THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

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WHO ARE THE KU KLUX?

It is perfectly manifest that Holden, Pearson, Dick, Settle and others are anxious to fix a stain upon every man who connected himself with the "Constitutional [illegible] and to attach to him all the reproach which they have attempted to heap upon the so-called Ku Klux.

Why this? What stain attaches to any of the secret organizations of Democrats and Conservatives, more than to the Loyal Leagues and Heroes of America, among the Republicans and Radicals? Were they not equally secret and political, yet at the time, lawful? Did not Holden feel proud of his being king of the Loyal Leagues?—Did not the existence and conduct of the Leagues under his control, provoke the formation of the Democratic secret organizations? Did not the Ku Kluxism of the Leagues and Heroes of America first provoke and make its retaliation the Ku Klux.

[illegible] the only clear case yet proven in North Carolina, in which a colored citizen was beaten or injured for voting as he pleased. Every one will recollect the case in Wilson County in which a colored man who voted the Conservative ticket in 1868, was ordered by the Loyal League there to be taken out and whipped for it. The committee was appointed to whip him, and they actually gave him 300 lashes as was proven before Judge Thomas in Wilson Superior Court. The whole case was investigated and the parties were convicted and sentenced by Judge Thomas to six or 12 months imprisonment, but Holden, being then king of the Loyal Leagues, pardoned them in a short time and set them free. That was one of the first cases in the State of Radical Ku Kluxism—the first case of any kind of Ku Kluxism done from political motives, and that act and others gave rise to Democratic Ku Kluxism in retaliation. The [illegible] robberies, house breakings and rapes committed in every instance by negroes and mean whites, by members of the Leagues and which were not punished according to law by our Radical Judges, Radical Solicitors and Radical Governor, gave rise to the retaliations of the Democrats.

So far as we can learn the truth in this matter, Ku Kluxism had nothing to do with the formation of the "Constitutional Union Guards," or the "White Brotherhood," or any other secret political organization with which Conservatives or Democrats have been connected. In their origin they were purely political and perfectly legitimate in their objects, and were designed purely to counteract the influence of the "Union Leagues," "Heroes of America," "Wide Awakes," &c., by combining in close compact and agreement every Anti-Radical who would join them. It was so no doubt in the origin of the Loyal Leagues. No lawlessness perhaps was intended—no assumptions of power to punish for any offence at first entered the heads of their originators, but when they came to be controlled by bad men, evil results have followed.

The Democratic secret organizations were formed just before the Presidential election. They had been formed only in a few Counties when the Presidential election came on, and their overwhelming defeat led to their general abandonment. A few of the original members perhaps of the "White Brotherhood" probably continued to meet in Alamance and in one or more Counties after this, and when those barn-burnings, robberies, rapes, &c., became so common, some of the members of the old Democratic organizations began to revive their signs and thus commenced, we judge, the wicked acts of the Democratic Ku Klux, in retaliation of the wicked acts of the Radical Ku Klux. This is our opinion of the origin of the whole difficulty. There has been no regular Ku Klux organization, except as it has been impressed in particular neighborhoods, to retaliate upon others, &c. The attempt to prove what Holden set out to prove before Judge Pearson, was a ridiculous failure and farce!

SCHOOL BOOKS.

In a private letter to a friend, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens says that he is slowly regaining his health, and is now busily engaged in writing a school history of the United States.

We are glad to see the above. The Southern people greatly need good school books for their children. The whole series of School books prepared at the North are more or less offensive to Southern readers, and this is especially the case in all the school histories of the United States now extant. We want no school books which serve to perpetuate discord and ill-feeling between the North and South. So far from it, we desire that every thing which in the slightest degree tends to produce this, shall be obliterated; and this is the reason why we object to Northern school books for Southern children. No Southerner can read them without feeling incensed at the suppression of truths, or the presentation of falsehoods, or the partial details which are given profusely in them, and which can only tend to irritate and disturb Southern people. Our practical teachers and good writers cannot therefore do a better service than to get up school books for our own people, but which shall not be offensive to Northern people, to take the place of the school books now in vogue. Let us have them as soon as possible. Under carpet-bag influences, the books selected for the public schools of the South, are seriously liable to the objection stated above.

