THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.

JUDGE READE.

This gentleman, until very recently, occupied a low position in the estimation of Gov. Holden. He was a rebel Judge in 1864, also a rebel Senator in the Richmond Congress. "Our beloved Governor" often denounced him and held him up to the public gaze as "a trickster, demagogue and coward." Of course Holden's character was so despicable that no one believed what he said of Judge Reade any more than what he said of Judge Badger or Governor Graham. For ourself, we did not believe him then nor do we believe him now.—When he would make Judge Reade a devil incarnate, we did not believe him, now that he would canonize him as a saint, we will not believe him. All we can believe of the Judge, and that is founded on his past public career, is, that, as a politician, he is unscrupulous; as a lawyer; unsound; as a Judge, partial in his judgments, and in his deportment, uncourteous. As evidence of the first proposition, we cite his political history; to prove the second we cite the "turret and foundation stone," to be found in his opinion declaring the homestead valid. To prove the third, we cite his conduct when swearing in the members of the General Assembly; and, as sustaining the fourth, we would cite his effort to arrest the late Judge Dick, his castigation of the late Judge Saunders in the Bushrod Harris case, before the Supreme Court, and his recent deportment toward Mr. Johnston on his first appearance before the Supreme Cou t.

The Judge seems to be perpetually exercised by the effort to sustain, not only his own dignity, but the dignity, consequence and importance of the entire body of the Judiciary. He tolerates no invasion of the Judicial claim to respect, as his proceedings against the Bar, in the recent "contempt" case, clearly demonstrates. He seems to sit as guardian to keep watch over the Judicial dignity and consequence of Jaybird Jones. We would respectfully intimate to the Judge, our firm conviction, that the claim of Jaybird, Tourgee, Cloud and Company to respect, is illegitimate; their *assumption* of Judicial dignity cannot give them a *title* to it. In fact, men are said to make themselves more ridiculous by their assumption of qualities which they do not possess, than by the exhibition of qualities which they do. The earnest and unremitting diligence with which Judge Reade guards the Judicial dignity of Jaybird Jones is calculated to excite the risibles of any one who knows Jaybird and the justice of his claims to Judicial respectability, and is only equaled by the zeal of Judge Cloud in defending his Brother Tourgee, when presented by the Grand Jury of Orange. Cloud is said to have "cussed" like the Governor, when he heard of the presentment, and sent Tourgee word to "put every d—d rascal of the Grand Jury in jail."

If Judge Reade would abate somewhat his zeal in defending Judicial dignity where none exists, and repeat some of his old Temperance lectures to the Governor, the Court and "the bands," his time would be better and more profitably employed, and more good accomplished.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The case of the University Railroad Company *vs.* the Governor and State Treasurer, will come up before the Supreme Court, on Saturday next, Attorney General Olds for the Governor and Treasury, and Messrs. Fowle and Haywood for the Railroad Company. This is a suit to compel the Governor and Treasurer to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000, for the purpose of building a road to the University, and we presume the case will settle some important constitutional questions.

Considerable curiosity has been excited in Germany by a pamphlet entitled "The Earth to Receive a Second Moon, at a less distance from it than the present one." As the pamphlet has reached a second edition, we may give a short extract from it. Chapter VI is headed:—"Newest assertion. The Zodiacal light is a ring of gas surrounding the earth, and but a few thousand miles distant from it," while the previous chapters treat of generalities only. The author asserts that the said gaseous ring is no longer burning, but slowly cooling off, invisible while the sun is below the horizon of different deity, interrupted by the shadow of the earth, and depending in height and duration upon the sun's distance from it. Just as the rings of Saturn, as admitted by all astronomers, having become cold, are the precursors of moons, he claims the same result for the so-called Zodiac.—The new moon being comparatively close to the earth will cause many partial and total eclipses. The author thinks that the catastrophe of the bursting of the ring may consummated in our time or that of our children. He winds up with the assertion that no doubt many thousands of years have elapsed to bring about this approximation; but, says he, experience teaching us that the duration of pregnacy is a thousand times longer than the act of parturition, and this fact he applies to the forthcoming of the new moon.

Little Minnie Warren and her newly-married husband, Commodore Nutt, are passing the honeymoon at the residence of Mrs. Statton, mother of General Tom Thumb, at West Haven, Conn.

Applegate or Appletoddy, as the Alabamians call their carpet-bag Lieutenant Governor, occupies his time during the recesses of the Legislature in [illegible] He will take anything he can get and is a candidate for United States Senator.

