admitting his power to remedy the evil, and promising to do so, he utterly fails to do anything of the kind until forced to do it.

In the month of August 1868, Judge Brooks held a term of the District Court in this place, and while here our counsel, Mr. Boyden, approached him and made another effort to get him to amend his rules so as to leave the matter at the discretion of the Registers, the bankrupts and their counsel. He suggested to the Judge that, as the bar was generally against him in the matter, he consult his associate on the Circuit Court bench, Chief Justice Chase, and be governed by his opinion as to the law. The Judge thanked him for the suggestion and said he would very cheerfully promised to adopt it. He again repeated all that he had said before and manifested much anxiety to turn the matter over to the Registers. If the law had not made it imperative upon him to do so he would have scorned to have interfered in the matter at all—if he were a Judge of our Superior Courts and it were proposed to him to make an order that the Clerk should give notice to non-resident defendants in Judge Brooks with no other result than to cause him to make an order authorizing the "Standard" to do it for twenty one dollars, just eleven dollars more in each case than we offered to do it for. Yes, one hundred men of this Congressional District have, since the 1st. day of January been *compelled* by an arbitrary order of Judge Brooks to pay to the Raleigh "Standard" eleven hundred dollars more than it would have cost them to have had the *same* work done much more effectually in the "Old North State."

From the statements which we have made the bankrupts and their creditors can see how outrageously they have been swindled—who has grown rich upon their misfortunes and who is to blame for it?—The official conduct of Judge Brooks caused it all—of this there can be no doubt. His order in relation to the publication, made in December 1867, was made against the opinion of every lawyer who practiced in his Court, as far as known, including the U. S. District Attorney—against the known opinion of the author of the Bankrupt law, and has been continued, and in the face of the fact that Judge Blatchford, of New York, has acted differently in asserting his right to designate whatever papers he chose in which to have the printing done. Since then, complaints have been made to the Judge by many "prominent members of the bar," as we learn from letters written by Judge Brooks himself, which lay before us as we write, urging him to take the printing from the *Standard* and assuring him of his right to do so. In the face of all this he has persisted, and still persists, in leaving it with that paper. We shall not characterize his conduct nor speak of his motives, but leave every man to judge of them for himself.

We have not been governed by any partizan feelings in making this exposure. We would have made it just as readily had Judge Brooks been a Conservative and the *Standard* a Democratic paper. We are not regarded by those who know us as a strong partizan, but as one who can do justice to men of all parties.

MARRIED,

In Milton, N. C., on the 11th inst., by John L. Staten, Esq., Mr. JOHN DIX to Miss FANNIE MIDGE, all of Pittsylvania Co., Va.

DIED:

In this City, this morning, FREDERICK MURPHY, youngest child of Dr. William C. and Corinne S. Roberts aged nine months and five days.

The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Gov. Worth. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Shelby, at the residence of Captain Alexander, on Thursday, 13th inst., Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS in the 70th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The N. C. Real and Personal Estate Agency.

J. G. HESTER, Pres't. | E. G. LEWIS, Treas.
JOS. DIXON, Vice Pres't. | J. C. HESTER, Sec'y.

Second Drawing.

200 PRIZES WORTH $2,100!

THE NORTH CAROLINA REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY will dispose of Two Hundred valuable pieces of property, at Tucker Hall, in the City of Raleigh, at 2 o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, June 5th, 1869.

Cash Valuation of Prizes $2,100!

TICKETS $1 EACH!!