SEEKING INFORMATION.

We were called on yesterday by two very respectable looking colored men from South Carolina, Hosea Wynn, a Democrat, and Casey Davids, a Republican. They came to this State to learn, from personal observation and inquiry, the condition and prospects of the colored people here, since the election. The reason of the visit, as stated by them, is, that in South Carolina, Radical leaders and stump speakers have spread the report, that in North Carolina, since the election, the colored people have been greatly restrained of their privileges, that they are not allowed to go from place to place without written passes, and that the party, to deprive them of the [illegible] ble, of their rights before the law. These statements being so boldly and constantly made by the Radical leaders in South Carolina, the colored people very wisely and prudently determined to send out these agents to ascertain if these things were so. We have advised them to converse freely and fully with all parties and classes, and to remain in the State a sufficient length of time to gain full information on the points in question.

These colored men come well endorsed by leading gentlemen in South Carolina and we bespeak for them here, every facility that can be afforded for the accomplishment of their mission.

[illegible] offered by the State Agricultural Society for the Fair this Fall, can be had on application to J. J. Litchford, Corresponding Secretary, Raleigh, N. C. Let every one who has anything good in the animal, vegetable or mineral line, specimens of the fine arts, curiosities natural or artificial, or anything else good and pretty, send and get a Premium list and inform himself or herself of the necessary steps to be taken to put any of these things in competition for a prize. If you have nothing else to show, put on your good clothes and come and exhibit yourself, enjoy the festive occasion and return home wiser and better men and women.

THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.—We have heard, (for we have not had the chance to go and see, and besides it is too far to walk,) that Messrs. Wynne and Hayes and Sheriff Lee, have, at their own expense put the Fair Grounds track in first rate trotting order; that they have leveled the inequalities, filled the washes made by the rains since the last Fair, and sanded it [illegible] nicely. It is further said that there is some very good trotting indulged in there by some of the amateur Boncers of the city, on almost any pleasant afternoon.

Tuesday morning last, one Willis Bunn, col., member elect to the House of Representatives from Edgecombe county, marched into Battleboro' at the head of half a dozen armed negroes and reported to K. C. Pope, Justice of the Peace, telling his Worship, that somebody had told him that there would be a great *"fluteration"* after the election and he wanted, after the fashion of our "beloved," to "nip the treason in the bud." The Justice assured Bunn that there were no grounds for apprehension and advised him to dismiss his men quietly, which was accordingly done.

Ben Goodman, the Radical Postmaster at Williamston, was detected appropriating to personal uses funds passing through his office belonging to other parties. Finding that detection was about to overtake him he borrowed all the money he could, some forty dollars, and endeavored to put out for "parts unknown;" but fortunately was overhauled at Rocky Mount and carried back to Williamston. Goodman was elected Register of Deeds for Martin county, but was unable to give the required bond.

The Stockholders of the Edenton and Norfolk R. R. Co., will meet in Edenton on the 15th inst. It is stated that $90,000 have been subscribed to this enterprise in two counties of that section.

A Bank has been organized at Tarboro' under the name and style of the "Bank of Tarboro'." The following gentlemen were chosen Commissioners: Jno. T. Pickrell, Geo. Howard, W. H. Johnson, W. G. Lewis and R. Whitehurst, and announce that books of subscription to the capital stock are opened.

We learn from the Tarboro' *Southerner* that work upon the Wilmington and Tarboro' Railroad is progressing finely.

It is expected that Associate Justices Dick and Settle, of the Supreme Court, will hear at Chambers, in Greensboro', the arguments in the matter of the Bench warrants issued for Kirk, Burgen and others, on Monday next.

A Democratic Drink—*buttermilk.—Standard.*

Republican Drink—*Champagne, Rhine Wine, &c.*, for which the tax-payers of the State are allowed to foot the bill. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

Samuel A. Harris, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of Charlotte died at his residence on the night of the 7th inst.