For the Sentinel.

CONSOLIDATION—NORTH CAROLINA vs VIRGINIA!

I have seen and conversed with a number of Stockholders, who returned some days since from a delightful excursion to our magnificent harbor at Beaufort, which they visited despite the trouble and annoyance of applying to President Smith for a pass over his Road. All came back delighted and surprised to see that we had such a harbor on our own coast, and nearly all expressed themselves strongly for consolidation.

Last week there was an excursion to Norfolk; and President Smith issued *through tickets*, and sent them to a large number, if not all, of the N. C. R. R. Stockholders to visit this Virginia port. Now why this distinction between Virginia and North Carolina? Beaufort harbor is a better port than any in Virginia. It is only 30 minutes sail from the Railroad wharf to the ocean, while Norfolk is 30 miles from the sea. Our Railroads are capable of carrying all our freight as cheaply, as quickly, and as safely as by any other route. This was proven and fully tested in 1866, when there was a regular line of steamers between New York and Morehead City. I know of one shipment of 800 bales of cotton *via* Morehead City in preference to Norfolk, or Charleston, or Wilmington, which cities were bidding for it. It was sent through to New York with the same dispatch, and cheaper, than by either of the other routes. I have heard of Mr. Allen, a large merchant of Newbern, saying that he shipped $100,000 worth of goods yearly by the Newbern steamers. He feels so safe that he never insures, and has never lost one cent. Does that look like there was such danger on our coast, as some pretend? The Insurance Companies at New York, offer to insure goods in first class steamers to Morehead City, at the same rate they do to Norfolk.

As North Carolinians we should protest against building up other States in preference to our own. Can any true North Carolinian prefer another State to his own? Then, is not this the *effect* of our present Railroad management? At one depot of the N. C. R. R. I am informed that the freights received and sent off amount to about $350,000 a year; and I suppose the amount to be as large at many others. Under the present system, about one-fourth of this $350,000 goes into Virginia pockets. Now, why not pay this to North Carolina, and to the Railroads in which she is interested? About $88,000 of this $350,000 could be saved, and ought to be kept within the State, and would, if these freights were sent over our own Roads. Of this $88,000 the State would receive, according to her proportion of stock, about $52,000, which would be paid into the State Treasury to lighten our taxes, and the balance be paid to the Stockholders. Now, if this can be done from the freights of one depot, what would go into the State Treasury from the whole Road? I verily believe that in two years the amount received by the State from this great work, when consolidated, would pay the whole expense of the State government, and the Stockholders, of course, would be benefitted in proportion. This is no fancy sketch: this very thing is now done in Georgia.

Were there enormous taxes amounting to $28,000,000, at the last session of the Legislature, and many millions before imposed upon the people of our State to build roads for, and enrich other States?—If so, we had better let railroad building alone, where we receive nothing in return but sneers! It is time North Carolinians were awake to their interest. We cannot afford to build up other States, and thereby impoverish ourselves. How long can and will North Carolina stand this system? It has been carried on too long already, and I hope the State Stockholders will look to their interests and consolidate the two roads in which the State is most deeply interested. If an individual stood in the position of the State, he would consolidate immediately—would have done so long ago. Then let our State, and not Virginia alone, have the benefit of her public works. There are hundreds of steamers at the wharfs, in New York, ready and anxious to come to our ports for our freights, if we will only send it there. The road will be at no expense for steamers—they will come at any moment, and in any number required, to carry off all our freights, if we will only give them an opportunity. Freights are now brought by way of Wilmington, over the N. C. R. R. cheaper than any other route, though communication with New York is not so frequent. They can be brought by Morehead City cheaper than by Wilmington, if the roads are consolidated, and North Carolina will get three-fifths of all the profits of such freights. Those line steamers which ply to Norfolk can be turned to our waters if the Stockholders say so; they live on our commerce; our waters are as fine as any in the world, our harbors are safe; then let us have those steamers in our own ports, and we can compete with the world, and trade with the world.

