# The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871. VOL. 5.---NO. 87.


## THE SENTINEL.

### JUDGE BOYDEN'S OPINION.

When a [illegible] new judge delivers his first opinion there is always interest [illegible] and [illegible] such as is felt and [illegible] the maiden speech of a new [illegible].

Mr Boyden is the oldest man yet the [illegible] in the state. We do not [illegible] the oldest man on the state [illegible] seniors. We [illegible] is the oldest among the [illegible] the youngest.

We [illegible] to discuss Mr Boyden's [illegible] opinion delivered after [illegible] on the bench.

Mr Boyden and Badger, as is well known, Salisbury and all Rowan, are partners in the practice of the law. Soon after Mr Boyden went upon the bench he was [illegible] "Pooh sir, fool, sir. [illegible]" [illegible] governor out of the state, [illegible] another, and is now [illegible] Butler. If Mr Boyden [illegible] and declare, [illegible] Caldwell, that it was said [illegible] between him and his [illegible] he will not come with [illegible] the manner of the gov[illegible] Mr Boy[illegible] opinions on Mr [illegible]

[illegible] in the Bench [illegible] what body and [illegible] "We would call Mr Boy[illegible] as was shown by [illegible] back on the white men of his [illegible] and [illegible] to Governor Caldwell [illegible] honored him by appointing him to the bench.

We hope it may not turn out that the governor will show himself a "fool" by the appointments he has made or may make. If [illegible] played the fool Chief Justice Pearson caught Mr Boyden he should let somebody else tell it. Until Holden fled the state as a felon, neither the chief justice nor his associates Rodman and Dick, were ever heard to say that he had played the fool.

New judges will learn this from the old ones that it is judicial manners to keep their tongues about those who have appointed them to office.

### IMPEACHMENT.

We call attention to an article from the World headed "Nebraska Impeachment." 1871 will be a memorable year for precedents in impeachment. Two governors convicted in one year and both deposed from their high positions.

It was a good example North Carolina set and Nebraska has done well to follow it. Holden and Butler impeached and deposed. Grant should now send them abroad to represent the republican party. They are not much worse than Bergen whom he sent recently to the senate for a foreign mission.

We hope the grand jury of Nebraska will follow North Carolina's example and indict Butler for perjury. When a governor is impeached and deposed for high crimes and misdemeanors he is apt to have committed perjury in carrying out his wicked plans against the people. Holden stands indicted for perjury in North Carolina, and dare not come to answer the indictment. Let Butler be distinguished in the same way, and the two republican governors will then stand on the same platform. If the white people of Florida could be heard Gov Reed of that state, would soon stand or rather lie on the Holden Butler platform.

ARE THEY HONEST? Are the men honest in their declarations and purposes who oppose the proposed plan of calling a convention. We would like to ask, says the Salisbury *Examiner*, whether there is any hope to effect the necessary changes in the constitution by a legislature that refused to bring them about by the popular mode? It does seem to us that if two-thirds of that body would not vote for a convention to be called by the people, they would not by a vote of three fifths carry out the same purpose in another way. Neither will they. If the people depend upon the legislative mode for relief, they will never get it.

CARPET-BAG ERA. — The radical office-holders have established a new paper and started a newspaper in Raleigh, with Mr. Quent. Busbee as ostensible editor, for the purpose of opposing the will of the people and opposing convention. The office-holders fear that if a convention is called they will be turned out of office, and lose their fat salaries, and so, they can well afford to spend a few thousand, of the people's money, to keep in office. For this purpose, the sheet will have quite a free distribution, and it will be quite unnecessary for any one to subscribe and pay their money for it. It will be published at the old *Standard* office—a locality of bad omen. —*Statesville American.*

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.—The Sixth Annual Report of this company shows it to have, March 9, 1871, thirty three branches, three of which are in North Carolina at Raleigh, Wilmington and Newbern. In 1871, to March, the total amounts of deposits was $19,952,947.36, against $12,605,781.95 for 1870. Balance due depositors March 1871, $2,455,836.11. Total amount of interest paid to depositors from Jan. 1, 1867, to Nov 1, 1870, $139,324.33. Total Assets of the company $2,463,966.33, Liabilities $2,455,836.11. Surplus, $8,127.66. From the next interest day this company will pay depositors 6 per cent.

