The Sentinel.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
JOHN SPELMAN, Associate & Local Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

TERMS.

Daily, one year	$10 00
" six months	5 00
Semi-Weekly, one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
Weekly, one year	2 00
" six months	1 50

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at Greensboro, on Wednesday, the First day of May next.

LAWLESS GOVERNOR.

It would be remarkable if any man could prove himself so lawless and reckless as Gov. Caldwell has done, without ending his course in bloodshed and murder.

There are five lawless acts of Gov. Caldwell to which we propose briefly to allude.

The first was as presiding officer of the senate, in 1868, when he required certain senators to stand aside while Judge Dick proceeded to swear in other senators of his own party. All senators presenting certificates of election were entitled to be sworn in. But no, said Caldwell; stand aside for the present, which meant for the session. He had no more right to do this than he had to withhold the money from the penitentiary board.

His next lawless act was defiantly refusing to execute a law of the state requiring him to make proclamation and have the sheriffs to open the polls that the people might vote whether they would or not call a convention. No, said Caldwell, I will do no such thing. The law is not constitutional. It is his province only to execute the law, and the courts alone can judge of its constitutionality. For this he should have been impeached.

His third act of lawlessness was in disobeying the law and appointing directors of railroads when the legislature had repealed the law by which he could do so.

His fourth act of lawlessness was in attempting to break a simple contract made by the legislature with Theo. N. Ramsay to do the state printing.

His last act of lawlessness led to bloodshed and murder in the penitentiary. The supreme law making power of the state appointed directors for the different charitable institutions of the state—we allude to the insane asylum, the penitentiary and the institution for the deaf and dumb and blind. The directors so appointed, for a year quietly discharged their duties, when suddenly Gov. Caldwell asserted that they should no longer do so; that he would appoint directors for these institutions. Instead of appealing to the law to decide the question, the governor appealed to famine and violence. By collusion with a drunken auditor he stopped the supply of money for the penitentiary.

Three hundred and eighty convicts are stopped from work, shut up in their cells and put upon short rations. Full rations were subsequently ordered and given. A number of negro convicts became mutinous, revolted and attempted to take the life of the guard. The guard killed one and wounded two. Who is guilty of murder, the governor or the guard? We say, emphatically, not the guard.

The most remarkable feature in the case is, that impeachment or bloodshed did not come sooner. We must all—governor and governed—be made subservient to the law.

EVIL OF THE TIMES.

It is apparent that to the apathy and indifference of the people in public affairs since 1865, may be traced much of the disorder and confusion that now exists in matters of government and public concern.

That our whole system of government, state and federal, is disordered and perverted from every good purpose for which government is established, no reasonable man observant of events will gainsay. Without a proper effort of resistance the thinking men of the state surrendered, in 1865, first to Andrew Johnson, Holden and John Pool. After *they* had worked their will upon the people by disfranchising and excluding all from office who dared to think independently and for the state, Congress and Grant take the states in hand, through the agency of Sickles, Canby, the Bureau and the military. Confusion was worse confounded. Murder, rape and arson stalked abroad in the land. Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt and Green were the scenes of murder and robbery. In these counties first appeared the kuklux, who are supposed to have murdered the carpet-bag sheriff, Colgrove. In Lenoir, where five negroes were in jail for rape and murder, the kuklux took them from jail, cut their throats and threw them from the Neuse river bridge.

Carpet-baggers, negroes, and ignorant white men filled all offices and places. Even old sheriffs, old constables and old magistrates were excluded from office for the loyal negro and carpet-bagger. Graham, Bragg, Manly, Moore, Warren, Gilmer, and other statesmen of that class, were excluded for the apostate signers of secession, like Holden, Dick, Starbuck, Thomas and Billy Smith. All matters pertaining to the public seem to have been surrendered to the judgment and control of a secret society know as the Union League, composed of 70,000 negroes, 500 carpet-baggers, and a few base natives, who joined for the loaves and fishes.

This black jacobin club was backed by the army of the United States and ruled and ruined the whole south. Intelligence and virtue were never before known to yield so quietly to ignorance vice and violence.

We thought, for a long time, the white man of the south had lost their spirit of independence and manly resistance to outrage and wrong. The memorable election of August, 1870, assured us to the contrary.

What the country wants and most have is one more such uprising of the people, determined, having rid themselves of such carpet-baggers as Deweese, Laflin, Estes, Abbott & Co., they will now rid themselves of their allies, Pool, Phillips and Caldwell.

SHERIFF SIBBS.

This sterling man and efficient officer after three days worry and considerable expense, left Rev. Fred. Long, negro, in jail, while appealed to the legislative board, to the governor's board, and to the governor himself, to take his prisoner.