Why is it, every Road leading to South Carolina and Virginia is opposed to Consolidation? Why is it that every Road, which touches the North Carolina Railroad, is opposed to it? Well may they be opposed to it, for they know they cannot compete with it. Well may the Raleigh and Gaston, and the Seaboard and Roanoke, Roads give free passes to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, well may the Board of Trade of Norfolk feast them and flatter them; for they know full well the value of our freights, and cannot afford to lose them, and will make any sacrifice to retain them. Now if they can afford to give so much to keep them, then we certainly can save what they give, and make their profit ourselves! It is absurd and ridiculous to say, that one Road cannot carry freight cheaper than three or four different lines under different managers, and subserving different interests. Why is it that every paper we pick up tells of Roads consolidating, sometimes three or four into one, and in every instance the stock of the consolidated Road advances largely beyond the price of either of the Roads before consolidation. Within the last month the Pennsylvania Central Road has been consolidated to Chicago. Only a few days since the Legislature of New York consolidated the Hudson River, and New York Central, Roads. They know the value of a long line under one management!

Consolidation is the order of the day.—Can it be possible that what is right the world over, is wrong in North Carolina?—If successful elsewhere, it will be here also.

The carrying of freight to New York *via* Morehead City was successfully tried in 1866; and would have been continued to this day, but for the continual change of officers, which has taken place partly in both Roads. The North Carolina Railroad, has had four Presidents, and the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad three, in the last four years; and in this annual confusion and change North Carolina suffers, while other States are benefitted! There is a partial remedy for this—consolidation! and let there be but one set of officers to change annually, instead of two sets.

The opponents of consolidation speak of the Atlantic & North Carolina as being a dead weight to the North Carolina Railroad. [illegible] North Carolina Railroad, is not paying dividends to its Stockholders! It is because all the other Roads in the State are striving to carry freight to Norfolk instead of sending over the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, where it ought to go. Give it the freight it ought to have, and which now goes from the North Carolina Railroad to the R. & G. R. R. and it will pay vastly better than the North Carolina Railroad; for it is a great deal cheaper Road to keep up and run. A locomotive, which will pull only ten loaded cars over the heavy grades of the North Carolina Railroad, will pull *twenty* over the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, owing to the grades being so light and the track so straight.

Some objection has been made to the debt of the A. & N. C. R. R. The debt is not more than half what the debt of the N. C. R. R. is, in proportion. The A. & N. C. R. R. has a capital of $2,000,000 and only owes about $225,000, while the N. C. R. R. has a capital of $4,000,000 and owes $800,000. The A. & N. C. R. R. owes only 10 per cent. of its capital stock, while the N. C. R. R. owes 20 per cent of its capital stock. The objection on the score of the debts of the two companies ought to come from the A. & N. C. R. R., for it will be a hardship upon it to assume part of the N. C. R. R. debt. But the debts of the two companies can be easily arranged by the terms of consolidation, just as any other trade is made.

Another objection urged by some to consolidation, is that the act authorizing it, forbids discrimination against shippers of freight from one point to another. This is intended expressly to prevent discrimination against our own cities, so as to allow them the benefit of the local freights, and to encourage our own citizens, as through freights now go at a very low rate, and local freights at local rates, it amounts to a discrimination in favor of strangers and against our own citizens. We should not discriminate against our own people. If we desire to discriminate against through freights it can be done, for the act says expressly "Provided that the rates shall apply to the line of the said consolidated road only, and not to through rates in connection with other lines of transportation." Now this is one of the best features in the bill. It does not necessarily restrict the road to low rates, but says, if the rates are low, our own citizens are to have the benefit of them.

Another objection urged by the opponents of consolidation is that the stock of the N. C. R. R. is worth more than that of the A. & N. C. R. R. The act of consolidation expressly provides that committees shall be appointed to arrange the differences. No Carolina lawyer were consulted but the stock [illegible] higher than that of the other. The A. & N. C. R. R. Stockholders are perfectly willing, I understand, to sacrifice part of their stock in order to get part of the business of the State, which they think they have a right to, but which, owing to the various combinations of the other roads against them, they don't get. The capital of the N. C. R. R. is $4,000,000, that of the A. & N. C. R. R. is $2,000,000, making $6,000,000.—Now if the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Stockholders are willing, and I understand many of them are, to put their road into the consolidated road, provided the N. C. R. R. will give them $1,000,000 of stock, making the consolidated capital $5,000,000, ought not the N. C. R. R. to be willing to give $1,000,000 of stock, worth only $20 a share, making only $200,000 for a road [illegible] and which cost $2,200,000 and could not be built now for $3,000,000?