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Jos H Foote, Dr McClintock,
Gen S. H Rogers, J W Harrison,
Cyrus P. Mendenhall.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Fine Horse, fast trotter	$450 00
1	Parlor or Church Organ, Tremaine Bro	250 00
1	Sewing Machines—Wilcox & Gibbs	300 00
6	Sets Silver Table Spoons, warranted pure	210 00
9	Sets Dessert Spoons, " "	90 00
6	Sets Tea " "	90 00
3	Sets Forks " "	135 00
1	Wine Set, beautiful	50 00
1	Set of Castors, "	85 00
3	Barrels Flour	45 00
2	Dozen Colored Napkins	8 00
6	White Linen Table Cloths 2½ yds each	37 50
6	Colored " " "	22 50
6	Photograph Albums, velvet covers	18 00
1	Japanese Cabinet, beautiful	15 00
1	Pair Vases	5 00
1	Lady's Secretary	5 00
1	" "	3 00
1	Traveling Companion, beautiful	15 00
12	Pocket Knives best make	24 00
1	Dozen Towels, Thread	5 00
1	" "	5 00
3	White Alapaca Dresses, 12 yds each	36 00
3	Black " " "	36 00
3	Figured " " "	60 00
1	one-half dozen Gent's Shirts	21 00
1	doz Gent's Handkerchiefs	10 50
2	" Ladies "	6 00
3	Organdie Dresses	19 50
112	Fancy and Toilet Articles, $1 each	112 00
200	Prizes, Worth	$2,100

☞ The Drawing will certainly take place on the above mentioned day, and the presents drawn will be delivered to the holders of prize tickets, at the time and place of drawing.

☞ Maj. JAMES H. FOOTE, JOHN W. HARRISON, Dr. MCCLINTOCK, CYRUS P. MENDENHALL and SIDNEY H. ROGERS, well known citizens of North Carolina, have been appointed a Board of Supervisors, who will inspect the tickets and place them in the wheels, conduct the drawing and see that the interests of all are cared for, whether present or absent.

☞ Persons at a distance can send Post Office orders, or money by Express, for tickets with postage stamp.

J. C. HESTER, Secretary.

Explanatory Drawing.—The Drawing by the Real and Personal Estate Agency, anxiously looked for by persons who had taken stock came off on Saturday, according to published programme. The weather was weeping, but the expectant people were not deterred by that, and went in numbers to Tucker Hall to watch the operations. A good deal of excitement was caused when the owners of lucky tickets claimed their prizes as their number was drawn.

J. M. Blair, Esq., of the Yarborough House, drew the $650 piano; Mr. Wesley Whitaker drew a $5 china set, and Mrs. Pepper, wife of the caterer, drew a $12 hearth rug. Very many of the tickets were sold out of town, and we have not the names of the holders. Every one was satisfied with the arrangements of the drawing, and this augurs well for the grand drawing of which this is explanatory.—*Standard*.

may 26-td

TIN WARE.

A large stock of our own make. Made of best Tin Plate. For sale wholesale and retail.

J. BROWN.
may25-tf With Hart & Lewis.

5,000 LBS. REFINED SWEEDS and Norway Iron.
500 lbs. Sanderson's Cast Steel.
50 kegs Nails, assorted from 3 to 60 penny.

J. BROWN,
may25-tf With Hart & Lewis.

ROE HERRING,
In bbls. and half bbls., for family use.
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

A SMALL LOT OF EASTERN HERRINGS which we would sell at a low figure.
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

CAROLINA and RAWGOOD RICE
For sale by
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

FRESH CANNED GOODS,
Arriving at
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO'S.

LEMON, SUGAR and "SEA GROWN" YEAST Powder, for sale by
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

A. M. LEWIS,

HAVING RETURNED TO his native State and OLD HOME, in Raleigh, offers his professional services in the practice of the Law to the public.
may26-1w

Office Commissioners of the Penitentiary,
RALEIGH, N. C., 23d May, 1869.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PENITENTIARY will receive bids to furnish them at the site of the Penitentiary, near this city, three thousand round straight logs, oak or pine, each nineteen feet long, measuring not less than seven nor more than nine inches in diameter midway the length of the log; seventy-five thousand feet of pine plank, sixteen feet long, inch and a half thick and from eight to 12 inches broad, (this let is three contracts of 25 000 feet each); fifteen thousand feet of quartered weather boarding sixteen feet long; ten thousand feet of sheeting; six thousand feet of scantling sixteen feet long, four inches by four inches; two thousand feet of scantling sixteen feet long, two and a half inches by four inches. The contracts for furnishing the required lumber will be awarded at this office on the 22d of June, 1869, and the Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids made.

ALFRED DOCKERY,
may23-tjs22 Chairman Committee.

FOR SALE.

