THE SENTINEL.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869.

☞ THEO. N. RAMSAY, as Business Clerk, is authorized to make contracts and give receipts, &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See advertisement of land for sale, by Henry Mordecai.

Birds—patridges, fine fat fellows at W. C. Stronach & Co's. Already prepared for cooking. We've seen 'em.

LECTURE BEFORE THE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—We are greatly gratified at being able to announce that our citizens have the prospect of an elegant literary repast before them. At the instance of the Ladies' Memorial Association of this city, Prof. S. Adams Lee, a relative of Gen. Lee, and a gentleman of high cultivation and of wide spread reputation in the field of letters, will deliver a Lecture, in the course of a few days, in furtherance of the noble purpose of the Society. The time and place will probably be announced to-morrow.

Capt. Lee (who was a gallant soldier of the "Lost Cause,") is at present Professor of Belles-Lettres in Kittrell's Female College. He has achieved an exalted reputation as a scholar and a writer. The American Editor of Leigh Hunts' works, his introductory essay to the Poems has been commended, by Tennyson, Donall G. Smith, Simms, and the best European and American journals, as one of the first pieces of criticism in the language; and his other contributions to the *repertoire* of our Literature have secured for him honorable membership in a number of Literary and Historical associations. His abilities as a Lecturer are said to be of the best order, as the following, which we clip from a contemporary, will show:

"The Lecture of Capt. S. Adams Lee on the subject of "God and the Ocean," before the Dunbar Female Institute, on Friday night, was really grand. It was a delightful treat to hear it. What was chiefly remarkable about the lecture was the entire absence of weak points. It opened magnificently and was sustained throughout to its eloquent peroration. One of the passages in the body of the lecture struck us, at the moment, as equal to any we had ever heard or read. A gentleman of fine literary taste promised to furnish us a notice of this lecture, which would have been worthy of its merits, but was prevented by press of business, and we have to regret our own inability to do justice to it.—Capt. Lee will deliver another lecture before the Dunbar on Friday night—subject, "Joan of Arc."

Independently of the literary treat which they may anticipate, our citizens have here another opportunity of aiding our noble ladies in prosecuting their work of love and patriotism. Let us eagerly avail ourselves of the opportunity, and show, *by our acts*, that the memory of our brave fallen friends and kindred is still fresh and fragrant with us.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—The Clayton property, known as the Livery Stable lot, on Wilmington street, east of Market Square, was sold yesterday (Tuesday) according to advertisement, and brought $12,000. It was divided into three lots, two of which were purchased by B P. Williamson, Esq., of Raleigh, for $4 000 each; the other by a Mr. Lee, of Johnston county, for the same price. The old buildings on the lot were knocked off to Mr. George W. Wynne for $255.

The above prices are considered good.

SERMON ON PEACE.—Robert Douglas, of the Society of Friends or Quakers, will preach this (Wednesday) evening, in the M. E. Church, on the subject of Peace. He is represented as an able man, and an entertaining speaker.

THE FAIR.—We are requested to say that should this day (Wednesday) prove inauspicious for the trotting at the Fair Grounds on account of the rain, the opening will be postponed until to-morrow.

At the late Fair Mr. John G. Arrington of Nash, to whom was awarded the premium for the best game chickens, left with us a pair to be sent by Express to Brick Pomeroy. Brick received the chickens and called the cock "Bob Lee."

The North Carolina games were exhibited in Pomeroy's office. Brick reports that "Bob Lee" crowed twice upon his entering the room and then walked up and stood by him with as much composure as General Butler would stand by a Case of Spoons.

Nash beats the world for game cocks, and Gid Arrington can beat the balance of Nash. Mr. Arrington read at the Fair an interesting paper on poultry and poultry raising. In Nash they read Pomeroy's paper, and no doubt the Governor thinks them disloyal for doing so.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE:—A negro named Charles Rea, says the Charlotte *Democrat*, aged about 18 years, was committed to jail in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 6th inst., for attempting to violate the person of a white girl, about 12 years old, daughter of Mr. J. C. Petty, near Charlotte. The father of the girl happened to hear the cry of his daughter after the negro had thrown her down—he actually saw his daughter before she could get up, and yet he did not kill the villian, but brought him before Squire Martin for commitment to jail.