Long is a desperate and despicable character. He is preacher and rogue, after the Sinclair order. When he was caught stealing he fired upon Mr. Carter who detected him, at a distance of five feet, the load passing between the arm and body of Mr. Carter. He is the leading political spirit of his party in Hyde. It is a vote clear lost to the party if the governor does not pardon him.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—*The People*, a democratic paper published at Concord, N. H., speaks of the result of the election as follows, and confirms the statement that the real people of New Hampshire are against the radicals:

Judging from the manner in which affairs were managed in this city, not less than 2,000 fraudulent votes were cast in the state. In ward 4, where the chairman of the radical state committee resides, and where everything is managed as he directs, the names of scores of democrats who had undoubted right to vote were kept from the check list, and 30 or 40 radicals who had not the shadow of a right voted. We have resided and voted in this ward for many years and seen more or less unfairness and dishonesty in regard to the check-list, but nothing in comparison to the course pursued by the selectmen at the late election. Bribery was resorted to, and scores of poor men whose convictions were democratic, but who yet voted the Democratic ticket, along with all those classed as doubtful or indifferent, were bought by the radicals, like cattle in the market.

The victory won in this state on Tuesday last is the triumph of bold, unblushing, outrageous fraud, and open, wholesale bribery and corruption. Had bribery alone been resorted to, we should have won the day, but bribery and fraud combined were too much for the honest democracy of New Hampshire.

75,000 DOLLARS.—The New York *Herald* correspondent spent much time in this state during the three or four weeks previous to the election, and as he represented a Grant paper, he had good opportunities of learning radical secrets. In a letter to the *Herald*, he speaks of radical means and appliances thus:

Money has been employed wherever it could be of any advantage. The fact that votes have been purchased is not denied, and the rumor that $75,000 have been spent in that direction is generally conceded. The republican committee, it is claimed, obtained half of this amount from Washington, New York and Boston, and the other half was raised here in the state.

We think the writer makes his figures much too small. If he had said that the radicals got seventy-five thousand from abroad, he would have come nearer, but still short of the truth. They probably bought more than 3,000 votes at an average cost of $25, in addition to those obtained by fraud, trick, coercion, intimidation, rum, and the many other means and appliances by which men are made to vote contrary to their wishes.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

A FEMALE PYTHIAN.—The Scranton (Pa.) *Times* of Monday last has an account of a great excitement among the Knights of Pythias of that place on account of the discovery that a woman, disguised as a man, had been initiated. She received the page's degree, and was duly prepared for the third or knight's degree, but in a certain part of the work an accident disclosed to all of the officers and members present that they had been initiating and giving the degrees of the order to a woman, and now they don't know what to do with her.

The appointment of Parker, collector at New Orleans, has excited the Africa of that region, and all the colored gentry of the custom-house and Grant persuasion have packed their satchels and gone to Washington to remonstrate. Parker is the brother-in-law of General Butler, lives in Lowell, Massachusetts, and is therefore an unmitigated carpet-bagger—a character particularly and vehemently detested by the loyal African of the Crescent city.

Certain highly odorous flowers are said to emit large quantities of ozone, and are therefore recommended as disinfectants.

Diamond-seekers in South Africa have not only the deadly climate to contend with, but the absence of every comfort of life.

Two thirds of all the Presidents and three fourths of all the Secretaries of State have been members of the Episcopal Church.

They don't sell whisky in Greeley, Colorado, but have a medicine for rattlesnake bites, which is as good and has a ready sale.

A Council Bluffs man has invented an apparatus for the manufacture of gas from cornstalks. An ordinary Western Congressman will manufacture much of the same article from corn whisky.

Russia set up housekeeping as an independent state more than one thousand years ago. That beats this country over nine hundred years.

Returned travellers say that even the new government is very averse to show the Roman dungeons; they are too fearful, vile, and inhuman. They are supposed to be no longer in use.

In the English language there are not more than a dozen common words that end; in a about 24 in o; ending in y there are 4,900, one-eighth of the language, there being 35,000 words in the whole.

Instead of flying kites, bringing down lightning from heaven, and making philosophical axioms, Mr. Benjamin Franklin, of New Orleans, spends a major portion of his time in stealing ducks.

Read the following protest of an indignant mother, sent to a school teacher in Illinois: "miss brown I want you strictly understand that you hant boss of my Children an if you keep maria for ben late you Will have troubl you need not think Wee are Slavs becas wee hant We live in free land adoo."

The wholesale prices of dry goods in Europe are rising every day. Quebec merchants who are now in England and France have, it is reported, decided not to proceed to Germany or any other foreign markets, on account of the high prices demanded there for every description of goods. Timber and iron are also in great demand.

For the Sentinel.

LOUISBURG, N. C., March 20, 1872.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Franklin county, at the court house in Louisburg, on the evening of the 20th March, 1872, called for the purpose of giving expression to their opinion touching the matter of difference between his excellency Gov. T. R. Caldwell, and the board of directors of the "Insane Asylum," and the State Penitentiary, and the trustees of the "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," on motion of C. M. Cooke, Esq. Mr. M. S. Davis was called to the chair and Geo. S. Baker was appointed secretary. C. M. Cooke, Esq., at the request of the chairman explained the object of the meeting. Capt. J. J. Davis in a forcible manner addressed the meeting relative to the duties of the people in this crisis. C. M. Cook offered the following resolutions which, after amendments, upon motion of Capt. J. J. Davis, were unanimously adopted.