Why there are any number of individuals in the State, who would gladly take the offer, if made to them. The iron alone will sell for twice the amount. Then why should not the N. C. R. R. take this great bargain, and pay for it in stock worth only $20 per share—worth 20 cents in the dollar? The A. & N. C. R. R. would not think of making such an offer to any other party or corporation.

They say, by consolidation the business will be so largely increased, that both companies will make more money than now, in their separate organizations, and in a year or so the stock they have left will be worth more than the whole is now.

Then let us consolidate and advance the interests of our own roads, and our own State. Do we see people of other States advocating other [illegible] in preference to their own? No. North Carolina alone witnesses so sad a sight. It is time for us to have some State pride. These roads were chartered and built to encourage State pride in her citizens, and we must not allow them to be diverted from the purposes for which they were intended. Every citizen of North Carolina should be interested in her prosperity, for we will get no help from other States. I have no interest of any kind to a tenure in Eastern North Carolina. I have not, and never had, a share of stock in the A. & N. C. R. R. I have a few in the N. C. R. R. I have considered this subject, weighed well the arguments on both sides, and am thoroughly satisfied that consolidation is the best thing that can happen for the N. C. R. R. and the State of North Carolina. I have no prejudice against Virginia, but I have a prejudice in favor of North Carolina, and when the issue is made, as it seems now to be made, you will always find me on the side of my native State. Let our motto ever be "North Carolina against the world."

IOTA.

A BURNING SEA OF NAPTHA.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* mentions the recurrence of an extraordinary phenomenon recorded by Herodotus as having been observed in remote times by the tribes inhabiting the shores of the Caspian Sea. That huge salt lake is dotted with islands from which enormous qualities of naptha are yearly taken. Early last month, owing to subterranean disturbances, the naptha wells on these islands overflowed, and the inflammable substance spread over the entire surface of the lake. It accidentally took fire, and for forty-eight hours burned furiously over a surface of many thousands of square miles, presenting a magnificent and terrifying spectacle to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who imagined the end of the world was at hand. The fish in the lake were entirely destroyed, and for miles around vegetation was parched and the country made like a desert.

In order to amuse the children on a Sabbath, a lady was engaged in reading from the Bible the story of David and Goliath, and coming to the passage in which Goliath so boastingly and defiantly dared the young stripling, a little chap, almost in his first trowsers, said: "Sister, skip that, skip that, he's blowing! I want to know who licked."

A clergyman and one of the elderly parishoners were walking home from meeting one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell on his back. The minister on being assured that he was not hurt, said to him, "My friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and replied: "Yes, I see they do; but I can't."

The Duchess de Riario-Sforza, having made a deposit of $12,000 in excess of the [illegible] at Angerville, France, was sold, will probably become the definite purchaser. The total price will then be $76,000.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Opinion delivered by Chief Justice Chase in the case of U. S. vs. John T. Deweese—Indictment, use of franking privilege contrary to law—Defendant convicted—Motion to arrest of judgment.

An indictment was found against the defendant, charging that he, a member of Congress, franked letters, not written by himself, namely—envelopes, which he contended should be used by one Cunningham, for the purpose of transmitting through the mail, free of postage, certain mailable matter, properly chargeable with postage, which franked envelopes were used by Cunningham. Upon the indictment the jury found the defendant guilty.

The ground of the motion is that the act [illegible] in the indictment, the offence of franking letters in violation of law, within the meaning of the 28th section of the act of March, 1825. [illegible] first, the indictment does not allege that the letters franked were written by a member of Congress; second, that it does not negative the conclusion, that the letters were written by others under his direction and in the business of his office; and that a printed circular letter, contained in a sealed envelope, is not a letter within the meaning of the act of 1825.

That act provides that "if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of $10."

The first [illegible] may be easily disposed of. The penalty is pronounced against any person who commits the offence of unlawful franking. It was sufficient, therefore, to allege that Deweese committed the offence without alleging that he was a member of Congress. If this were otherwise, we think that the indictment which charges that John T. Deweese, member of Congress, committed the offence, is a sufficient allegation that he was a member of Congress when the offence was committed. Nor do we think that more weight should be given to the second objection. In an indictment for a statutory offence, it is sufficient that it be substantially set forth, though not in the precise words of the act. U. S. vs. Bernard 2 Gall. 45, U. S. vs. Pond, 2 Cur. 265.

In the present case, the fact that the letters were not written by order of the Defendant, on the business of his office, is sufficiently negatived by the affirmative that the envelopes which he franked were used with his consent, by Cunningham for the purpose of transmitting free through the mail matter chargeable with postage.