### THE NEBRASKA IMPEACHMENT.

During the canvass of last fall [illegible] Butler, the Executive at that time of the State of Kansas and the regular Republican candidate for re-election, was accused of grave financial offences, such as appropriating public money to his own use, [illegible] the powers of his office, &c, but proclaimed his innocence in so stentorian a manner that the Democrats [illegible] Radical voters of the [illegible] honorably elected him. At the same time was elected a Legislature thus composed: In the House, Republicans 31, Democrats 8; in the Senate, Republicans 10, Democrats 3—considerably more than a two-thirds Republican vote in either house. The rumor of malversation, temporarily checked by Butler's re-accession to power, broke out in fresh fury soon after the organization and finally became so formidable that the Legislature felt compelled to take action. The proof was so strong that the House preferred articles of impeachment, and on the 2d instant the Senate found him guilty of converting to his own use, he fixed up a hotel with it, $17,000 of the State; of accepting large sums of money from parties to whom in return he awarded State contracts, and of repeatedly bartering the influence of his official position for his own private emolument; and adopted an order that DAVID BUTLER "be and is hereby removed from the office of Governor of the State of NEBRASKA." It appears that his Excellency had little thought of such a downfall, but the proof was too plain, the public indignation too great, and, above all, a convention to revise the constitution of the State too near, to permit the Legislature to dally with its duty. Out went the man of the ill omened name to stand as BUTLER the Thief [illegible] BUTLER the [illegible] It is a fitting [illegible] to say that the second Republican Governor impeached in something like six months past, but a word may be added on the certainty with which retribution overtakes sooner or later the State leaders so freely indulged in by that party. HOLDEN, of NORTH CAROLINA, thought himself almost an AUTOCRAT when in August last Mr. GRANT backed up his tyrannical schemes with Federal bayonets; but by a Legislature brought into being by virtue of that very reconstruction which made him Governor he was ousted in but a few weeks from that time and now prowls about Washington, fearing to go home for fear of civil process. Similarly, NEBRASKA was brought into the Union against the wishes of its citizens by the votes of a regiment of dragoons—the Second Cavalry, to we love to be particular—and the hand by which the Territory became a State is now fitly matched by the proven thefts which make its Governor a private man.—*N. Y. World.*

### MEETING AT ST. MATHEW'S TOWNSHIP.

For the Sentinel

At a meeting of the citizens of St. Mathew's township, Wake county, held on Saturday the 10th inst., at Powell's and Satter's store, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the county convention, which meets in Raleigh on the 17th inst., to nominate delegates for the state convention, [illegible] Maj. D. H. Hinton was called to the chair and N. W. Poole acted as secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained [illegible] a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the wishes of the people of the township, consisting of Dr. [illegible] Dunn, Kearney Upchurch and James A. Temple. During the absence of the committee Maj. Walder being called for, addressed the audience in an eloquent, well timed and telling speech.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We, the people of St. Mathew's Township, in township meeting assembled to appoint delegates to the county convention, to nominate candidates to represent us in the state convention, and take action in regard to the same, deem this a fit occasion to give some expression of our views on this important question, therefore,

*Resolved*, 1st. That the present constitution of North Carolina, called at the instance of a military Commander, and forced upon the people against their will, was a fraud practiced upon them by men who had no interest in North Carolina and no feeling in common with her people; that it is totally unsuited to the circumstances and opinions of our people, highly unsatisfactory and injurious in its workings, and a full enforcement of all its provisions, especially those in regard to the state debt, would be absolute ruin to an already oppressed and impoverished people.

2. That a convention of the people is the most satisfactory and speedy method for securing the necessary amendments to the present instrument, and we do most heartily commend those of our friends of the general assembly who voted to submit the question of "convention" or "no convention" to the people.

3. That as for those, whether office holders or office seekers, who deny the constitutionality of the proposed plan for calling this convention, and who contend the people have no power over this question, we do most unhesitatingly condemn them as opposed to the people's rights; that in 1776 the people possessed the un[illegible] by their [illegible] same manner as the act of assembly recently passed.

4. That in view of these unquestionable rights, we will zealously labor to secure the call of a convention by a vote of the people, and we call upon our fellow-citizens, without regard to party, race, color, or previous condition, to unite with us to secure a North Carolina constitution for North Carolina, framed by North Carolina men.

5. That homesteads for the people is a doctrine of the democratic conservative party, and therefore we especially favor that portion of the convention act which demands an amendment to the present constitution whereby the validity of the homestead shall never hereafter be questioned.

6. That in the impeachment of W. W. Holden, we rejoice to see manifested a hatred to tyranny and a keen sense of jealousy of the liberties of the people.

7. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the SENTINEL for publication.

On motion, agreed to appoint forty delegates together with the presiding officers of this meeting, to attend the county convention to be held at the place and time above stated.

After a motion of thanks to the officers the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

D. H. HINTON, Ch'm.

N. W. POOLE, Sec'y.

THE cotton throughout this section, so far, is in fine condition.

### PHILLIPS AND CALDWELL.

For the Sentinel

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is a fact worthy of note by the good people of the state that the two most prominent leaders of the opponents of the convention, and whose opposition is ostensibly founded on the plea of the unconstitutionality of the present convention act, have, during the course of their lives, each taken a very prominent and active part in advocating the calling of a convention by the people.