It is the right of the people to consult together and give expression to their views, relative to any matter of public interest, and it is their duty to do so whenever in their opinion any class of the people are to be injured by the conduct of those to whom the government of affairs is committed.

The difference between his excellency Gov. T. R. Caldwell and the board of directors of the "Insane Asylum," and the "State Penitentiary," and the Trustees of the Institutions for the "Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," is to be deplored, but that the unfortunate inmates of the Asylums and the convicts in the Penitentiary, who are in no way responsible for this state of affairs, shall suffer in consequence of such difference, is not only unjust to them but is in violation of every principal of humanity and christian civilization. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of his Excellency Gov. Caldwell, either to recognize the Boards of said institutions as appointed by the Legislature, or else have the question as to whether they are legally constituted, adjudicated before the proper judicial tribunal without delay.

Resolved, That the constitution having made the "attorney general" the legal adviser of the executive, it is the unmistakable duty of Gov. Caldwell, if in his opinion the directors of the several institutions mentioned were illegally appointed, to consult that officer, and cause such proceedings to be instituted as may be necessary [illegible] controversy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his Excellency Gov. T. R. Caldwell, and one to each of the chairmen of the boards of directors of the "Insane Asylum" and the "State Penitentiary," and a copy to the chairman of the board of trustees of the institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

M. S. DAVIS, Chmn.

G. S. BAKER, Sec'ty.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Mr. Trumbull rose to a personal explanation, and sent to be read an extract from a Washington letter in the *Republican Banner*, published in Hastings, Michigan, charging that Senator Trumbull had illegally pocketed a ten thousand dollar fee in

THE M'CARDLE CASE

In the supreme court, having been employed to represent the United States by President Johnson, and charging further, that his vote on the impeachment trial was influenced by this fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull then said that during his seventeen years of service in the Senate he had not before risen to a personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He denounced the charge as malicious and preposterous. He produced letters showing that he was employed, not by Johnson, but by

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. GRANT

two months before the articles of impeachment against Johnson were prepared and that the fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton. He argued that his employment in the matter was perfectly legal and proper. He charged that the letter was written by a man in the employ of the government and intimated that the charge had been made for the purpose of injuring him because he was hostile to the influence by which the man was kept in office. He also referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler sometime ago for an inquiry whether any senator had taken a fee from the United States contrary to law, and said that when the would be slanderers discovered that he had been employed by Grant instead of Johnson they would not ask again for an investigation, but like sneaks would

CRAWL TO THEIR DENS.

Mr. Chandler denied that he had ever thought that Mr. Trumbull had been employed by Mr. Johnson. Said his object, had been to ascertain whether the Senator had violated the law. He believed he had done so, and as to Mr. Trumbull's personal allusion to him, be hurled back the slime upon its slimey source.

The vice-president called Mr. Chandler to order, and Mr. Chandler apologized to the Senate.

A CRUEL HOAX.—A London newspaper calls attention to an ingenious fraud lately perpetrated in that city. It appears that a canard had been put into circulation to the effect that the penny pieces of 1864, issued by the British mint, by some mistake contained a large quantity of gold. The authors of this statement seemed to have commenced operations by going about to the newspaper boys and flower girls and offering them two pence or three pence for pennies of the above date. The news spread, and these boys and girls, out of their scanty earnings, began buying, instead of selling, and the authors of the deception gradually raised the price, and succeeded in disposing of a large number of pennies, which they had been for some time accumulating, at prices ranging from six pence to a shilling.

March 29 has been appointed fast day in Connecticut.

In England it is not permitted to marry after 12 o'clock in the day.

A child was born in a London theatre during a performance, February 12.

The average depth of the Atlantic ocean is three miles; that of the Pacific, four miles.

They dont call it "going to see a man" in Rensselaer, Indiana, but always "expect a letter," the post office being in the hotel bar room.

The American students at the Berlin University are making preparations to give Lieutenant Frederick Grant, son of President Grant, a hearty welcome and grand reception upon his arrival in that city during June. A banquet and ball are among the features proposed.

In 1830 there was only one scientific man in Great Britain who believed that a locomotive could "work," or, in other words, that it had a sufficient hold on the rails to move a train of cars, and that man was George Stephenson.

The number of persons now residing at the Vatican, which consists of fifty separate buildings, with fourteen court yards and 12,000 rooms, is 3,000. It is a town without streets. None of the officials have been changed. Antonelli is still Secretary of State.

CALDWELL—THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND THE PENITENTIARY.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

In commenting on the lawless conduct of Gov. Caldwell in relation to the charitable institutions of the state and the penitentiary, the Wilmington *Journal* says:

The governor makes no attempt, we say, to sustain his action through the courts of law, nor does he follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and invoke the strong arm of the military.

Neither martial nor civil law promising anything in aid of his purposes, Gov. Caldwell has resorted to another means, so abhorrent to humanity that it is scarce to be believed.