Self Advertised.—PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you can see that the liquid is clear as the sands of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.

THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.—This is one of the very best companies in the country. It has the endorsement of Bishop Wilmer, Gens. Beauregard, Hood, Harry Hays and the leading men of New Orleans. General Beauregard says: "Its Officers and Directors have been selected from our most reliable and intelligent citizens."

Instead of sending $40,000 000 annually North, our citizens can find better companies at home.

Joseph Ellison, President, New Orleans Louisiana.

D. H. Hill, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I congratulate you on your return to the seat of government to resume your legislative duties. There is much important business which will claim your attention. You will doubtless proceed to the consideration and dispatch of business in a calm and dispassionate spirit, and with an eye to the good of the whole people of the State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to "give the General Assembly, from time to time, information of the affairs of the State," and to recommend such measures as I shall deem expedient. I propose to perform this duty in a plain and candid manner, with the assurance in advance that I am prepared at all times zealously to cooperate with you in all measures which you may deem most advisable and most salutary for the State and for our common country.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The most important subject which can engage your attention is the State debt and finances.

The amount of the State debt on the 1st October, 1869, is as follows: Ante war bonds, $8,878,200. Post war bonds, not special tax, $8,836,845, making $17,215,045. The post-war bonds are such as have been issued since the rebellion under funding acts, on such as were authorized by law before the rebellion. This debt is known as the "old debt."

Bonds issued to Rail Road Companies, the payment of the interest on which is provided for by special taxation, are as follows: To the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road, $300,000. To the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, $6,367,000. To the Eastern Division of said Road, $273,000. To the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, $1,500,000. To the North Western North Carolina Road, $1,050,000. To the Western (Goldfield) Road, $1,320 000. To the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road, $1,760,000, making $12,669,000. Total bonded debt, $29,815,045. To this may be added of bonds not issued $4,280 000, making a total of the bonded debt and of bonds to be issued, of $34,095,045.

The interest on the special tax bonds is being paid. I regret to state that the Treasurer has been unable to meet the interest on the old bonds. It will be necessary to fund the interest due on these bonds, and I refer the General Assembly to the order what time the interest shall be funded. The fact that the State made an effort to pay this interest and to fail, certainly proves a disposition to pay, and the funding, by compounding and increasing the debt, thus adding to the burdens of the people and throwing new bonds on the market to compete with others already sold, will greatly enhance the depreciation which exists to meet this interest.

We are able to pay the interest on the whole of this debt, and those who will come after us will be equally able to discharge the principal. The State of Pennsylvania, twenty five years ago, was as much embarassed with her debt as we are with ours, and her good name was in danger of being clouded by repudiation.—But she met her responsibilities boldly and in good faith, her best men united to sustain her credit; her people submitted cheerfully to the taxation necessary for this purpose; and the result was her faith was maintained, her great resources were developed, her population increased, her wealth doubled and quadrupled, and now she would not be embarrassed with a debt of one hundred millions. North Carolina has as many natural resources as Pensylvania. Our debt has been incurred to improve our condition—that is, in the first place, to commence and continue certain lines of railway, and secondly, to finish these lines, as provided for in the Constitution. The amount thus expended has already been of incalculable benefit to the State. What, if the Wilmington and Weldon Railway had not been constructed?—What, if no Railroad had gone to the sea from Goldsborough? What, if the Raleigh and Gaston Road had not opened the rich cotton and tobacco region from Wake, Franklin and Granville to Weldon, and thence to Petersburg and Norfolk? What, if the North Carolina Railroad had not stretched itself out as a great life-supplying artery from Goldsborough to Charlotte? Must we pause in our career? Is not this enterprising city of Wilmington to be placed in connection with Asheville, and thence with the Mississippi valley? Must our great Western Railroad halt at Swannanoa Gap, or at Asheville? No, gentlemen, all our great works must be completed. We must go on. We can not recede. We must pay the interest on our bonds, and thus keeping faith and at the same time putting our bonds at such a figure as they should command, the various Railroad Companies can dispose of those they have in hand, realize the money for them, and press their works to completion.