Mr. Phillips, the acknowledged leader of the radicals in the present legislature, and radical of the state, was a zealous advocate, in the legislature of '51, of allowing the people to call a convention "at the suggestion of a bare majority of the legislature," and made an able and convincing argument in favor of a bill, exactly similar, in respect to the *mode* of calling a convention, to the act passed by our present legislature. He voted for the bill, as the journals of that legislature will show, and which he of course will not deny. And if to-day he were asked his opinion as a *lawyer* upon the question, it is thought by a number of his acquaintances, that he would adhere to the opinion entertained by him in 1851, and say that the present act is *constitutional*. But be this as it may, it is sufficient for our present purpose to show that *then* he advocated the doctrine that a bare majority of the legislature had the *constitutional* right to submit the question to the people and allow them to call a convention, while now he is opposed, because some one else thinks it unconstitutional. So much for Mr Phillips' position in 1851 and his position upon the same question in 1871. It is said that "Times change and men often change with them, but principles never." [illegible] so free to criticise the lives [illegible] his presiding officer of the senate, because the bill providing for the call of a convention in that [illegible] did not receive that two-thirds of each house concurred therein, and therefore he could not declare it passed—and who afterwards, as the executive of the state, was so *constitutionally scrupulous* or *scrupulously constitutional*, as to disregard his *constitutional* adviser, the attorney general, who is declared by the *constitution* to be one of the executive officers, and is the [illegible] and legal adviser of the governor, and *unconstitutionally* seek the opinion of Judge Pearson and associates, and which he had thus "secretly and surreptitiously taken the opinion of the judges," as Judge Warren characterized this proceeding, and found from that opinion, that the *courts* had nothing to do with the constitution or government, and that his "constitutional scruples" had "broken out" too soon, and in the wrong place, "changed his front," and allowed his "constitutional scruples" to picture to his *tortured imagination* visions of war and bloodshed in the fact that the 13th of April, the day of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, was designated in the bill as the day for the election. What has been his position upon the great question of allowing *the people* a voice in the management of their own affairs in making their fundamental law? Surely this [illegible] as that the legislature has a right, by a bare majority, to provide for the calling of a convention of the people. He certainly is too good a lawyer for that! And then these "constitutional scruples" would certainly forbid such an idea.

But let us examine the record and determine this question by the evidence of the governor himself, as well as by the journals of the legislature of 1851. Now, Messrs. Editors, it is known to all who are familiar with the history of our legislature that during the legislature of '51, the *free suffrage* question was much discussed, and that the western members, principally, desired a convention for the purpose of making other amendments to our constitution, as well as to engraft in it the doctrine of free suffrage. In that legislature was our present governor, *Tod R. Caldwell*, who, *it is said*, voted for a proposition providing for a call of a convention by the people, in the same manner as does our present act. The constitution then had the *same* article about calling a convention as it *now* has, and our "conscientious governor" *then* as *now*, had taken an oath to support said constitution. An address to the people was prepared, signed and issued by the western members, among them *Tod R. Caldwell*, of Burke, in which the rights of the people are most clearly advocated, and the call of a convention by them most strenuously urged. Here are some of the sentiments used in that able address, to which the special attention of *republicans* is invited:

On the 4th page is this passage:

"*The position which we assume, and* which has governed *our course in our ACTION upon the various propositions* to AMEND the constitution, which has been before the legislature is: That the ONLY PROPER REPUBLICAN mode of AMENDING OR ALTERING the constitution is by THE PEOPLE themselves in CONVENTION *assembled*; upon that platform we stand, and if we fall, it will be in advocating THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE."

Now among the "various propositions" before that legislature, "to amend the constitution, was one, if not more bills proposing to submit by a bare majority the question of "convention" or "no convention" to the people, and providing for a call thereof *by the people*; and yet no [illegible] from signing that address? But hear him again on the 5th page of the address: "*We can never sanction* the propriety of amendments to the constitution by *legislative enactment*. It is true, the constitution points out that as one of the modes of amending the constitution; BUT IT IS WRONG, *and never can accomplish the object intended by it*." Then again on same page: "Now is it not perfectly obvious that by this mode" (legislative enactment) "the *will of a majority*—nay, of two-thirds of the people, may be defeated?" * * * * "IS THERE ANY PRINCIPLE MORE THOROUGHLY SETTLED THAN THAT A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE have a right to FORM OR REFORM their constitution—their fundamental law? All constitutions, it is true, are designed to protect the right of minorities; it is the shield which guards their rights against all encroachments. But these shields, these guards must come, in the first instance, *from the majority*. *In no other way can* "POWER *be derived from the* PEOPLE ONLY." What better arguments than the above do the friends of convention now want? The governor seemed to be then quite an earnest advocate of the *rights* of the *people*, and of conventions. On page *four*, we find the following strong language in opposition to legislative amendments: "If you sanction the principle that the legislature is to amend the constitution—that it is to be the foot-ball of every demagogue who desires to win popular favor—if it is to be mingled with the corrupting influence of party—if it is to be mixed up with the business of legislation, and to be influenced by the bartering process so freely resorted to now a days [illegible] here of a measure there, its fate is sealed. It is prostrate in the dust to be trampled upon by *those who understand not its provisions and care not for its protection*. It becomes the [illegible] the sport, the prey of those *wholly incapable* of [illegible] to themselves.

If this was true in 1851 how much more so is it now.