16 SHARES N. C. R. R. STOCK.
May 21-tf. W. H. JONES & CO.

THE LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WEST OF THE SEABOARD CITIES HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF MEMBERS, THE LARGEST SURPLUS, THE LARGEST BUSINESS AND THE LARGEST INCOME.

over Eastern Companies 1st. The opportunity for constant profitable and safe state investments of its funds at A HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST, thereby being in greater demand and SECURITIES NATURALLY BE LOWER. 3rd. In the fact that expenses for rent, officers' and clerks' salaries are naturally much less than necessary for the same items in larger Eastern Cities. It is insured are Permitted to travel at any time, anywhere North of the Tropic of CANCER, and to reside anywhere North of the Thirty-seventh Parallel of NORTHERN LATITUDE, by those WILLING to insure in CARDINAL REQUESTED.

The Agent will cheerfully elucidate its system to ANY ONE who may call upon him at his office over R. B. Andrews' Clothing Store and next door to the Office of the 'Etna.

April 29-1m

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ASSETS $5,000,000.

MEMBERS 30,000.

ITS LOCATION GIVES IT THREE (3) PROMINENT AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES over Eastern Companies 1st. The opportunity for constant profitable and safe state investments of its funds at A HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST, thereby being in greater demand and SECURITIES NATURALLY BE LOWER. 3rd. In the fact that expenses for rent, officers' and clerks' salaries are naturally much less than necessary for the same items in larger Eastern Cities. It is insured are Permitted to travel at any time, anywhere North of the Tropic of CANCER, and to reside anywhere North of the Thirty-seventh Parallel of NORTHERN LATITUDE, by those WILLING to insure in CARDINAL REQUESTED.

The Agent will cheerfully elucidate its system to ANY ONE who may call upon him at his office over R. B. Andrews' Clothing Store and next door to the Office of the 'Etna.

April 29-1m

C. C. CROW,
GENL. AGENT FOR N. C.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

$100,000 CAPITAL STOCK,

CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FEB. 20TH, 1869.

JOSEPH G. HESTER, *President*.
JOSEPH DIXON, *Vice President*.
JOHN C. HESTER, *Sec'y and Treas.*
ROBT. G. LEWIS, *Legal Counselor*.

3,000 VALUABLE PIECES OF PROPERTY to be DISPOSED OF, WORTH $140,694!

$5 A CHANCE!

REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN FINE RESIDENCES,—FOUR IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH!

One Residence in Raleigh, N. C., described herein				$10,000
One	"	"	"	8,000
One	"	"	"	6,000
One	"	"	"	5,000
One	"	Warrenton	"	5,000
One	"	Chapel Hill	"	3,000
One Hotel in Taylorsville, N. C.,				5,000

LIST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Samples on exhibition at HESTER BROS.' & CO., No. 26 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C., at the regular cash prices.

10	Fine Pianos, $600 each, made by H. D. Schmidt, Baltimore, Md.	$ 6,000
10	Fine Top Buggies, $350 each, made by H. D Schmidt, Baltimore, Md.	3,500
50	1st. Premium 7 octave Pianos, made by Tremaine Bros., N. Y., $600 each,	30,000
5	Parlor or Church Organs, 6 Stops $750 made by Tremaine Bros, N. Y.,	1,250
500	Sewing Machines, Wilcox & Gibbs or Grover & Baker's $60 each,	30,000
500	Silk Dresses best article, 12 yards to each dress $40,	20,000
6	Velocipedes, $75,	450
24	Rolls Brussels Carpet, 45 yds each $3.75,	2,250
6	Salamander Safes, Wilder's patent, best in the world $260,	1,560
1	Cash Prize, $1,000 gold,	1,000
10	Cash Prizes, $100 each,	1,000
200	do do 10 do	2,000
672	do do 5 do	3,360
1000	do do 2 do	2,000
3000	Prizes. Value of the total am't,	$140,694

Total number of Tickets, 75,347.

All of the above is put in the drawing at the regular cash selling prices and will be disposed of by a regular mode of Drawing, and in order to accomplish this, the Company will sell 75,347 tickets at $2 each; for further information reference is had to Sections 10 and 11 of the By-Laws of the Company:

BY LAWS.