The Conservatives of old Edgecombe expect to have a grand time at Rocky Mount on the 29th inst. Great preparations are being made.

Hon. Jno. Kerr addressed a large crowd at the Court House in Greensboro' on Tuesday night last.

For the Sentinel.

GEORGE W. KIRK, VENTILATED.

EDITOR SENTINEL: As illustrative of the history of the times, permit me to give your readers an unvarnished statement of what I know of the life and character of the commander of one of the regiments of Gov. Holden's State Troops—Col. George W. Kirk.

The facts now made known were purposely withheld till after the election, lest their publication might unduly excite the public mind and thereby defeat the patriotic efforts of yourself, Mr. Bryan, and the hundreds of good men who co operated with you, to preserve the peace and good order of the State. But now that the election is over, and peace secured, I think it eminently proper that the people of North Carolina should know the character of the man, whom Gov. Holden selected to carry out his [illegible] ical purpose of pulling down the [illegible] liberty in our once good Old [illegible]ation, therefore, to begin this statement with the

EARLY LIFE OF GEO. W. KIRK.

As to his birth place, reports differ. North Carolinians insist that he first saw the light in East Tennessee; while Tennesseans say he was certainly born in North Carolina. Suffice it to say of this, however, that he was unfortunately born *somewhere*, and that, from his childhood, he gave promise of the *infamy* with which he has since covered himself. Destitute of early culture and training, he advanced [illegible] riving at that period, he began to look about for the first time, for some employment by which to make a living. He chose for his avocation the honest and honorable trade of a shoemaker. In that business it is said, he succeeded very well until he was suspected of fraudulently appropriating the leather of his employers. To such an extent did he carry the "little fault" referred to, that I am credibly informed, he was actually discharged from the employ of a Mr. Broyles of Green County, Tennessee. I reluctantly refer to this part of Kirk's life, but I deem it necessary, in order that the deep malignity of his appointment by Holden, may be clearly seen. I will however, have unsaid a great deal that might be said—and come to the beginning of the war,—when the unnatural and inhuman traits of his character [illegible] himself with either side of the belligerents. On account of his known sympathies for the [illegible] fanceless women and children of the mountainous districts of his State—Tennessee—he was forced to seek shelter in the Laurel Mountains of Madison County in North Carolina. Finding there quite a number of desperate men like himself, he organized a marauding band, and with it began to make himself the "soldier and patriot" that the *Standard* says he is, by making

A RAID ON MARSHALL,

the county seat of Madison. This raid is known in this part of the country as "Kirk's Salt Raid," the chief damage done having been the carrying off a large quantity of salt deposited there for the use of the wives and children of Confederate and Federal soldiers. Many trunks and drawers however, were broken open and robbed of their contents. Suffice it to add of this raid, that Kirk was immediately present taking an active part in all that was done.

Returning to their mountain dens, Kirk and his band made frequent raids on the settlements in Tennessee and North Carolina contiguous to the Laurel country.—That part of Tennessee known as Indian Creek in Washington County, suffered perhaps more than any other section. All the able bodied men there had gone to the army, and the country was consequently defenceless. Kirk and his marauders therefore, had things their own way, and that "way"—in shame be it said—was one of *crime* that has no parallel in the history of civilization.

Women and children were robbed of not only their last bushel of meal and pound of meat, but of their beds and wearing clothes! The feathers were, in many cases, poured out from the bed ticks on the floor, and the "ticks" filled with the clothing of the women and children and carried away. Helpless mothers and aged men were robbed of their shoes in many instances and left bare-foot! Well do I remember how the helpless bit their lips on learning that Kirk had pulled the shoes from the feet of old Uncle John Brown of Indian Creek, a man of 80 years of age. Nor have I forgotten, that Kirk, in person, met George Brown in the road and with threats of instant death, compelled him to pull the shoes from his feet and give them to him, who placed them on his own unhallowed feet. But I will not trouble the reader with further details, though I might give *hundreds* of other instances like those just recited. It is proper, however, to add that if any one doubts the correctness of what I have said in this connection, I can produce the affidavits of twenty-five credible ladies and gentlemen, showing that I have not told the *half* of what is chargeable to Kirk and his marauders.