Here is what is said on page 6 of the *delay*, occasioned by legislative amendments: "A generation may pass away before even one amendment may be made to the constitution. Though [illegible] by two thirds of the voters of your state, and the most vital importance to their interest." * * * * "Is this an illustration of that principle contained in the first section of our Bill of Rights: '*That all political power is vested in and derived from the PEOPLE*.' The legislature is only the *creature* of the people; and that mode of amending the constitution recognizes the right of that creature to dole out to them such amendments as may suit their pleasure. It puts it in the power of [illegible] one fifth of the population in the state to hold [illegible] tyranny and oppression the other two fifths and to [illegible] * The [illegible] have the power to govern you, we will exercise that power, and [illegible] no measures [illegible] *The mode is opposing the constitution which we advocate, avoids all these difficulties*."

Now what are the republicans of the present legislature [illegible] of [illegible] mode of amending the constitution used by their own "honest and conscientious governor."

We hear a number of the opponents of convention speak of the immense *cost of [illegible]* and they try to frighten the people from voting for convention on that account but this address signed by our governor, whose "constitutional scruples" [illegible] to the interests of the people, on page 4 makes use of the following language on that point: "*The mode of amending the constitution by* CONVENTION *is* [illegible] The time already consumed by the legislature in the agitation and discussion of this one proposed amendment has cost the state more than the whole expenses of the convention of 1835." * * * "So that the mere discussion of each proposed amendment by legislative enactment, *would cost more than a convention*, which would settle the whole at once and forever." * * * "We believe the mode is *anti-republican* and contrary to the true spirit of our institutions." * * * "We believe that one amendment in this mode *will cost the state more than a convention* which would redress every grievance. We *believe that a convention* [illegible] that when called it will be filled with the wisdom and prudence and moderation of our state; and that it [illegible] and will adjust all those [illegible] to the satisfaction of all parties of the state; so as to secure every one in the enjoyment of all his rights of person and of property. This is the object of all free governments. We [illegible] nothing more and are sure the people do not."

Could language more appropriate or arguments more forcible be used in behalf of the present convention movement than is contained in the above extracts? The conservative members of our legislature could not have acted more wisely than to have copied in their address these potent facts, so succinctly stated, and in terms so unmistakable, as that any one who reads them would think they were prepared in behalf of the present convention act. And yet Governor Caldwell, who in 1851 signed that address and advocated the *doctrine* of the *right of the people* to call a convention to [illegible] the head of the *anti-convention*ists. Probably some persons may think that the Governor's present exalted position as the executive of the state may have something to do with stirring up these "constitutional scruples," and causing his opposition to convention now. Such is not the case, however, as may be seen from a further extract from that address. Hear him on the purity of the motives that actuated him *then* and, of course, do *now*, upon this convention question. On pages 7 and 8 will be found this extract:

"Studious efforts have been made by a portion of the public press to misrepresent our views and to attribute to us motives which we never entertained. This is a [illegible] to wrest [illegible] party movement. We [illegible] with having party designs, and charged as a party movement. The charge is not true. *It is above party.* Our [illegible] is to keep our constitution out of the [illegible] influences of party politics; to elevate it above all other questions, and to induce action upon it by the wise men of the land. WE ARE THE ADVOCATES OF THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO FORM THEIR OWN ORGANIC LAW."

Such were the sentiments of some of our best men in 1851, upon a question which is now recklessly denounced by *partisans* and *office holders as revolutionary* and [illegible] so applicable to our present convention and subscribed to by T. R. CALDWELL, of Burke county. But, Messrs. Editors, here is the closing paragraph of that address,—the appeal made to the people,—and which every true Carolinian ought to regard as the sentiments of the advocates of convention, and ought to respond to in August next, in a manner becoming "NORTH CAROLINIANS and FREEMEN:"

"We have an abiding confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people of North Carolina. We have stood up as the advocates of their rights. Their good alone has governed us in our actions. We appeal then TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, to free themselves from the shackles of party; to look at this as a question which may affect them and their posterity for all time to come, and *to decide* as it becomes NORTH CAROLANIANS—as becomes FREEMEN."

### WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

#### TEACHERS' NORMAL SCHOOL.

The annual session of the Teachers' Normal School will be held at Sylvan Academy, near Snow Camp, in Alamance county, commencing June 28th, and continuing three or four weeks. It is very important that every teacher in the state should attend it, if possible, as it is a school for the discussion of the best and most improved methods of teaching. It is desirable that the school teaching fraternity of the state may be largely represented. The nearest depot is Graham or Company Shops.

T.

### THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

For the Sentinel

MESSRS. EDITORS: Thinking that a portion at least of your readers might like to have some account of the late Episcopal convention, other than the reports hitherto published, I propose to give a brief statement of the proceedings of that body. The first important action was the passage of resolutions instructing the delegates to the next general convention to endeavor to obtain a repeal of the canon forbidding suffragan bishops. It has been felt that this diocese, comprising the whole state is too large for one man to oversee; and as there would be much difficulty in *dividing* the diocese, it is proposed to remedy the evil, by providing suffragan bishops. A suffragan is a full bishop but is subject to the bishop of the diocese; his jurisdiction is limited to a prescribed district. This officer, will, in short, hold a place *somewhat* similar to the Methodist presiding elder. It is thought that this movement, if successful, will greatly stimulate the growth of the church. In case, however, that the general convention declines to repeal this prohibitory canon for the enactment of which there seems to have been no sufficient reason, it is proposed to elect an assistant bishop next year under existing canons. Another important measure was the amending of the constitution so as to require that hereafter all lay delegates to the diocesan convention shall be *communicants*. Resolutions were passed urging upon parishes not provided with *rectories* the importance of supplying this want. A committee was appointed to send out an address to such parishes on this subject.