Incredible, however, as it may seem, it is none the less true that the governor of North Carolina has combined with officers of the executive department to obtain control of the state institutions referred to, and in the event of an appeal to the courts of law to decide the right between his appointees and those of the legislature, to starve the inmates even unto death. A more fiendish, diabolical, malignant scheme was never devised or executed.

The consequences of this barbarous savagery of the monster of inhumanity who is now, in consequence of the crimes of his predecessor, governor of North Carolina, falls more lightly upon the inmates of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, for the reason that they can be sent home and there cared for until the controversy is settled. And we learn that the officers in charge of the institution have determined, as soon as the funds on hand are exhausted, to anticipate the regular summer vacation. The friends of these poor unfortunate victims, cursed even before they were born, need not have any apprehension nor be alarmed lest they suffer for food.

But what shall we say to the friends of those no less unfortunate persons, whom, because of their insanity it has been found necessary to send to the Asylum at Raleigh?

These people have been guilty of no crime. No law, human or divine, civil or military, gives to the governor the right to starve a man because he is insane! [illegible] how long will it be ere we behold the cravings of hunger, added to the ravings of insanity?

This is no fancy sketch. Gov. Caldwell has conspired with Auditor Adams, if not with Treasurer Jenkins, to refuse to supply the persons in control of the asylums and penitentiary with the funds now actually in the treasury and placed there by order of the legislature for that very purpose. If these poor unfortunate people into whose minds the light of reason no longer shines, are kept at the asylum and governor Caldwell refuses to allow the funds given by the people from their very necessities for the purpose, to be appropriated to their sustenance, they must starve or be dependent on the charity of private individuals. Can any system of private charity be organized at once by which they can be fed and clothed?

Can they be sent home?

Think of the many fierce maniacs now at Raleigh whom only stone walls and chains and constant watching keep harmless!

This is how few private individuals in the impoverished condition of our country, are able to contribute any more from their scanty means than they have already contributed to this charity."

Think of these poor maniac creatures, seeking in death relief from the pangs of hunger.

Think of all these things, and think of the man who has schemed and plotted to bring them to pass!

We advise the friends of the poor unfortunate creatures in the Insane Asylum at Raleigh to take warning in time and provide against the evil day coming.

It is true the persons confined in the Penitentiary are criminals, but they are under the sentence of law, that prescribes confinement and hard labor, and not starvation, as the punishment for their crime.

The Directors have notified the Governor that a portion of the funds now lying in the treasury for the purpose are necessary to feed the prisoners.

The governor refuses to allow them to have the funds—withholds from the prisoners' food to sustain life.

The governor has been notified that the supplies have been nearly exhausted, and that *the prisoners are already on short rations!* Upon his head rests the responsibility.

The spectacle thus presented to our gaze is one that shocks every feeling of humanity.

Human language is utterly inadequate to portray the enormity of such conduct on the part of the chief magistrate of a civilized people. If the appointees of the legislature are wrongfully in possession, the law points out a peaceful, humane, speedy mode of ousting them. The courts are open and presided over by the personal and political friends of the governor. He will not appeal to them. He requires his orders to be obeyed, or the innocent and guilty, the sane and the insane, alike to be starved to death.

People of North Carolina, behold your governor!

The Goldsboro *Messenger* has the following:

THE HEIGHT OF RADICAL VILLAINY.—There is no day passing that the radicals do not manifest a desire to "rule or ruin." In our own state Tod. R. Caldwell, the accidental governor, is just now playing a heavy role of the malicious tyrant. When a few weeks ago he undertook to deprive the state printer of the printing awarded him by the legislature, Caldwell was defeated in his evil designs by a radical judge.

Interpreting the decision of the supreme court in the case of Clark vs. Stanly to suit his own partizan ideas and professing to discover therein an extensive grant of power, Caldwell has seen fit to declare the boards in charge of the state prison and asylums, appointed by the legislature, invalid. He has forbid the auditing of accounts coming from either of those institutions and the officers which have been in possession for more than twelve months are unable to obtain a cent of the appropriations made by the General Assembly for the support of the institutions committed to their charge, owing to this high-handed and outrageous usurpation of the governor.

The state of affairs at the state prison is just now deplorable. The prisoners are on half rations because Caldwell refuses to recognize the officials in charge. This has called forth another letter to the governor from Mr. M. A. Bledsoe, who is the president of the penitentiary board.

The Tarboro *Southerner* says:

MONSTROUS USURPATION.

His accidental excellency, Tod. R. Caldwell, is just now acting in a manner that announces him to be the most consummate ass that ever figured in public life, or the most unscrupulous tyrant in whose hands the government of any people was ever lodged.

The latest and most monstrous exhibition of arbitrary and unlawful power on the part of the mountebank radical governor is his course in the matter of the Penitentiary, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Under the abominable decision of the supreme court in the case of Clark vs. Stanly—a case that Judge Moore virtually set aside—this man Caldwell has taken upon himself the authority to oust the old and regular directors and appoint a set of his ready tools and sycophants.