The only other question is that presented by the Petition, that the franking of envelopes for the transmission of printed circulars through the mail, is not the franking of letters within the meaning of the act.

It is not denied that the franking of those envelopes, for the purpose intended, was a violation of law. The franking privileges of members of Congress cover only correspondence to and from them, printed matter issued by authority of Congress, all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress, and a printed matter sent to them. It is very clear that the Circulars franked by the Defendant did not come within either of these descriptions. The franking, therefore, was unlawful.

But is it made a penal offence by the act of Congress? The answer to this question depends on the meaning of the word "letter" as used in the act.

It is strenuously insisted, on behalf of the defendant, that the word meant only a manuscript letter. In support of this view, it is urged that the act itself in assigning a penalty for franking letters other than those *written* by the franker, implies that the letters, of which the franking is made an offence, must be written letters, and this view seems not unreasonable.

It is further insisted that this construction is supported by the provisions of the act of 1863, describing mailable matter, as consisting, first, of letters; second, of regular printed matter; and third, of miscellaneous matter. In these classes of mailable matter, the first alone embraces correspondence, wholly or partly in writing. The other class embraces printed matter, with an addition in the third class, of book manuscript, and proof sheets, corrected or uncorrected.

This definition of letters as correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, necessarily excludes from the definition printed circulars, whether in the form of letters or otherwise. It does not leave us at liberty to say that the word letter or letters, other than those written by himself or by his order, in the above section of the act of 1825, includes any letters not partly, at least in writing. The indictment in this case does not charge that the letters described in it were written, either wholly or in part, and the proof before the jury was that the circulars alleged to have been franked, were printed.

It follows that the indictment does not describe an offence within the meaning of the penal provision of the act of 1825. It describes an unlawful act to which Congress has not seen fit to annex a penalty. No judgment, therefore, can be entered upon the verdict.

The motion in arrest of judgment must be granted.

LABOR GRANT OF LANDS TO AMERICANS IN GUATEMALA.—The English Blue Book states that a grant of land in British Honduras, known as the Icacos grant, was made in 1867 to Mr. Putnam and four other Americans who had been naturalized there. It includes a tract of land from the seacoast on the east to the frontiers of Guatemala on the west, between the Monkey river and the Deep river, the area of which is about 300,000 acres. The purchase money is £20,000, payable in ten equal annual installments, beginning in 1873. The grantees are bound to locate and settle on the granted land fifty families within two years, and two hundred families within five years. The government undertakes to expend three fourths of the purchase money in making public improvements within the district.—*Boston Herald.*

A SENSATION IN HORSEHEADS, N. Y.—Horseheads, Chemung county, has a lively sensation. Livery stable keeper wrote to a respectable married lady desiring an interview. Was told to call at ten o'clock in the evening. Did so, and invited lady out to ride. Invitation declined, and, turning upon him, lady delivered severe punishment with a strap which had a buckle on it.—Then a door was opened and husband of lady enterd with several male friends, all of whom fell upon livery stable keeper and beat him mercilessly. During the melee a son of the lady fell down, and a pistol in his pocket going off he was severely wounded in the leg. Perhaps lady and husband, son and male friends are almost as much to be condemned as livery stable man.

An unusual flow of emigration from Norway and Sweden has passed through various British ports during this year, mostly *en route* for the United States. The number that has passed via Leith and Glasgow since the middle of March averages 850 per week. The cause is a partial failure of the crops in those two countries during the last two seasons.

Mr. Beecher confesses to having read the account of the McCool-Allen prize fight, and to thinking that Mr. Allen was shamefully abused.

MARRIED,

In Christ's Church, in this City, on Tuesday, 22nd inst., by Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Mr. JAMES B. MITCHELL, of Glenville, Ala., to Miss REBECCA B. [illegible], formerly of Chapel Hill. No Cards.

In Newberry, S. C., on June 10th by the Rev. Drs. J. A. Broadus and R. Furman, the Rev. BASIL MANLEY, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., to Miss HATTIE S. HAIR, daughter of Peter Hair, Esq., of Newberry.

DIED:

In Newbern on Monday, 28th June, 1869, in the 40th year of his age, JOHN LATHAM GARDNER.

At his residence in Greenville, on the afternoon of the 8th of June, Hon. HENRY S. CLARKE, aged 59 years 8 months.

Mississippi papers please copy.