Resolutions were presented instructing [illegible] whether the future [illegible] to the communion service, with reference to [illegible] did not require suspension from the communion and restoration thereto to be *public*, and not as by prevailing custom *private*; and if they so decided, to report a canon to regulate and enforce such discipline. These resolutions were laid on the table.

Your correspondent has never attended a more pleasant convention. It was a delightful, social and spiritual reunion. The good people of Warrenton entertained us with genuine hospitality. The weather was charming, and altogether it was an occasion not soon to be forgotten.

OCCASIONAL.

A monument to Gen. Cass was erected in Detroit on the 3d. It is a granite column, twelve feet high, nine feet seven inches at the base, and four feet three inches at the apex. It is composed of ten courses, the lower being of Quincy granite and the remaining nine of Concord granite. On one side is the name, Lewis Cass, in simple Roman letters, and on the reverse is the Michigan coat of arms. On the remaining two sides are an oak and ivy wreath, very elaborate in workmanship, and the names, dates of birth and death of the General and his wife. The top is a granite sarcophagus resting on two pieces of the same material, with an intervening space of four inches between it and the [illegible] masonry, ten feet deep, in the centre of which are walled the remains of both the General and Mrs Cass.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of New York [illegible] the commission of their representative to France, for the reason that fraternal relations are impossible with French Masonry and other bodies sharing its errors.

ROTHSCHILDS AND THE NEW YORK DEBT. The *Post* says the house of Rothschild of Frankfort has made a proposition to the city of New York to take the consolidated debt of the city as it shall be issued, and pay on all the old bonds as they fall due. The terms are said to be highly honorable to the city credit, and the commissioners of the sinking fund are engaged in considering them.

Mr. Froude, the distinguished historian has taken steps under the Clergy Disabilities Bill, to divest himself of the clerical character.

In Sweden women vote for three of the four orders of which the Diet is composed—clergymen being elected by their own school only. For the three other orders women take part in the election, "peasant women, burgheresses, and ladies of qualit[y]" voting for their own particular order in the Diet.

Every seventh person in London is in receipt of public charity. The cost of aiding this class has increased during the past ten years sixty eight per cent faster than the growth of the great metropolis.


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A Lecture on the natural treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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127 BOWERY, NEW YORK, POST OFFICE BOX 4586.

june 1 3m w6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FRANKLIN COUNTY.
*SUPERIOR COURT.*

E. J. Stegall, Administr. of Lucy Stegall, decd., vs. G. W. Stokes and wife, Sally Ann, J. Stegall, Mary Dixon and her husband, Dixon, the children of Martha Bowden wife of Allen Bowden, names not known, and Anna Lee Stegall. *Petition to make real estate assets.*

It appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff that the J. R. Stegall, Mary Dixon, wife of — Dixon, Anna Lee Stegall, and the children of Martha Bowden, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, once a week for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the petition in this cause, and requiring them to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court [illegible] of Louisburg, within twenty days after the expiration of the time of publication prescribed in this order, and answer the petition, and to take notice that if they fail to appear and answer within that time, the petition will be taken as confessed and heard accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Louisburg, the 20th day of April, 1871.

R. H. TIMBERLAKE, Clerk.

C. M. COOKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

may 1 w6w

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially to those in search of

HEALTH AND PLEASURE,

that he will open at the above named WATERING PLACE a HOTEL for the ACCOMMODATION of VISITORS the present season about the 15th of JUNE. The high *Medicinal* qualities of the Piedmont Water is as well established as to require no eulogy at the hands of the Proprietor, all he asks is a reference to the thousands who have experienced beneficial results from the use of the Water. This Water acts like a charm upon the Dyspeptic and Scrofulous, invigorates and strengthens the weak and languid, removes all impurities from the blood, cures diseases of the skin, and chronic ulcers.

Piedmont Springs are situated in Stokes county two and a half miles North west of Danbury, the county site near the Eastern terminus of the Saura Town Mountains. There are many places near by of great interest and attraction among which are MOORE'S KNOB the highest point of the Saura Town range of Mountains.

[illegible] from Eastern or Western North Carolina will find a daily line of Coaches running from High Point on the N. C. Railroad to Salem and Winston where Conveyances can be had without trouble, this being only twenty five miles from Piedmont.

MY TABLE will be furnished with the best eatables the market affords. I shall keep in connection with the Hotel a well furnished BAR with superior Liquors and CONFECTIONERIES.

TERMS, $2 per day, $10 per week, $35 per month.