The *Southerner* concludes with a review of the facts in the case, familiar to our readers.

JOSEPHINE.

Mrs Mansfield is to continue her suit against Fisk, making the widow of the deceased the defendant in the case. It the woman was cheated out of any money by Fisk, it was money drawn by treachery, deceit, and meanness from Fisk's generosity, and under all the circumstances her prosecution of the suit shows that there is no depth of depravity beyond her reach. The case certainly has remarkable features. The partner of Mansfield in the business is in the Tombs on a charge of murder, and with a fair chance of being executed. His victim, the man against whom the Mansfield suit has been brought, is dead. The case is full to overflowing of the worst order of robbery, treachery, and scandal, and into this the weeping widow of the murdered man must necessarily be drawn. We find this paragraph in the New York *Telegram* of Wednesday evening:

Josie Mansfield, of Fisk and Stokes fame, attracted considerable attention this afternoon in "Newspaper Row." Mrs. Mansfield appeared to have some design on newspaper editors, for she sent her footman into the offices of the *Times*, the *Tribune* and *Star*. The answers from those respective offices did not appear to be of a pleasant character, for Josie wore a very perplexed countenance, and she looked disconcerted and unhappy when the servant left her. Mrs. Mansfield's carriage was of the rockaway wagon kind, and the leather was drawn back, exposing Mrs. Mansfield to the gaze of a crowd of bystanders, who seemed intently interested in gazing upon the somewhat voluptuous, coarse and faded face of the famous courtesan. The wagon was drawn by a pair of carriage horses, the servants wore a brown livery with guilt buttons bearing the monogram "M," and gold lace bands around their hats. The obsequious servants touched their hats to "my lady" before they spoke to her, and graciously bowed when they had delivered their message and received her commands. Greater attention would not have been paid to "the first lady of the land" in a [illegible] sign of "true republicanism" (?) to see the same servility shown to a lady of Mrs. Mansfield's reputation."

THE UTAH ELECTION. AN EAST MORMON TRIUMPH.—*Salt Lake City, March 18.*—The election in this territory on the question of adopting the proposed constitution, and to form a state government and for members of congress, was held to-day. The Gentiles put no ticket in the field, and made no contest, accordingly the vote was all one way. The proposed constitution was adopted unanimously, and Frank Fuller, the Mormon's candidate for congress, was elected without opposition. The Mormon women, who are electors under the new constitution turned out *en masse*, and the female vote is very large. It is believed that the ground of their interest in the election is the conviction that the admission of Utah as a state will be a death blow to polygamy. The Gentiles established no polling-places, and the one-sided election passed off without excitement or enthusiasm.

STORMY WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.—The captain of a steamer from Genoa thus reports the stormy weather which raged in the Atlantic recently: "After leaving Gibraltar the vessel met with fine weather for six days, after which it encountered a continuation of gales from west, southwest, to north north-west, veering every few hours, and accompanied with squalls of terrific force. During twenty-five years' experience afloat, I never encountered such weather. In the squalls the water was actually torn up in sheets and hove in the air. Rain poured in torrents; the mastheads were enveloped in clouds; the lightning fairly blinded us, and the thunder cracked as it were amongst the masts, deafening all aboard. Never, in the tropic, or near the line, have I been in such close proximity to the lightning. This weather continued, more or less, up to the 13th inst., when it gradually moderated, enabling us to make some headway."

"Spit curls" are in fashion again.

Chicago taxes one cent on a dollar.

Paris has over fifty thousand cafes or wine shops.

It is the part of wisdom to do great things without a fuss.

"Naturesque" is coined by a New York society newspaper.

Vienna is the favorite city for pleasure-seekers in Europe.

Fresh oysters are cheaper in Detroit, Mich., this winter than in Boston.

If buncombe could be excluded from congress business would be advanced.

England is ripening for a great political change, which must come sooner or later.

The nine hour system of daily labor is adopted in the large mechanical works of England.

Great efforts are making in Australia to cultivate tobacco there, for domestic consumption.

Corned beef is shipped from Texas to England, and promises to become an extensive business.

A clam, weighing two pounds and seven ounces, was picked up on the beach at Newport the other day.

The indigo plant is indigenous in Florida and South Carolina. It is easily cultivated and renumerative to the producer.

Upwards of 40,000 persons are assembled within a length of seventy miles, diamond hunting, near the Vaal River, Cape.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

In order to compete with Northern Merchants, and keep the trade AT HOME, where goods are sold as low as they are in any city North or South, we propose on all retail orders in our line, amounting to

TWENTY DOLLARS

and upwards, accompanied with the money, to deliver to customers, so ordering their goods, (free of charges for freight) at any depot on any Rail Road in the State.

This arrangement we trust will merit the hearty good will of our many customers at a distance, and increase their orders. Samples sent by mail on application.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

feb 24dtf.

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES.

Received to-day.

mar 5-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for sale very low for cash.

W. H. JONES & Co.

mar 18-tf.

DOMESTICS! BLEACHINGS!

Anticipating an advance in the RAW material, we have purchased and have in store

75 bales Unbleached Domestics.