At his residence in Orange county on the morning of the 20th instant, Mr. WILLIAM L. HAMPTON, an old, industrious and esteemed citizen.

At the residence of his brother John J. Blackwood at [illegible], N. C. on the 8th instant JAMES JACKSON BLACKWOOD, formerly of Orange county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

First rate N. C. Corn Whiskey, [illegible] Consignment.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Auction & Com. Merchants.

June 23-tf

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE ENGLISH GOLD WATCH and Chain, double case, handsomely engraved.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Auction & Com. Merchants.

June 23-tf

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF Baltimore and Richmond "A" and Ex C Sugars which we offer at reduced prices.

June 23-tf — W. C. STRONACH & CO.

10 BBLS OF SOUND EASTERN HERRINGS low for Cash.

June 23-tf — W. C. STRONACH & CO.

FLOUR OF ALL GRADES CONSTANTLY arriving at

June 23-tf — W. C. STRONACH & CO'S.

MESS PORK AND CORNED BEEF, at

June 23-tf — W. C. STRONACH & CO'S.

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE GOOD BEEF Hams at

June 23-tf — W. C. STRONACH & CO'S.

A. MYERS,

(FORMERLY OF SALISBURY, N. C.)

No. 6, COMMERCIAL ROW, NORFOLK, VA.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES &c.

Takes pleasure in calling attention of wholesale buyers to his large stock of Liquors manufactured in Petersburg Va. by M. A. E. MYERS of [illegible] and warranted pure.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF IMPORTED BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WINES, &c.

Agent for the James River Steam Brewery Ale. Terms cash or City acceptance at 30 days, interest added.

Send orders to your commission Merchant or direct to

A. MYERS,
No. 6, Commercial Row.

June 23-tf

LATEST STYLE SILK HATS. For sale by PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM.

June 22-tf

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM.

June 22-tf

N. C. CUT HERRING

25 barrels—large size. For sale by DOUGLAS BELL.

June 22-tf

TOILET SOAPS, highly scented, Chemical Olive Soap, Rosin Soap, just received by

June 22-tf — DOUGLAS BELL.

STANDARD CRUSHED SUGAR, Beautiful A and C Extra Sugar [illegible] C Yellow and Refined Yellow Sugar. Choice P. R. Sugar. 25 bbls Sugar at lowest market price of to-day.

June 22-tf — DOUGLAS BELL.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

A Lady, well recommended, can find a permanent situation. For further particulars address P. O. Box 151, Raleigh, N. C.

June 3-tf

Hughes' Academy.

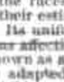
THE NEXT SESSION of my School, (situated six miles North of Hillsboro',) will commence on the second Monday of July next.

Terms, per session of five months—Tuition $25. Board, including all necessary expenses, except lights, $75.

Payment required half in advance, the remainder at the close of the term.

June 22-3t — S. W. HUGHES.

Notice $10 Reward!



I WILL give the above reward for a yellow BOY that was sold by Judge Watts to me, at the last Franklin Court, for three years.

The said boy is 18 years old, weighs about 120 lbs., has a very bushy head, had on boots and very good clothes. He has gone to another State, I expect. His name is Henry Buffin; he speaks quick, and is sure to say "yes sir." He left me on the 27th of May, 1869.

A. TAYLOR,
Ransom's Bridge, N. C.

June 22-tf

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, June 21, 1869.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this Department that a vacancy exists in the 19th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Wake and Franklin, caused by the death of Richard L. Wynne, Esq., late Senator from said District.

Now, therefore, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority conferred by law, do issue this proclamation, ordering an election to be held at the several places of voting in the Counties aforesaid, on the first Thursday in August next, for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 21st June, [L. S.] 1869, and in the 93rd year of our independence.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary.

June 22-td

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD,

RALEIGH, June 20, 1869.

The next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, July 15th, 1869, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July, inclusive.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer and Sec'y.

June 21-td

Chatham Educational Association.

THE Executive Committee have deemed it necessary to change the time of meeting, and hereby give notice that the Chatham Educational Association will meet at the Pittsboro' Scientific Academy, in the town of Pittsboro' Chatham County, on July 22d, 1869.

RICH'D WAT. YORK,
ISHAM COX, — Ex. Com.
C. B. DENSON,

Papers friendly are requested to copy.

June 21-tf

Office, N. C. Rail Road Co.,

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., June 16, 1869.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held [illegible] on the eighth day of July next.