The present State debt should not, and, I believe, will not be increased. This is the dictate alike of justice and sound policy—justice to our creditors, and sound policy, because to increase the debt would be to oppress the people. But the debt has been honestly contracted; our bonds have been put on the market; they have been sold, and we have received the money for them and we are bound in every way in which a State can be bound to *pay the debt*. The debt is obligatory under both the old and the new Constitution, and it has been sanctioned, and its payment will be sustained as a sacred duty, by the Supreme Court of the State. Under the Constitution, and under the decision of the Court, which is the highest known to our Constitution and laws, the whole property of the State is held to meet this debt, both new and old. Let us, then, meet it like men and North Carolinians. Let us hear no whisper even of repudiation. Let every citizen of the State receive that nothing shall be done and nothing omitted which will cast a doubt on our purpose to pay this debt. Compared with many other States we are poor in developed resources and poor in means; but let this comparative poverty be honorable,—let us not add to it the crime of dishonesty, and by destroying our good name with our credit, cut ourselves off from all hope of improving our condition. There is great hope for us in the future; but this hope is based on our integrity as a people and on our purpose to meet all our obligations, no matter how heavy the burden may seem for the present. Repudiation would not stop with the State debt. It would extend itself to the national debt, to corporation debts, to individual debts and to private contracts. There would be no confidence between man and man. The credit system would be destroyed. The result of all this would be, not only a practical loss to the people of the State of more than the amount of their present debt, but a stigma of reproach and disgrace which would cling for ages to the character of the State.

I invite your special attention to the report of the State Treasurer, herewith transmitted. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the able and faithful manner in which this officer has discharged his duties; and I trust your honorable body will provide, and it is believed it will be able at the next annual meeting of the stockholders to declare a handsome dividend. I doubt the policy of leasing or selling this Road. At a meeting of the stockholders of this Road, held in Raleigh on the 11th instant, to consider propositions to lease it for a term of years, I felt it to be my duty to announce through the State proxy that I was opposed to leasing it to any parties whatsoever. I pursued this course in the absence of instructions from the General Assembly. While your honorable body would have no power to direct a lease against the wishes of the private stockholders, whose rights are secured by the charter, yet any opinion you might be pleased to express in the name of the people on the subject, whether for or against a lease, would have great weight with the Executive and the private stockholders.

THE MILITIA—LAW AND ORDER.

Attention is invited to the Report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted. This officer has performed his duties faithfully. I trust his suggestions will meet the approval of the General Assembly.

Under the present militia law the Executive is comparatively powerless to enforce the laws. These laws should be amended, so as to give the Executive the authority to embody promptly such a militia force as will enable him to repress violence in certain localities and maintain the peace.

Numerous complaints have been made to me of violence and mob law in certain Counties, by parties who ride at night armed and disguised, and assume the right to regulate neighborhoods by injuring, insulting and punishing inoffensive white and colored persons. There is no safety for any citizen outside the law. The civil law must be maintained. Men who put on disguises, and ride at night and break open houses, and molest, timidly or injure peaceable citizens, should be seized and punished. They are neither good citizens nor honest men. They are ready at any moment to act the part of outlaws and murderers; indeed, by thus disguising themselves as Ku Klux, ready to use weapons to execute their purposes, or to vent their feelings of resentment and vengeance on any portion of the people they proclaim themselves outlaws and enemies to society, and should be dealt with accordingly. Secret political organizations have existed, and will exist always. Whatever we may think of such organizations, or however we may regret the necessity for them, it is not to be expected that we can get rid of them. They are suspected very generally as long as they are secret, and do not divulge the rights of others. But when they so far reveal themselves as to muster organizations, and take arms, under a specious pretext, to regulate neighborhoods and to misrule and execute their own laws, they become dangerous to society, and all good citizens should unite to put them down. It is a matter so grave as this, involving as it does life and property, there should be no party feeling. I can not believe that any party in this State countenances or would uphold these midnight marauders, who go masked like cowards, the better to conceal themselves in their nefarious acts and to escape the detection and punishment they deserve. Least of all can I believe that any brave Confederate soldier, who retired from the army and submitted in good faith to the authority of the nation, would unite himself with such men, and thus bring disgrace on himself, his family and friends.