25 cases of Bleached Domestics of the most popular and standard makes, on which

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

feb 26dtf.

Studwell Brothers,

17 Murray Street,

New York,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR

SOUTHERN TRADE,

Have a complete stock in all lines, including their popular GRANITE STATE BALS, KIP PLOW SHOES and WOMENS PEBBALS.

Orders solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.

J. R. MOORE, Salesman.

jan 30-d6m

100 BALES NEW HAY.

mar 13-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

FRENCH TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

E. BESSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND DEALER IN

[illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Opposite to Market House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Returns his thanks for past favors, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has returned from New York, with as fine a stock of goods as could be selected from the best imported

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

I will sell at the most reasonable prices, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect, or no sale.

The best of French workmen employed.

mar 19-3m.

NOTICE.

All indebted to the firm of Geo. T. Stronach are requested to come forward and settle at once, except where special contracts exist, and those having claims against the firm are requested to present them. The debts due must be paid at once or they will be turned over for collection.

G. T. STRONACH,

jan 8-tf per WOMBLE, TREASURER.

FOR SALE.

A few bbls Flour, cheap to close consignment. W. H. JONES & CO.

mar 18-tf.

WOOD! WOOD!!

I have a lot of excellent dry firewood a part of which I will sell at the depot at $3.50 per cord or deliver in the city where it may be desired at $4.00 per cord.

J. A. JONES, at Book Store.

mar 21-tf

ALWAYS IN SEASON!

HANDSOME BIRD CAGES.

SUPERB TOILET SETS.

BEAUTIFUL TEA TRAYS.

House Furnishing Goods of every known description at Hardware House of

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

mar 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOW IN STOCK,

75 DOZ. ELWELL HOES,

25 " ALL STEEL HOES,

50 " C. S. HANDLED HOES,

200 PAIRS TRACE CHAINS.

These goods were purchased before the recent advance on price.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

mar 21-tf.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Will continue to sell at very low prices, their very extensive stock of

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

mar 21-tf.

JAS. A. LEACH & CO.,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.,

Wholesale Shoe Manufacturers

of men, women, boys and misses' shoes. We have a complete stock for the Spring and Summer trade. Prices lower than the same goods can be bought in any northern market. All work warranted.

mar 22-3m*.

HORSES AND MULES AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Towles' Auction and Ware-house on Wilmington street, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, one first rate plow horse 7 years old, one good working mare and several good mules.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auc't.

mar 22-2t.

COTTON AND CORN PLANTERS.

In store samples of the "Eureka Corn Planter" and the Smith premium Cotton Plow. Can supply any make of these invaluable helps on short notice.

JAMES M. TOWLES.

mar 22-tf.

MOUNTAIN SEED OATS.

A large supply just at hand and offered at lowest market price.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Com. Merchant.

mar 22-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

WAKE COUNTY.

On Monday, the 8th day of April, 1872, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the property listed by the following named persons, for the taxes due thereon for the years 1870 and 1871.

[illegible] TOWNSHIP.

	No. of acres.	Tax.
Z. T. Avent,	100	$2 [illegible]
Young Booker,	[illegible]	6
N. A. Dickson,	64	1 1[illegible]
Squire Holt,	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. S. Mann,	1	31

CEDAR FORK TOWNSHIP.

Heirs of D Brassfield,	50	60

[illegible] CREEK TOWNSHIP.

R P Finch	155	7 12
Joshua Johnson,	42	[illegible]
Littleton Vaughn,	49	3 [illegible]
Nat Warren	42	[illegible]
John Whitelaw,	45	4 [illegible]

MARK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

W H High, Adm'r	300	6 [illegible]
Josiah Whitley,	80	1 [illegible]
Richard Terrell,	240	4 [illegible]

MIDDLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Allen Rowland,	10	2 [illegible]
James Suggs,	27	4
John Thomas,	11	[illegible]
Giles Ray,	[illegible]	[illegible]

OAK GROVE TOWNSHIP.

T S Smith,	216	[illegible]

ST. MATTHEW'S TOWNSHIP.

Ellen Etheridge,	27	[illegible]
Mrs L. L. and W. L. Saunders,	572	25 4[illegible]

SWIFT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Thos R Adams,	25	4 25
William Davis,	14	40
Quintin Adams,	112	2 1[illegible]
J G M Jones,	21	2 [illegible]
William Medlin,	50	2 [illegible]
George T Cook,	542	19 [illegible]

WAKE FOREST TOWNSHIP.