W. W. McCANLESS, *Proprietor.*

DANBURY, N. C., May 21st, 1871.

may 24 w6w

**Simmons** The symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side, sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain and dull heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility and low spirits. Some times many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the **Liver** with

DR. SIMMONS'

## Liver Regulator

A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last forty years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure dyspepsia, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic headache, diarrhoea, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain the back, &c. **Regulator**

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Druggists, Macon, Ga. Price $1; by mail $1.25. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, [illegible]

**USE**

HAMILTON'S COMPOUND

TROCHES OF

BUCHU

FOR ALL

DISEASES OF THE

**KIDNEYS & BLADDER,**

**Dyspepsia and Rheumatism,**

BEING

*The Strongest Preparation of*

BUCHU

**Ever offered to the Public**

I. H. Herbert & Co., Proprietors,

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

**Sold by all Druggists.**

dec 13-deod&w6m

PATAPSCO GUANO.

We have the agency for this well known Fertilizer, made under the immediate supervision of

DR. G. A. LIEBIG.

The Company have spared no expense or pains in making it the best article now used, and warrant it superior to any heretofore made. The price will be made suitable to the times.

A. G. LEE & CO.

mar 23-tf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

GREENBRIER, WEST VIRGINIA.

These Springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, will be open on the 1st of June. They afford accommodations for 2,000 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Excursion tickets, at low rates, will be furnished in the principal cities, North and South.

These Springs are 2,000 ft. above tide water, always COOL AND INVIGORATING, affording entire relief from prostrating Summer heat.

Prof. Rosenberger's excellent Band will be in attendance, to enliven the Lawns and Ball Room.

Masquerade and Fancy Balls during the season, as heretofore.

An extensive Livery will be kept at very moderate charges.

CHARGES: $3.00 per day and $75 per month of 30 days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the MEDICINAL value of the water, ROUTES to the Spring, etc., may be had free of charge, at the Yarbrough House and National Hotel.

GEO. L. PEYTON & Co.

may 6-d1w&w3t

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF PRES'T. AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Morganton, N. C., June 1, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS COMPLETED ITS road to OLD FORT AT THE BLUE RIDGE, 114 miles West of Salisbury and within 25 miles of ASHEVILLE, to which latter point fine four horse Coaches run daily from the end of the Railroad. Hacks for families are in readiness for any point in the West.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good till used, are sold by the various Railroad Companies, *at reduced rates*, to all Stations on this Road, and *through to Asheville*.

Our Eastern friends will find our mountains all that could be desired for health and comfort during the summer season. Much preparation has been made to entertain comfortably and cheaply.

SAM'L McD. TATE,
Pres't. and Supt. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

june 6-d&w3t

CHOICE LIQUORS BY THE QUART, Gallon or Barrel, Pure country made Peach Brandy, Fine Rye Whisky, Best Copper-distilled Apple Brandy, Yadkin county Corn Whisky in Kegs, Cowles' Fine Apple Brandy, Sacramental Wine, something nice.

mar 15-tf A. G. LEE & CO.

CIRCULAR.

THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH WAREHOUSE Co.

IS NOW ORGANIZED AND PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED.

Its object and purposes are to provide, under its chartered privileges, a safe place of deposit for Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and to facilitate Merchants and Planters in obtaining advances on property stored by them with the Company.

Norfolk is already one of the Cotton Ports of the country, and promises soon to become one of the principal markets for this great staple. It is the natural outlet for an extensive region of country where cotton is the chief product. Within easy reach of the numerous factories north of us, with a harbor unsurpassed, at all times open to navigation of vessels of any class, it seems to be the very point for accumulating large supplies of cotton for sale to spinners, or for shipment abroad or coastwise, by daily lines of steamships, hence to the principal ports north of us. The efforts of the Company will be devoted toward making it the interest of Planters to send their cotton, as well as other produce, to Norfolk, and to this end arrangements have already been perfected by which liberal and satisfactory advances can be made on all goods stored in their Warehouses.

The Company do not contemplate transacting a Commission Business. This will remain where it legitimately belongs—in the hands of the Commission Merchant. It undertakes and guarantees the care, safety and preservation of all property stored with the Company, and affords facilities to the Commission Merchant, as well as to the Planter in obtaining advances on produce.

We deem it unnecessary to give more than a general outline of the objects and purposes we have in view, presuming that parties desiring information as to details, will seek it of our Commission Merchants and of the President of the Company, who will have pleasure in complying with the wishes of all applicants for information on the subject. And, we may remark, that the well known character of the Officers of the Company is a guarantee that all of its affairs will be [illegible]

WM. H. PETERS,
of Peters & Reed, PRESIDENT.

WM. J. BAKER,
of J. B. Neal & Co., VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. W. CHAMBERLAINE,
Cashier Citizens' Bank, SECRETARY.

THOS. B. ROWLAND,
of Rowland Bros.

GEO. W. GRICE,
President Bank of Portsmouth.

WM. LAMB,
President First National Bank.