I trust the General Assembly will at once so amend the militia law as to authorize the Governor to call out for active service as many substantial white citizens as may be necessary in an emergency to enforce the law and to put down these midnight marauders. It would not be advisable to employ colored militia only in certain localities for this purpose. The outrages referred to are confined almost exclusively to Counties in which the white and colored populations are about equal in number, or in which the whites have a small majority. To call out the colored militia alone in these Counties would be unjust to the colored race, and would give a pretext for increased exasperation among certain whites against the colored people; but as the law now is, any one who may be ordered to perform service in the Detached Militia may pay two dollars for exemption therefrom and evade service, thus imposing the burden on volunteers or on such as can not pay that amount.

It is to be regretted that the army of the United States has been so reduced by the action of Congress that a larger number of federal troops can not be spared at all times for this State. The presence of a regiment of infantry, and four companies of cavalry, stationed at different points, would have a most salutary effect in repressing these outrages and maintaining the peace. It is not doubted, however, that, in an emergency, any number of federal troops that might be required would be promptly furnished. No "war of races," as it is called, will be permitted in this country. No organized resistance to established authority would for a moment be tolerated. The national government, strong to protect and jealous of the rights and liberties of those who are supremely attached to it, is ever all, and would not be slow in an emergency to vindicate its power, and to visit with condign punishment the insubordinate, the treacherous and the guilty.

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Attention is especially invited to that portion of the Report of the Secretary of State, herewith transmitted, in relation to these subjects.

Every proper and judicious effort should be made by the State to promote immigration. No region of the earth can offer a better climate, or more varied or valuable natural resources than can be found in North Carolina.

Our agriculture, though it has improved in some respects since the close of the rebellion, is still in a languishing condition. This is a subject of primary importance.—I am gratified to state that the late State Fair exhibited decided indications of improvement and advancement in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. I trust the General Assembly will liberally foster the State Agricultural Society, and the District and County Societies, as affording the best means to stimulate production of all kinds. With energy, industry, and well directed labor and economy, we have much to hope for in the future; and if we are true to ourselves, and improve as we should the natural advantages which Providence has bestowed upon us, the day is not distant when the State will be richer, more prosperous and more enlightened than at any former period.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

This survey, by the able State Geologist, Prof. W. C. Kerr, is still progressing in a satisfactory manner. The best interests of the State require that Prof. Kerr should be encouraged and sustained in this indispensable and valuable work.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Commissioners appointed for this purpose have chosen a site near the City of Raleigh, which is believed to be every way fit and advantageous, and they are progressing the work with commendable skill, dispatch and economy. It is believed the most suitable and necessary buildings for the officers and convicts will be ready by the first day of January next, at which time the Counties will commence hiring their State prison convicts to the Penitentiary. The report of the Commissioners will show in detail what they have done, and what will be required during the ensuing year to carry on the work.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The report of the Superintendent, Dr. Eugene Grissom, will show the condition of this institution. Many important improvements in the machinery, buildings and grounds have been made during the past year. But the institution is crowded with the unfortunate, and there is an urgent claim on the humanity and beneficence of the State for considerable additions to the present buildings, or for another Asylum, to provide for a large number of insane who are now uncared for. Some such provision should be made, but it is for the General Assembly to decide whether additions should be made to the present buildings in Raleigh, or whether another Asylum should be erected elsewhere. I recommend that a liberal appropriation be made for the support of the Asylum for the ensuing year, and also for furnishing that building in a proper manner. I can not too highly commend the Superintendent for the ability and fidelity which he has exhibited in the performance of his duties.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.