Walter Dobnam,	265	13 [illegible]
Mrs E A Hill,	150	22 1[illegible]
Thomas Yeargin,	41	[illegible]

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

John Ashe,	1¼	2 74
Ralph Andrews,	¼	4 [illegible]
E V Bynum,	1¼	37 [illegible]
W G Brown,	part lot 86	29 [illegible]
J S Bryan,	¼	4 [illegible]
J G Bagwell,	part lot 161	9 [illegible]
Quent Busbee,	part lot 140	[illegible]
Daniel Clensey,	3 acres	9 [illegible]
O L Dodd,	5 acres	13 [illegible]
Pulaski Cowpers,	part lot 198	[illegible]
Lucy B Evans,	part lot 214	4 [illegible]
C B Edwards,	" " 85	4 [illegible]
T G Eentress,	" " 162	62 [illegible]
John Flagg,	8 acres	5 [illegible]
" " 1870,		7 39
Lewis Ford,	⅛ acre,	3 10
[illegible]		[illegible]
do do 1869,		[illegible]
J H Green	part lot 41	27 [illegible]
York Gaston,	¼ acre	2 [illegible]
Osborn Hunter,	part lot 54	9 4[illegible]
Henry Hunter,	½ acre	5 [illegible]
Washington Hays,	¼ acre	5 [illegible]
Henry J Hughes,	part lot 64	[illegible]
do do 1870,		11 42
do do	210 acres	43 71
W H Harrison,	part lot 134	[illegible]
Lemon Hilton,	½ acre	[illegible]
W D Haywood,	part lot 56	[illegible]
Mrs W D Haywood,	7 acres	6 [illegible]
W N Harris,	½ acre	16 [illegible]
Louisa Ingram,	part lot 38	7 [illegible]
Henry Jones,	1-6 acre	4 [illegible]
Lucy E Jerkins,	part lot 87 bal	11 [illegible]
Martha Jolly,	" " 46	[illegible]
Harrison Johnson,	" " 9	7 [illegible]
do do 1870		9 [illegible]
W H Jones for McClintock	13 acres	9 [illegible]
W D Jones,	½ acre	13 [illegible]
Elvis Killian,	½ acre	6 45
do do 1870,		10 [illegible]
J H Kirkham	2½ acres	23 49
Michael Kelly,	¼ "	7 [illegible]
Jacob Kearer,	part lot 160	30 71
Elizabeth Lassiter,	¼ acre	2 43
R G Lewis,	part lot 22	48 28
do do for 1870,		126 [illegible]
W H Matthews,	¼ acre	10 5
W H Morgan,	2¾ acres	1 [illegible]
Wm Morgan,	4 "	1 [illegible]
James D Morgan	1 acre	3 [illegible]
do do	6 acres	2 [illegible]
James H Matthews,	¼ acre	7 [illegible]
Jack Morse,	part lot 4	10 [illegible]
Beedy Mercer,	[illegible] acres	18 [illegible]
N C Land Co,	34 acres	12 41
Thomas Owens,	10 acres	11 [illegible]
Jack Pool,	2½ "	6 [illegible]
Wm C Parker,	part lot 68	26 [illegible]
Wm Pope,	¼ acre	[illegible]
Geo E Perry,	¼ "	4 [illegible]
Charles J Proctor,	¼ "	4 [illegible]
Alfred Patterson,	1½ "	4 [illegible]
John Ray,	5 acres bal.	17 [illegible]
W T Rogers, guard	part lot 107	[illegible]
Mary Nines,	¼ acre	4 43
J S Suggs,	30 acres	1 [illegible]
Britton Suggs,	¼ acre	7 [illegible]
Sidney Saunders,	1 "	6 [illegible]
H M Tupper,	¼ acre	3 [illegible]
J D Thompson,	part lot 118	12 64
Ben Turner,	part lot 3	4 [illegible]
Mrs L A Vaughn,	part lot 54	8 91
Minor Wilson,	part lot 45	9 [illegible]
do for 1870,		5 44
do " 1869,		10 [illegible]
W D Williams,	part lot 160	31 [illegible]
Geo Washington,	⅛ acre	[illegible]
Wesley Young,	¼ "	7 [illegible]
S H Young,	10 acres	9 76
do for 1868,	240 acres	34 [illegible]
Charles Young,	¼ acre	5 [illegible]
G T Cooke,	part lot 206	90 50
R W Haywood's estate,	part lot 209	35 49
N M Harwood,	part lot 256	15 [illegible]
Jane Stallings,	¼ acre	4 43
Nathaniel Vass,	¼ "	4 [illegible]
do do for 1870,		10 [illegible]
James Cooper, for 1870,	75 acres	7 09
Henry Jackson, Raleigh,	¼ "	11 78
Louisa Perry,	¼ "	6 20
" " for 1870,		10 15
Wilson Copeland, '70 and '69	3¼ "	15 40
" " for 1871,		[illegible]
Jackson Alston for 1870,	¼ acre	[illegible]
" " " 1871,		2 00
Mrs. Cooch, " 1870,	½ acre	10 61
A J Dalby " 1868,	500 "	19 21
Nathan Bridgers	¼ "	1 85
Jesse Brown,		2 91
E. S. Badger,		1 44
Jos. T. Backalan,		2 00
N. M. Bryan	¼ acre	2 66
Hilliard Bishop		1 77
" " for 1869,		7 90
Needham Broughton for Burt & Broughton,		7 09
W. V. Clifton,		2 27
" " " for 1870,		3 96
John R. Carter,		2 00
J. R. H. Carmen,		20 62
Henry Dunston	¼ acre	4 45
Wm. Davis,		2 [illegible]
Marshal Earp,		32
George Fields,		6 43
C. M. Farris,		2 78
Michael J. Green	¼ acre	2 66
James Hannah,		2 94
Margaret Haywood	¼ acre	2 66
Wm. Russell	¼ "	2 [illegible]
J. T. Harris,		89
John L. Harrison,		5 62
John Haas,	¼ acre, bal.	55
Rebecca Johnson,	part lot 13	7 09
John James,		2 21
W H Jones,		89
J B Jordan,		2 00
Amos Labarbe,		2 61
A P Labarbe & Co.,		3 43
T D Martin,		4 42
N S Mosely,		2 00
Mrs M J Mosley,		37 73
J B Mertin,		2 44
D C Murray,		5 82
A J Partin,		2 89
J D Pegram,		29 63
John Price,		3 44
do do for 1870,		8 35
Oliver M. Roane,		2 47
Virgil Rix,		2 69
N. C. R. Road,		445 88
B. W. Stark,		2 05
" " " for 1868,		23 05
Marx Schloss,		4 69
Mrs. C. Taylor,		11 53
Susan Williford	¼ acre	2 66
Joe. Whitelaw,		2 44
King & Whitelaw,		6 00
Charles Bryan for 1869,		5 41
Bazil Manly for 1869,		18 21
" " " 1871,		34 90