C. W. GRANDY,
of C. W. Grandy & Sons.

NORFOLK, VA., APRIL 27, 1871.

june 1-aw6m

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

RAWLEY SPRINGS, VA., WILL BE regularly opened for the reception of visitors, on the first day of June, 1871. Situated as it is in the mountains of the Valley, it is not only one of the most delightful summer resorts in the State, but its great curative properties are becoming widely celebrated.

The analysis of the Water by Prof. Mallet of the University of Virginia, together with the experience of many eminent Physicians, proved that it is *the Springs* for suffering females. But besides its wonderful tonic properties as a remedy in general debility, anemia and diseases peculiar to females, it is unsurpassed in the treatment of the various forms of Dyspepsia, and particularly for those suffering from torpid and inactive liver, its action upon the liver as well as the kidney, being prompt and decided. Very many remarkable cures could be cited of this class of troublesome diseases.

Rawley is now easy of access situated only (12) twelve miles from Harrisonburg, the present terminus of the Orange, Alex. & Manassas Gap Railroad, [illegible] now a Telegraph Office at Harrisonburg. The accommodations will be strictly first class, under the management of Joseph N. Wood-ward, widely and well known as a Hotel Manager.

Resident Pysicians—Gordon and Williams, one or the other of whom will be in attendance during the entire season.

BOARD—Per Month $50.00
" " Week 15.00
" " Day 2.50

Children and Servants half price.

A. B. IRICK, President
Board of Directors.

may 23 aw14t

GILHAM'S

Tobacco Fertilizer.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

SOUTHERN FERTILIZING CO.,

Richmond, Va.

Wm. GILHAM, *President and Chemist.*

Guaranteed to be always up to the Standard.

The testimony of the Tobacco Growers of Virginia and North Carolina, after the fourth year of its trial, shows that this Fertilizer is *superior in effects to all other fertilizers used, including Peruvian Guano.* They claim that it *matures the crop earlier*, makes the Tobacco *heavier, tougher and more waxy and silky, that it stands dry weather better, and more, that the increase in the yield of wheat following the tobacco on the same land will pay for the fertilizer, to say nothing of the crop of clover following the wheat.* It therefore, meets every demand of the planter, *in giving a vigorous growth to his tobacco, and permanently improving his land.*

Send for Circular. Apply to
Jas. Sloan & Sons, Agents, Greensboro' N. C.
C. W. Grandy & Sons, Agents, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
W. M. & C. Watkins, Agents, Milton, N. C.
Grandy, Landis & Co., Agents, Oxford, N. C.
J. Turner Morehead, Agent, Leaksville, N. C.
Withers, Nunnally & Co., Agents, Ruffin, N. C., or to the Company, Richmond, Va.

We keep, also, a constant supply on hand of the celebrated German Potash Salts,—so much used now in conjunction with other fertilizers.

mar 27-3m

SCHOOL.

A. P. Pickard will open his school, at Oaks, Orange county, N. C., on the first of August 1871, and will continue it to the twenty-fifth of May 1872, without intermission, except one week at Christmas. The first session will close on the twenty-second of December.

TUITION: English Grammar, &c., $12½, Languages &c., $18, per session.

He was educated at the Bingham School, has between twelve and fifteen years experience in teaching a Classical School, can give ample testimonials of his competency and aptness to teach. Boys prepared for College and for the ordinary business of life. A number of boys can obtain board (family fare) in good families at $6 per month, with every thing furnished, except lights. One half of the board and tuition must be paid in advance, and the balance at the close of the session. The school is twelve miles west of Hillsboro'.

A. P. PICKARD,
Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

Reference, Colonel Bingham, Mebaneville, Orange Co., N. C.

june 8-w3m

LOW FOR CASH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Lbs. | N. C. Ham Bacon, |
| 500 | " | N. C. Side Bacon, |
| 500 | " | N. C. Shoulder Bacon, |
| 10,000 | " | Western Side Bacon, |
| 10,000 | " | Western Shoulder Bacon, |
| 2,000 | " | Prime Mess Pork, |
| 1,000 | " | Prime City Leaf Lard, |
| 100 | Bush. | Nice Sweet Potatoes, |
| 100 | " | Irish Potatoes, |
| 50 | Barrels | N. C. Family Flour, |
| 100 | " | Sack Flour, |
| 500 | " | White Flint Corn, |
| 50 | " | White Corn Meal. |

AT
A. C. SANDERS & CO'S,
No. 2, Martin Street.

mar 10-tf

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, OF ALL the best and most desirable grades.
CALL ON A. G. LEE & CO.

THE WORLD RENOWNED
Howe Sewing Machine.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OF in the world with all the latest improvements. These machines make the lock stitch, invented by Mr. Howe, which is alike on both sides, they have been lately improved with especial reference to family sewing, work equally well on the finest Swiss muslin and the heaviest Beaver cloth, will use any kind of thread and are very simple in their construction, and not liable to get out of order. They are now made of HARDENED STEEL, therefore much more to RANGE than any other; it will TUCK, HEM, BRAID, QUILT, FELL, BIND and BIND. They have taken the first premium at most of the State Fairs, for the last ten years. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS in 1867.