It will be seen from the report of the Superintendent, W. J. Palmer, Esq., that this institution is in a prosperous condition.—For the session ending June 30, 1869, there were 154 pupils in attendance, 126 white and 28 colored, being an increase of 50 over the previous session. Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent. His suggestions as to improvements for the better accommodation of these children are entitled to consideration. He has been zealous and indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and should be promptly and liberally sustained in his efforts to educate and improve the condition of those committed to his charge.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Board of Public Charities, consisting of Drs. E. Grissom, William Barrow and R. W. Blackwell, Messrs. G. W. Welker and G. W. Gahagan, has organized by the appointment of Mr. G. W. Welker, President, and W. J. Palmer, Secretary.—They are making diligent inquiries into the condition of the prisons and poor houses of the State, and the number of insane, and other afflicted, and at a proper time will present a report to your honorable body.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

I transmit herewith the reports of the Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Attorney General. These documents contain valuable information and suggestions, to which I invite your attention. These officers, with others referred to elsewhere, have been assiduous and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The most cordial relations continue to subsist between the government of the United States and the government of North Carolina.

The administration of President Grant is receiving the approval of a large majority of the American people. The honesty and economy by which it is characterized, and its success in maintaining the plighted faith of the nation on its bonds, while it is constantly reducing the national debt, entitle it to the special commendation and support of all good citizens.

I regret to state that the fifteenth amendment, under which every man would be entitled to vote in every State, is not yet a part of the Constitution of the United States. This measure of justice will yet prevail. The colored man in Ohio or Illinois should have the same right to vote that the colored man has in North Carolina; and justice will not be done, and the Union will not have been reconstructed on an enduring basis, until this right is secured by the Federal Constitution itself, so as to place it beyond any changes that may occur either in popular opinion or in the administrations of the different State governments.

By the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States certain persons in the recently insurgent States are debarred the privilege of holding office at the hands of their fellow-citizens; but the Congress may, at pleasure, remove such disability. There are many citizens of States which did not engage in rebellion, who are technically exempt from this disability, but who were not more loyal to the government, and are not now more loyal than many citizens of this State who are only technically excluded from holding office.—I am not able to perceive that a citizen of a State that did not engage in rebellion who sympathized with the pretended Confederacy, and did all he could to discourage volunteering and to paralyze the national arms, is more loyal or more deserving of consideration than the Southern Unionist who occupied some small office, not with a view to aid the rebellion, but merely to escape conscription. There are several thousands of persons in this State of the latter class, who were at one time supremely attached to the national government, and who endeavored in every conceivable way to avoid fighting against the government of the United States, but who are now soured and distressed, because, by the fourteenth amendment the very means they adopted to avoid doing violence to their judgments and consciences have been used to exclude them from office. Every citizen of this class, and every loyal citizen, is entitled to be at once relieved by Congress. There are several thousands of others in the State, who are either indifferent to the government or opposed to the acts of Congress by which the State was reconstructed. These persons have been sorely punished for their acts of rebellion. Even if disposed to thwart the action of the federal or State governments, they are powerless to do so. They are chafed by the reflection that their former slaves can hold office, while they are excluded, and this reflection is magnified in their minds into the belief that the national government is disposed to pursue and punish them, simply because they had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States before they engaged in rebellion, while the obligation to support that instrument was equally binding upon all, and thousands upon thousands who never took that oath, but who were as deeply and as bitterly immersed in the rebellion as they were, are not banned or excluded. The nation can afford to be magnanimous. After nine years of rebellion, and strife, and civil discord, and social disruption and bitterness, a very large majority of the people of North Carolina long for peace, and harmony, and good will, and security for life and property. But this matter is in the hands of Congress. The States have no control over it. Let the nation show its power every where to maintain the laws, to punish those who may resist its authority, and to sustain the reconstructed States in securing to their citizens as thorough freedom, and as profound peace and quiet as exist in other states; but let it at the same time exhibit that magnanimity and mercy towards all, which, after nine years of conflict, and strife and ill will, would so admirably grace the freest, the proudest and the greatest people on the face of the earth.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I trust your deliberations will result in good to the whole people of the State. Let our trust be in God, who governs absolutely in the affairs of nations, that He will overrule all our councils for good, and that He will shower his choicest blessings on our beloved State.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CONSIGNMENT OF TWO HUNDRED Fat Partridges, receive to-day.
nov 17-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

Teacher Wanted.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL. Address
J. L. BANKS,
nov 17-3t* Louisburg, N. C.