The transfer books are closed from the first day of June until after the meeting.

F. A. STAGG,
Secretary.

June 17-dtd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brilliant Scheme for July 10th, 1869.

THIRD SMALL DRAWING,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

TUCKER HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

July 10th, 1869.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Hon. [illegible] H. Rogers, Raleigh, N. C.
[illegible], Greensboro', N. C.
L. C. Latham, Plymouth, N. C.
James H. Foote, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. J. H. McCracken, Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. Harrison,

The third [illegible] drawing of the N. C. Real and Personal Estate Agency, will come off in this city, on the 10th July next. Below, we append the scheme, which is a brilliant one, and shows, as will be seen by a mathematical calculation, one prize for every ten tickets.

2,750 TICKETS AT $1.00 EACH!

Send for tickets immediately, and enclose postage stamp to pre-pay letter.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Prize 1	Rosewood Piano, 7 Octave, Round Corner, Tremaine Bros., New York,	$650 00
1	1 Fine Top Buggy,	350 00
1	[illegible]	85 00
1	[illegible]	25 00
1	[illegible] Carpet,	135 00
1	[illegible]	135 00
1	[illegible] Carpet,	60 00
1	[illegible]	18 00
1	[illegible] Carpeting,	45 00
2	Sewing Machines, each,	125 00
1	[illegible]	45 00
1	[illegible] Building lots [illegible] each	250 00
1	Lady's Gold Watch and Chain, [illegible]	110 00
1	[illegible]	20 00
1	[illegible]	12 00
1	[illegible]	24 00
1	[illegible] Carpeting,	25 00
1	[illegible] White Matting,	24 00
1	[illegible]	15 00
1	[illegible]	7 00
1	[illegible]	24 00
1	[illegible] Fan, each	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	20 00
2	[illegible]	3 00
1	[illegible]	30 00
1	[illegible]	9 00
1	[illegible]	4 00
1	[illegible]	1 00
1	[illegible]	6 00
1	[illegible]	5 00
1	[illegible]	6 00
1	[illegible]	5 00
1	Silver [illegible] Saucer,	[illegible]

275 Prizes — $2,750 00

All letters of ordering tickets will please address,

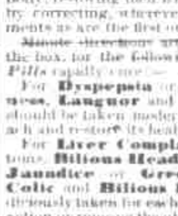
"N. C. REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY," RALEIGH, N. C.

With stamp for return postage enclosed.

June 10-tdw&s

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, and P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

dec 19-eodwka

SPECIAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.

Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the SENTINEL.

April 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE

AND

PERSONAL PROPERTY,

BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CAPITAL STOCK $130,000,

SUBSCRIBED AND TAKEN BY RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

JOSEPH G. HESTER, *President*,
JOSEPH DIXON, *Vice President*,
JOHN C. HESTER, *Sec'y*,
ROBT. G. LEWIS, *Treasurer*.

3,000 VALUABLE PIECES OF PROPERTY TO BE DRAWN, [illegible] WORTH $146,694!

73,347 Tickets to be Sold at $2 Each!

REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN FINE RESIDENCES, FOUR IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH!

One Residence in Raleigh, N. C.,		$10,000
One " " "		8,000
One " " "		6,500
One " " "		6,000
One " Warrenton	"	3,000
One " Chapel Hill	"	2,000
One Hotel in Taylorsville, N. C.,	"	2,000

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 Phætons, $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 octavo Pianos, made by Tremaine Bros., N. Y., $650 each,	32,500
5	Parlor or Church Organs, 6 stops $250 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 1,35,	3,240
6	Salamander Safes, Wilder's patent, best in the world $260,	1,560
1	Cash Prize, $1,000 gold,	1,334
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

3001 Prizes. Value of the total am't, $146,694

The supervisors will be gentlemen well known and noted for honesty and integrity, who will not be allowed to purchase tickets or own any stock in the Company. The numbers and prizes will be drawn from each wheel by two blind boys and a full report of all numbers drawing prizes will be published in some prominent newspaper immediately after the drawing.

As the question has been asked frequently who is Jos. G. Hester, President of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, he furnishes the following references:

I am personally acquainted with Capt. Jos. G. Hester, and believe him to be a sober, industrious, enterprising correct man.

A. W. LAWRENCE, General Agent
Brooklyn Life Ins. Company.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20, 1869.

I am, also, personally acquainted with Capt. J. G. Hester and fully concur with the statement made above by Mr. Lawrence.