Having shown that Kirk, before he belonged to any army, carried on the business of robbing and plundering women and children, I will now proceed to show that he at one time

MURDERED SEVEN MEN.

This is a grave charge, I know, but it is nevertheless true. I knew all the men, their names were Presley Blackinship, Lafayette Blakinship, Daniel Justice, Jackson Southerner, John Franks, Reuben Woodward, and Marion Ramsey. The facts are these: The outrages perpetrated on the citizens of Indian Creek, by Kirk and his band, were so great that the former determined to remove to North Carolina. Fearing they would be murdered in the attempt to do so, they appealed to Col. Palmer, then commanding the Western Division of North Carolina, for aid. That officer accordingly sent a detachment of his troops under Lieut. Darpck, to Indian Creek. A small squad of these soldiers, encamped near Mr. Presley Blankinship's, were surprised by Kirk and his band. Being overwhelmed by superior numbers, they indicated a willingness to surrender. But the squad was fired into nevertheless, John Franks and Jackson Southerner, being killed outright, and Reuben Woodward so badly wounded that he could not get away. The two Blankinships and Marion Ramsey attempted to make their escape but were overtaken and murdered notwithstanding their earnest cries for mercy. The two former were citizens and had never been guilty of any offence, except in *sympathies* with the Confederate cause.

They next went to a field near by, where they found Daniel Justice chopping firewood. They demanded his name, and on being told that it was Justice they ordered him to go down the hill to where they were. Justice expressed fears, but was assured by them that he should not be hurt. He then started towards them but had not proceeded far when they halted him and deliberately filled his breast with bullets!—Having now killed all but one of the squad, they returned to where poor Woodward lay on the ground, bleeding and almost exhausted from his wound. Having told him they had come to kill him, he entreated them in the most earnest and piteous manner not to do so. Jackson also, who was a prisoner, begged to spare the life of his son. But cocked pistols presented at the father ordered him not to open his mouth, and then deliberately placing the side of a gun against the head of his dying son, fired, literally blowing off the top of his head! Thus seven men were cruelly butchered by order of George W. Kirk now a Colonel of Holden's State Tro What excuse Kirk pretended to have the murders, I do not know; he certainly no sufficient to give *plausible* reas Of course, he cannot deny that he killed the men. I can prove that he not only ord the men just as I have stated, but ually stripped them almost naked, and left them in exposed places, unburie I defy Holden or Kirk to put me to rest. If they do, I will show that they n everything from the body of Marion Ray but his shirt; that they shook Presley Blankenship's coat, saturated with blood, to his wife and told her they had taken it from her dead husband, and that they [illegible] ered the house of Mrs. H. and actually [illegible]k therefrom the last article of wearing gare! I will also prove that Kirk notified Mrs. B. that it would not be safe to say one but [illegible] to undertake to bury the dead! Let Holden put me to the te[illegible], and I will show that these facts are [illegible]ngly true, but that he knew full well they were true when he appointed Kirk Colonel of his State troops! By the way, did not the *Standard* publish these facts during the war, when they were first known? I ask Joe Holden.