WANTED TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE IN this City, suitable for a small family.
Also,
WANTED a situation as Book Keeper.
Apply to
H. W. MILLER.
Raleigh Nov 17 tf

TUCKER HALL.

"THE TROUPE OF THE UNIVERSE."
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NOV. 18 AND 19.
The Old Established Troupe of twenty years standing,
NEWCOMB'S MINSTRELS,
THE CZARS OF MINSTRELSY.
A combination embodying much that is truly great, artistic, and incomparably excellent in the world of Minstrel Art, Talent, Genius, chosen from the very front ranks of the profession, with that nicety of artistic perception and superior judgment of what is decidedly acceptable to the amusement seeking public, which only years of professional experience can give. Such experience has been that of the VETERAN COMEDIAN AND MANAGER and most successful caterer to the fastidious taste of a refined, intellectual, appreciative public, for twenty years.
THIS MATCHLESS ORGANIZATION will appear nightly in their new and
SENSATIONAL PROGRAMME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 precisely.
nov 17-2t

Edgecombe Land For Sale.

I DESIRE TO SELL A PORTION OF MY Land in Edgecombe county, situated on the Northside of Tar River, half way between Rocky Mount and Tarboro and within six miles of a shipping point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
The tract containing Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) acres. On it there is a comfortable Dwelling House, with eight rooms, all the necessary out houses. New barns, horse stables, Gin house &c., all in good repair.
This is considered one of the best Cotton Farms in the county, and the crop now on it, of such unfavorable seasons is ample proof of its advantages, as to fertility &c.
I propose to sell ONE HALF, say thirteen hundred (1300) acres which may be sub-divided into three or more farms, to suit parties wishing to purchase.
Capt. R. B. Gunn my Agent will take pleasure in showing the place and giving all information desired. If not disposed of sooner, I will on Monday the 20th of December, next offer it to the highest bidder, on the premises, in tracts of three, four and six hundred acres. I will also sell mules, horses, stock of all kinds, Corn, peas fodder and farming implements.
Terms very liberal, made known on day of sale.
HENRY MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Nov 17 td
Standard, Tarboro' Southerner, Wilmington Journal copy till day and send bill to this office.

DRY GOODS.

1869

FALL & WINTER GOODS

S. KLINE & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR Friends, customers and public, that they have just received a very large and choice stock of

Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS,
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
GENTLEMEN & LADIES
FURNISHING GOODS.

In fact, everything kept in a first class
DRY GOODS & CLOTHING HOUSE.
which they offer at remarkably low prices, and will not be undersold.
They respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their goods, and assure themselves of the above facts.
They also direct special attention to their
CHINA STORE,
which is the only establishment of the kind in the State, and is a grand success.
They have made large additions to their already extensive assortment of China, Glass Crockery and stone Ware, Parian Marble Ware, Fancy and Toilet Goods, the most part of their own importation. They offer this really first class ware at excessingly moderate prices.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, with an assurance of their best efforts to give entire satisfaction in every branch of their extensive business.
nov 16-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMS, HAMS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS JUST RECEIVED BY
MARCOM & ALFORD.
nov 16-tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!

100 BARRELS OF FLOUR OF VARIOUS grades in store, and to arrive.
nov 16-tf MARCOM & ALFORD.

$5 Reward.