SEC. 10. The plan of drawing shall be as follows: there shall be two wheels, one a prize wheel and one a number wheel, arranged in some public place in the city, where any one holding a ticket may be present on the day of drawing—in the number wheel there shall be as many tickets corresponding in number as there shall have been sold. In the prize wheel there shall be as many tickets as there are prizes, these tickets shall be deposited in the wheels by a board of supervisors, who shall be appointed by the Directors, after which the wheel shall be sealed up and placed in any bank in the city the Directors may direct, until the time of drawing, when the supervisors shall bring the wheels to the drawing, break the seals and the drawing shall be disposed of by taking a ticket from each wheel, at the same time and the prize ticket taken from the prize wheel shall designate the prize drawn by the ticket corresponding in number to the one taken from the number wheel at the same time. The wheel shall be well shaken after each ticket is drawn.

SEC. 11. The Directors shall designate the time and place of drawing, at which time and place the supervisors shall be required to be present and see that the drawing is conducted strictly equitable.

A board of Supervisors, will be appointed who will have exclusive control and management of the drawing. They will conduct the distribution and see that each person is legally invested with the property he may draw. A duplicate registry of the tickets sold will be kept; so that, in the event of loss of ticket, the accident may be remedied and no mistake can occur.

The Drawing will take place in TUCKER HALL in the City of Raleigh, immediately after sale of tickets,—of which due notice will be given.

The Company is working under the provisions of a special Charter granted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, which compels the Company to comply faithfully with all contracts.

Copies can be had on application to the Company.

All the above mentioned property will continue the disposal of as above stated, and those drawing will be invested with the title in fee simple.

☞ No member of the Company is allowed to purchase any tickets.

All moneys sent by mail, at the owner's risk, that sent by Express, Registered Letters, Checks or Drafts, at the risk of the Company.

No property will be issued unless the title is indisputable.

The Treasurer has been required to give a bond of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. He is required to deposit, daily, in the bank, all monies received, which will remain until all the tickets are sold and all the property will be positively drawn and delivered to the parties drawing, or the money returned. Send two dollars by express, post office order, registered letter, or draft, at our risk, or by mail at your own, and take a chance at the 3,000 valuable prizes offered. Agents wanted.

Tickets will be sent any where in the United States at the Company's risk.

One fine residence built of brick, in the best improved style, in the city of Raleigh, with eight acres of ground, and all necessary out-buildings, with many fine ornamentals about the yard. Value $10,000

One large and convenient house in the city of Raleigh, on Newbern Street, thirteen large comfortable rooms double parlors, with all necessary out-buildings, 1½ acres ground, and a beautiful oak grove. Value, $8,000

One large House on Newbern, and Blodworth streets, containing twenty-rooms suitable for a boarding house, all necessary out-buildings, with a beautiful oak grove in the yard and 1 acre of ground. Value, $6,000

One beautiful large Residence on Newbern street, eight rooms and basement, four out-buildings and stable, seven acres of ground, elm grove, very desirable and attractive. Value, $5,000

One in Warrenton, N. C., known as the Alston property, in perfect order, one of the best built houses in the State, containing 8 large rooms, double piazzas and portices, one of the most commanding and beautiful residences in the place, with 8 acres of ground, fine orchard, beautiful oak grove in the yard, and all necessary out-buildings. Value, $5,000

The property at Taylorsville is very attractive, valuable and cheap. It is a Hotel at the county seat of a flourishing and growing village of a thousand or more inhabitants, and situated one square from a good and flourishing College, no school of better grade, right on the line of the Atlantic & Ohio Railroad, and being situated in this mountain region, the scenery is truly delightful and fascinating. Contains twenty rooms, and the buildings are new. Value, $4,000

One in Chapel Hill, containing 12 rooms, with fire-places, and one forty-foot dining room. Also, kitchen, out-houses and one and three-fourths acres of land. Value, $3,000

Those ordering tickets can select any number from 1 to 75,347. If the number ordered has been taken, the number reserved will be sent.

One dime (cent stamp) must accompany every order.

Please during any further information, or please address

JOHN C. HESTER,
apr 16-tf. Sec'y.

Rip Van Winkle Awake at Hillsborough.

HAVING the largest and best selected stock of General Merchandise, at Hillsborough in the State, I can and will sell as cheap as any House in the State does at present.

may 18-tf