But the [illegible] changed. Passing from human bones yet bleaching on the ground. For a long time their presence where they are was inexplicable. No one could fathom the mystery. But "murder will out;" and I can now tell you how those bones were placed there. They are the bones of some eight or ten boys whom Kirk captured at "Camp Vance." After getting them into Tennessee it is said Kirk allowed a few to escape. Having stopped on their return to North Carolina to get dinner, these unfortunate boys were overtaken by a detachment of Kirk's men and deliberately marched out from the house and shot! Messrs. Benjamin Ioman and Wm. Swett Ray, of Madison county were present, begging for the boys,—at least they have so stated, and I doubt not, will repeat the statement, if [illegible] him, that, for some inscrutable reason, the [illegible] being the [illegible] the sacred existence of every man who participated in it—*save one!* May that *one* live to be lashed with a guilty conscience for a hundred years to come! May that one never cease to hear the words of Lieut. Hal Smith and Lieut. Morgan, "I surrender, I surrender," uttered just before *he* shot them! Col. Kirk, I ask you whether you did not, with your own hands, shoot Lieut. Smith on Reems Creek, after he distinctly and repeatedly told you he would surrender, and whether you did not shoot Lieut. Morgan near Asheville, when he was on his knees with a flag of truce in his hands, begging for mercy! Did you not reply to Morgan, "d—n you, it is too late!" Deny it if you will and I will prove it.

But, Mr. Editor, this article is already too long. As much as I regretted to refer to the bloody scenes through which we passed during the late war, I have felt bound to lay the foregoing facts before the public. Without a knowledge of them it is impossible for the people of the State to form a just estimate of the malignity of Gov. Holden's military movement.

CICERO.

WAR ITEMS.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.

One of the most curious features of the present contest between Germany and France is the fact that the Crown Prince of Saxony is at the head of one of the great armies of the former, and that his commander-in chief is King William of Prussia. Up to the year 1866 the son of old King John, of Saxony, was a bitter opponent of the Prussian Government, a strenuous adherent of Buest's policy, and during the memorable campaign of that year he did all he could, at the head of the Saxon corps, to arrest the progress of the Prussian forces into Bohemia. But after the war was over the Crown Prince suddenly changed his mind. He had surely expected that Prussia, after defeating Saxony so thoroughly, would at least annex to its monarchy that part of the dominions of King John which embraces the city of Leipsig. When he heard that the Kingdom of Saxony was to remain such as it had been previous to the war, the Crown Prince was deeply moved, and became warmly attached to the Royal House of Prussia. This attachment grew into warm friendship for the Crown Prince Frederick William, when, in the month of December, 1866, King John and his son the two vanquished foes—were, at the pressing invitation of the royal family of Prussia, received by their generous visitors in the most flattering and cordial manner.

Since that time the Crown Prince of Saxony has been the firm friend of Prussia in his father's kingdom.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Royal family of England is sufficiently represented by its connections in the present war. There are several blood relations of the Queen in the field—on the German side, of course. The Crown Prince is the husband of the Princess Royal of England. Prince Louis, of Hesse, who commands a division, married the Princess Alice, and has received £8,000 a year ever since by way of compensation. The Crown Prince gets £8 000 a year with his wife.

A characteristic gift has been made to the Thirteenth chasseurs regiment of Saxony by the firm of Geissler Brothers, of Meissen, consisting of an order upon the house of Eugene Cliquot, of Rheims, (of champagne fame,) for six bottles of champagne for each officer and one for every private soldier, payable when the Prussian army enters Rheims.

The Postmaster-General at Berlin has issued orders that all letters of French prisoners shall be forwarded free of postage if endorsed by the military employes as such.

The war trophies, consisting of mitrailleuse, cannon, flags and banners, taken on the battle-field, are exhibited in the courthouse, Berlin. Prizes are given by the Government for all such trophies obtained. For every cannon, $240 gold; for every flag, $160 gold.

A Mr. Grumberg, of Berlin, has prepared a new kind of food for the use of soldiers in the field. It consists of pea-meal mixed with fat and meat, and made up into sausages, so as to be easily carried. When cooked it forms a highly nutritious food of meat and vegetables combined.

M. E. Ollivier, giving an account of his leave taking with the Empress, said that she shook him warmly by the hand. "And what impression did that produce?" said his friend. "It meant this, I think," said Ollivier, "upon my honor, I am not at all sorry to get rid of you."

W. H. Moore, colored, is spoken of as successor to the late A. H. Galloway as Senator from New Hanover County.

Newbern is tremendously excited over a raffle which is shortly to take place for a 2.27 mare.