LOST on Wednesday evening, a silver mounted Pistol. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving at the
nov 11-dtf SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Mrs. Fentress's Boarding House,

TWO DOORS FROM TUCKER HALL
Fayetteville Street Raleigh,

MRS. M. J. FENTRESS RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her old friends and members of the General Assembly and to persons visiting the city, as she is prepared to furnish good rooms and fare equal to any other first class Boarding House. Accommodation by the
DAY, WEEK OR MONTH,
on moderate terms. Liberal deductions made to permanent Boarders.
Every effort will be made to render guests comfortable
nov 13-1m

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS [illegible] A perfectly safe Illuminating Oil—Liberty Dollars to Match, No Chance to Win or Lose &c. [illegible] Tested by U. S. Government Chemists—Indorsed by U. S. Faculty and Insurance Companies—Recommended by Boards of Health, Fire Chiefs, Architects, Physicians, Chemists, Professors, Manufacturers, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Companies, Hotels, Public Institutions, Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, Dealers, Consumers, and Everybody. [illegible] Gallon Cans. [illegible] Sold Everywhere. [illegible] Manufactured only by PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL WORKS, [illegible] Brooklyn, N. Y. [illegible] Send for Circular. [illegible] Beware of Imitations. [illegible] Buy only the Genuine, and Refuse all Others. [illegible] Sold by Dealers Everywhere. [illegible] Send for circulars, with testimonials, &c. [illegible] PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, 66 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
sept 7-dcolim

MONEY MARKET.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY
WILSON & STOREY, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	
" Cape Fear	45c
" Charlotte	37
" Wadesboro	45
" Wilmington	30
" Roxboro	37
" Thomasville	60
" Graham	25
" Lexington	24
" Commerce	4
" Clarendon	17
" Kenansville	4
" Washington	17
" Yanceyville	2
Merchants Bank of Newbern	2
Farmers Bank of Greensboro	60
Miners and Planters Bank	27
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	37
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	5
Virginia Bank Notes average about	40
South Carolina "	35
Georgia "	25
N. C. Railroad Stock	20
N. C. R. R. Dividend Scrip	80

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.
Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.
Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.
Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
Sept. 10-3m

DRY GOODS.

JUST IN TIME!

ANOTHER NEW LOT OF POPLINS, Alpacas, Stripes and solid Dress Goods, at
PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM'S.

OPERA FLANNELS, White and Red Flannels, cheap.
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PRINTS! PRINTS! PRINTS!
Bleached and Brown Cottons.
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CASSIMERES, SATINETS Twilled and Plain Cloths for Men and Boys' wear.
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KID, CLOTH, Berlin and all kinds of Gloves.
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EMBROIDERIES, LACES, Collars and Cuffs.
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HOOP SKIRTS, Corsetts, Hernbo Vesti and Balmoral Skirts.
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SHAWLS, CLOAKS and FURS.
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JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER LOT OF Breakfast Shawls and Worsted Hoods.
PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM.
Oct 27-tf

JAPANESE SWITCHES ALL COLORS AND Shades,
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Oct 27-tf

SILK HATS, Plush Hats Soft Hats and Wool Hats, for Men, Boys and Children.
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HEAVY DOUBLE SOLED BOOTS.
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CLOAKS AND WRAPPINS AT ALL PRICES.
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NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES, JEANS and Flannels.
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Pronounced by Watch Makers, Railroad and Express men, East and West, to be the most correct Time Keepers made.
Any[illegible] parties who are willing to send Watches "C.O.D." PURPORTING to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose. There are imitations in market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable.
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Nov. 5, d6w.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

MALAGA GRAPES,

A FINE LOT OF THESE DELECIOUS GRAPES, THE FIRST BROUGHT TO RALEIGH, THIS SEASON,

Received to day at
A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.
nov 16-tf

ORANGES,

APPLES,

NEW FIGS,

NUTS,

RAISINS,

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CHESTNUTS,

AT
A. D. ROYSTER BRO'S.
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PLAIN AND FANCY,

HOME AND FOREIGN IN EVERY SHAPE AND STYLE ALWAYS ON HAND
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Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Barging, Rope, Iron, Tins, etc.

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