No Family should think of getting a Family Machine, without first examining and trying one of these. Price from $60 upwards according to the style of case, &c., and every machine warranted.

The Howe Machine Co., are now establishing a regular system of agencies throughout this State, and expect soon to introduce them into every county.

Good reliable agents wanted. All communications should be adressed to

N. N. SHEPHARD, Raleigh,
Gen. Ag't. for N. C.

W. D. POWERS, Local Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.

feb 4 wtf

WATCHES! WATCHES!
Below Cost.

READ PRICES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $30 | Fine 18 kt. Gold | $40 |
| $14 | Aluminum Gold | $18 |
| $12 | Pure Coin Silver | $15 |
| $10 | Oroide Gold | $12 |

We offer to the public our elegant assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Watches and Chains and other kinds of Jewelry, at the lowest cash prices ever offered heretofore to purchasers.

*FULL RUBY JEWELLED LEVERS*, 18 kt. Gold, Hunting cased Watches, warranted, usually sold at $75, only $40 each.

*ELEGANT SECOND QUALITY* 18 kt. Gold, full jewelled Lever Watches, warranted for time and wear, $30 each.

*EXTRA FINE TIME KEEPERS, ALUMINUM GOLD*, Hunting cased, full jewelled Lever Watches equal to gold in appearance and for wear, warranted, at $14 and $18 each.

*PURE COIN SILVER*, Hunting cased, full jewelled Lever Watches, at $12 & $15 each.

*FINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES* with extra fine movements at $12 & 15 each.

*ALSO, FINE GOLD CHAINS*, Ladies' and Gents', from $10 to $15 each.

*ROLLED PLATED* fine Gold Chains, at $4, $5 and $6 each.

OUR WATCHES are regulated and adjusted to keep time to the minute before sent to purchasers, and if not found so, we will take them back at any time and return money.

WE REQUIRE NO MONEY IN ADVANCE, and all goods ordered from us will be sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege to examine them before paid for.

*In all cases ordering six Watches at a time, the purchaser will receive one Watch of same quality free.*

Please state the kind and price of watch [illegible]

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is now recorded as the STANDARD BAKING POWDER, and the best article prepared for making light, wholesome and delicious BISCUITS, ROLLS, BREAD, GRIDDLE and other CAKES, &c. &c.

It is infallible, and always ready for immediate use. The best YEAST POWDER for use on long SEA VOYAGES to ANY PART OF THE GLOBE.

It is convenient and economical. NO WASTE OF FOOD PREPARED WITH IT. Sold everywhere by GROCERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS and DEALERS.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
*69 NEW STREET, NEW-YORK.*

mar 8 deow&w6m

THE BENBOW HOUSE,

GREENSBORO' N. C.

Will be opened for guests on the first of June; the house and furniture new, and shall be kept strictly first class. Location healthy, accessible. Terms moderate.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Proprietor.

may 17 1m

CITY HOTEL
(FORMERLY COOK'S HOTEL)
**RALEIGH. N. C.**

SITUATED near the business portion of the City, yet quiet and retired.

This house has been newly refitted in elegant style, and will afford excellent and pleasant accommodation to transient and permanent boarders.

The proprietor guarantees satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. The rooms are large, comfortable and neat, and the table shall be furnished with the best the market affords.

**RATE MODERATE.**

Porters will be at the depot on the arrival of the trains, and omnibusses will take passengers to the Hotel. Meals can be had at all hours.

The best Liquors and Cigars will be kept at the Bar.

MARX SCHLOSS,
Proprietor.

oct 6-tf

FOR SALE.
3 Valuable Building Lots in the Eastern Ward, of one acre each, can be subdivided in half acre Lots.

Apply at office.

may 20-6w N. C. LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE!

The firm of "Allegre and Askew," owners of the Forest Manufacturing Company, in the county of Wake, in the State of North Carolina, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, William F. Askew, has purchased all the interest of the undersigned William B. Allegre, in said firm and Company and obliged himself to pay all the outstanding debts of the Company and all debts due to the same must be paid to him.

W. B. ALLEGRE,
W. F. ASKEW,
of ALLEGRE & ASKEW.

Raleigh, May 4th, 1871.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle with Jas. D. Royster, as I hereby appoint him my Agent to collect all claims due the firm.

W. F. ASKEW.

may 5-1m

Telegram, Biblical Recorder and Christian Advocate copy 1 month.

PLIMPTONS PATENT ROLLER

SKATES.

*RIGHTS FOR SALE.*

In South Carolina, except City of Charleston. North Carolina, except City of Wilmington. Virginia except Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk. District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland.

For terms apply to

GEO. H. BRIGGS,
Raleigh, N. C.
DRANE & GLOVER,
Richmond, Va.

mar 22-tf

Charlotte Democrat and Newbern Journal of Commerce, copy 1 week and send bills to this office.

BEST FAMILY LEAF LARD, IN TIN Packages, of 5 and 12 lbs. Also, choice Lard in Kegs and Kits.

mar 15-tf A. G. LEE & CO.