BUCHU-

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

Diosma Crena'a—Buchu Leaves.

Properties.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and smalogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Extract Buchu

is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

has cured every case of Diabetes to which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

a Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

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For the Central and Northern Counties in

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The NATIONAL, under the management of his father, P. F. Pescud, Sr., secured very many warm friends who obtained policies for large amounts, and the fact that it has issued upwards of

10,000 POLICIES,

and nearly doubled its immense Capital of $1,000,000

in about two years, speaks more for its wonderful popularity than any language at my command. The rates being based on the Stock Plan, and when contrasted with Mutual Cash rates, are so much lower, that is certain and handsome dividend is secured from the date of the Policy.

I will be gratified to take applications from my friends and all wanting Policies, and shall want many active and reliable Agents, in the fields assigned me.

P. F. PESCUD, Jr. Agent.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, MEDICAL EXAMINER AND REFEREE.

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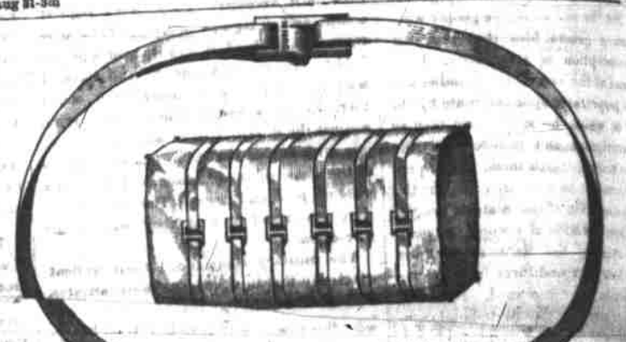

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THE BEST, MOST POPULAR AND SIMPLEST TIE YET OFFERED TO THE PLANTER.

BEING MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THIS ADMIRABLE TIE, IN Virginia and North Carolina, we beg to inform the trade and planters that we have a large stock on hand, and are daily expecting a second cargo, out of which we can fill orders at LOWEST MARKET RATES. We have assurance from those who used them last season, than they are superior to any they have ever used before. Planters will consult their best interest by using them.

Planters can be supplied by the following parties:

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T. H. Griffin, Esq., Rocky Mount	Lynn Adams, Esq. "
Messrs. M. Rountree & Co., Wilson.	L. H. Adams, Esq "
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SEND YOUR ORDERS IN TIME.

FOR THE IMPROVED

"UTLEY COTTON PRESS."

THE "UTLEY PRESS" So well known, and which gave entire satisfaction last season, can be obtained of me at Raleigh, or my Agents, Messrs. Mitchell, Allsopp Co., Newbern, with improvements.

Price $175.00.

This invention of power, whereby all friction is overcome, its simplicity, economy and durability astonishes all who see it; and the more so, that a power so simple should have remained so long unappropriated. The strain is wholly borne by the Bed Plate, Follower Block, and two 1¼ inch square iron bars, which is capable of sustaining a strain of 120,000 lbs. Thus giving much more strength than is required. WITH THIS PRESS TWO MEN CAN PACK A BALE OF COTTON WITH EASE IN EIGHT MINUTES WEIGHING FROM 400 TO 550 lbs.

One man can do the work, only requiring longer time.

It occupies a very small space, and can be so placed as to receive the lint direct from the Gin or Lint Room, as may be desired. Thus doing away with baskets, and frequent handling of the lint.

It is light in weight, can be taken down or put up in 30 minutes and transported on two Horse Wagon.

I believe it unequalled by any Press for power, convenience and durability.

Press complete—Depth Cotton Box 8 feet. Size Bale 4½ feet x26x28x50in; wt. Bale 400 to 550 lbs.

THOS. H. BRIGGS.

READ CERTIFICATES BELOW.

PITTSBORO', N. C., May 6th, 1870.