J. A. JONES,
Bookseller and Stationer Raleigh, N. C.

I am personally acquainted with Capt. Jos. G. Hester, and fully endorse the above testimonials.

JAMES H. ENNISS, Bookseller, &c.,

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 22, 1869.

I have been acquainted with Capt. J. G. Hester for several years, and concur in the above statements.

JOHN C. PALMER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler, Raleigh, N. C.

I know Capt. J. G. Hester to be a gentleman of moral worth and integrity.

THOS. V. MOSS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler.

Raleigh, 23d Feb., 1869.

My personal acquaintance with Capt. Jos. G. Hester as well as my observation of his business course, justifies my hearty endorsement of the foregoing certificates, and shall regard him as well qualified for any branch of commercial pursuit.

W. H. CROW, Gen'l Ag't,
Etna Life Insurance Co.

Having known Capt. J. G. Hester for several years, I heartily endorse the above testimonials of his worth as a gentleman and business man.

C. W. LAMBETH, Bookseller, &c.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1869.

I cheerfully endorse the foregoing.

SEATON GALES,
Sec'y N. C. M. H. Ins. Co.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1869.

Although I have known Mr. Hester, but for a short time, I take pleasure in saying that I have formed a high opinion of his intelligence, enterprise, and capacity for business, and that I have been otherwise favorably impressed by him.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal.

I entirely concur with Mr. D. R. Goodloe, in the above statement.

N. J. RIDDICK,
Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 24, 1869.

I have known Capt. J. G. Hester, from his infancy. He is a gentleman of integrity, business qualifications and high personal character.

EUGENE GRISSOM,
Physician & Superintendent.

I entirely concur with Dr. Grissom in the above.

W. W. HOLDEN.

I have known Capt. Hester for two years and concur in the above.

R. W. BEST,
Late Sec'y of State.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed supervisors of the above Company, do certify that we neither own any stock or tickets, nor can we, and we will here state that the drawing will be conducted fairly for all who hold tickets, whether present or not at the drawing. We will publish a full list of all numbers drawing prizes, which will be sent to any one desiring it.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
STOS. H. ROGERS,
JAMES H. FOOTE,
L. C. LATHAM,
Supervisors.

The Age of Progress.

We publish to-day, the first scheme in the sale of Real and Personal Estate, a Company chartered by the last Legislature, with a capital of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and with power to increase that amount to five hundred thousand dollars. An examination of the charter satisfies us that the Company is pursuing a legitimate business; they are empowered to "dispose of Real and Personal Estate in any mode or form they may deem best," and "all laws, or clauses of laws, coming in conflict with said charter, are hereby repealed." This is plain and unmistakable English and we have no doubt the transactions of the Company will prove beneficial to the property holders of North Carolina. For example: Mr. A. owns a piece of real estate which he wishes to dispose of. He throws it upon the market, and fails to get a bid that would warrant him in making a deed. He then places it in the hands of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, at a fair valuation, and the property is sold by chance—the owner gets his price—the Company a fair and reasonable compensation for selling—and some poor man, for *two dollars* comes in possession of a homestead which under any other circumstances, he would not have owned.

In fact, we do not view the Company as a Lottery—it is what it purports to be, a simple Agency for the sale of property, [illegible] which, otherwise would be [illegible]

We refer our readers to the advertisement—the splendid real estate offered, and the other rich prizes, amounting in all to THREE THOUSAND AND ONE—and the reader will perceive, by the simple rule of division, that there is one prize to every twenty-four tickets.

The General Agent of the Company has given us a call, and assures us, that the success of the Company is no longer a problem. In thirty-five counties through which he has just traveled, he represents the people as being enthusiastic in favor of it—both as to investing, and the placing of property in the hands of the Company for sale. He represents that already, before the first grand drawing has taken place, applications to sell, amounting to half a million dollars, are on file in the Secretary's office.

We learn from the Raleigh papers, that the explanatory drawing which took place in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday last, passed off to the decided satisfaction of a large audience assembled in Tucker Hall to witness it.—*Wil. Post.*

One three cent stamp must accompany every order. All tickets will have the seal of the Company and signature of the Secretary.

We refer to any Merchant, Banker, Lawyer or gentleman of standing in the city of Raleigh.

For further description and particulars, address

JOHN C. HESTER,
Secretary.

June 2-tf