T. F. LEE, Sheriff.

mar 12-dtw.

NOTICE.

Any person caught selling liquor within three miles of the Forest Paper Mills, will be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law. WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1872—dtf

138 BBLS. WHISKY.

mar 12-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mrs Anna H Saunders, I give notice to all creditors to the estate to make payment forthwith, and to all creditors to present their claims to me.

KEMP P. BATTLE.

Raleigh, Feb'y 21st, 1872.

feb 23d6w.

FLOWER JARS.

Just received, W. H. JONES & CO.

mar 18-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

THE GREAT

Southern Advertising Agency

OF DE VALCOURT & WILTZ,

RICHMOND, VA.

Has unparalleled claims on the business men of the South—

1st. Incredibly low rates.

2nd—First class Papers.

3d—The largest circulation of any known list.

4th. Promptitude in filling all orders.

ONE INCH space in 238 Papers, (16 Dailies) four weeks, for $155, giving the advertiser [illegible] insertions in weeklies and [illegible] in dailies, making [illegible] insertions for $155.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Send for estimate [illegible]

DE VALCOURT & WILTZ,

mar 26—d4w Richmond, Va.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,

SILVER JEWELRY, &C.

On Saturday, the [illegible] of April next, at the residence of the late Judge R. M. Saunders I will sell at auction many very valuable

OIL AND OTHER PAINTINGS,

by the old Masters, including a magnificent picture of

THE ANNUNCIATION, THE VIRGIN, FLOWER PIECES, &C.

Many of these paintings are originals.

Also at the same time and place articles of furniture, likewise handsome

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Also a splendid

DIAMOND BRACELET.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms 6 months credit, notes [illegible]

KEMP P. BATTLE, Admr.

of Mrs. Anna H. Saunders.

mar 18-td

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN GATLING,

March 11-td Commissioner.

"SALTED WITH FIRE."

A NOVEL,

BY H. M. LEGRANGE.

E. J. HALE & SON, PUBLISHERS, N. Y.

BOUND IN CLOTH, 12 MO. PRICE $1.00.

This is a book of decided merit, the production of a North Carolina lady. It is meeting with a rapid sale, and should be read by every one who desires to encourage and foster native genius.

For sale at the Book Store of

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

mar. 13 tf.

NOTICE!

I have sold my Forestville Manufacturing Company property and Paper Mills to the "Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company." All debts due me for paper must be paid to that Company; and all debts due from me on account of, or about the Paper Mills must be presented to that company for settlement and payment. WILL F. ASKEW.

Raleigh, Feb 5, 1872-dtf

City papers copy two weeks, and present bills for payment at the office of the company at Falls of Neuse.

PROVISIONS.

16,000 Lbs. Sides and Hams.

2,000 do pure Lard.

feb 1-dtf LEACH BROTHERS

THE NEW HYMNAL,

FOR USE IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Just received in several styles of binding, and at prices from 40 cts. to $3,00,

For sale at the Book Store of

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

mar. 13-tf.

NOTICE!

The lot of land, containing about five acres situated on Newbern and Edenton streets, in the Eastern Ward of the city of Raleigh, now occupied by John Ray, has been divided into convenient lots, which are for sale.

Terms—one third cash; one third payable in six months, and the other third in twelve months, with interest from day of sale.

A plat of the land, as divided into lots, may be seen at the Court House door, at the house of John Ray, or at the office of Moore & Gatling, attorneys at law.

Unquestionable title will be guaranteed, and immediate possession given.

Persons desiring to purchase will apply to

MOORE & GATLING,

feb 27 dtf Attorneys at Law.