T. H. BRIGGS, Esq.: Dear Sir:—I used the "Utley Cotton Press," I purchased from you last season, and consider it to be the best Press I ever saw. Having packed bales to weigh from two hundred and ninety (290) to six hundred and twelve pounds (612.) I consider it the best and most durable Press I ever saw used, and can cheerfully recommend its use to the farmers of North Carolina.

Yours truly, C. W. RIDGE

FRANKLINTON, N. C., April 16th, 1870.

MR. THOMAS H. BRIGGS: Dear Sir:—Yours of 13th instant inquiring as to the merits of the "Utley Cotton Press" is to hand, and in reply I would say that I have tried other Presses and consider the *pass upon which the Utley Press works* cheaper, simpler and more durable than any I have met with.

Yours very respectfully, JAS. H. WILLIS.

RIVER LAWN, CUMBERLAND Co., N. C., April 22nd, 1870.

THOS. H. BRIGGS, Esq.: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 13th asking how I was pleased with the Utley Press I used last season, I would say *that it gave entire satisfaction.*

Respectfully yours, CHAS. H. BLOCKER

HILLSBORO', N. C., April 23rd, 1870.

THOS. H BRIGGS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.: Sir—I have used "Utley's Cotton Press" for being for some months. It works well and gives entire satisfaction. I regard it as the best Hay Press I have seen.

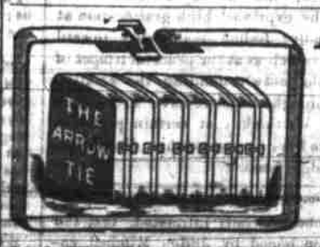
Respectfully, E. H. FOUSH.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15th, 1870.

T. H. BRIGGS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.: Dear Sir:—I used the "Utley Cotton Press" I purchased from you last season. I packed my own crop of cotton also other crops for my neighbors, making in all one hundred bales. I consider it superior in all respects to any Press I have ever seen or that it is every thing the patentee represents. I packed bales weighing from four hundred to five hundred and ninety-seven pounds.

Yours truly, W. T. HOGUE.

aug 26-3m.



ARROW TIES!

FOR BALING COTTON.

250 TONS, 10,000 Bundles, 50 lbs. each, and containing 20 Ties and Buckles, now in Store.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

WE OFFER TO THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS OF THE STATE THE ABOVE TIES, which are now so universally known and approved throughout the Cotton States, as the

Neatest, Strongest and Most Easily and Quickly Applied of any Tie Known in the Market.

The fastenings, as well as the bands, are of the best ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON, and experience has shown that they do not break, as many of the CAST IRON fastenings of other Ties do, thereby saving much expense in rope, labor and mending Cotton at the shipping port.

Prices as low or lower than GOOD TIES can be bought at in any market on the Coast.

Liberal Arrangements made with Merchants and Dealers.

DEROSSET & CO.,

Agents for North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 27, 1870-deod3m

A CARD.

WE are authorized to announce that Gen. S. G. Sprull, of Elizabeth City, will be an applicant, at the meeting of the next General Assembly, for the appointment of Principal Clerk to the Senate. He is a true Conservative, and asks the support of his party friends.

Gen. Sprull, was, for many years, a member of the Senate, is a thorough business man, well acquainted with all the details, and fully competent to discharge all the duties of that position.

aug 27-eod.*

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

Oxford, N. C.

The exercises of this Institute will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH.

Miss M. E. MITCHELL.....Principal.
Mrs. E. H. GRANT.....Associate Principal.
Mrs. W. H. MORROW.....Teacher of Music.

Circulars forwarded on application.

jul3-ew2m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE,

MRS. ROBEY ROWE has opened a Boarding House in the building recently occupied by John G. Williams, over the new Drug store of Mr. J. R. H. Carmer, Fayetteville Street. Rooms will be taken by the day, week or month, on moderate rates.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

jy 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22, 1870.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Jos. P. Galley, E. E. Bynum, and J. Galley, under the style name and firm of J. Galley, Bynum & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are respectfully requested to call at once and settle their accounts with Jos. P. Galley, who continues the business at same place in his own name.

aug 24-tf