THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
T. B. KINGSBURY, Associate Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

STATE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
Hon. A. S. MERRIMON,
Of Buncombe.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
MAJOR JOHN HUGHES,
Of Craven.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
JUDGE W. M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

FOR TREASURER:
MAJOR JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR:
GEN. C. LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC WORKS:
J. H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

Sentinel for the Campaign.

As the Gubernatorial and Presidential Campaigns promise to be as exciting as important, we have concluded to furnish the SENTINEL at the following liberal Rates.

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Times and places for holding the Nominating Democratic Conservative Conventions in the several Congressional Districts of this State, viz:

1st District, at Edenton, Thursday May 23, 1872:

2d District, at Goldsboro', June 5th, 1872.

3d District, at Wilmington Wednesday June 5, 1872.

4th District, at Raleigh, Thursday June 6, 1872.

5th District, at Greensboro', Wednesday May 22d, 1872.

6th District, at Charlotte, Thursday May 23, 1872.

7th District, at Wilkesboro', Thursday May 30, 1872.

8th District, at Marion, McDowell Co., Saturday, June 1, 1872.

RALEIGH, May 23, 1872.

Editors of the Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to the following editorial in the Charlotte *Dispatch*:

THE STATE PRINTING.—The matter of the State Printing for last year, wherein the State Printer had overcharged the State some thirty-three hundred dollars, was on Wednesday, settled at the State Treasury in Raleigh, Mr. Moore, the State Printer paying back the deficit.

This ends this matter. This was the only instance of alleged fraud against any Democrat in position for the past two years, and when the fraud was detected, the Legislature promptly ordered restoration to the State. This is the difference between Radicalism and Democracy.

Now I made no settlement with the Treasurer as stated. Mr. Ramsay drew from the Treasury a few hundred dollars, the work being measured by the em quad and leaving still due on the contract made with me for the SENTINEL as State Printer over $3,400. I paid back no deficit and there never was any to pay back.

There was no fraud or cheat in the matter of State Printing, and no man of truth and honesty will charge it. The work was measured in a way different from that, perhaps, the committee understood, if they understood anything about it. The contract is however, in writing, and it was written with the view of measuring by the letter M, and not by the em quad.

Curtis Brogden, the republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, James Justice, the member from Rutherford, and Gen. Phil. Hawkins, all investigated the printer's account with an eye no doubt, of making party capital if they could. In the minority report they acquitted all parties of fraud, or a purpose to cheat.

If Major Hearne, the editor of the *Despatch*, will refund the money he received three years ago as agent for different editors of the State, he would be better able to make his charge of fraud stick. There are some men it ill becomes to speak of fraud.

JAMES H. MOORE.

LACTEAL.

People who live in cities have a hard time of it as well as those who live in the rural districts. They have many comforts it is true, but then—their milk is sadly watered. The N. Y. *Tribune* is directing its attention to this important subject and is bringing facts and figures to prove that the milk business as carried on is a great swindle. It claims that the analysis of skillful chemists and the facts as gathered go to show that beyond any sort of doubt, the milk trade of that city, as conducted by the middlemen who serve families therewith, is one monstrous and flagrant swindle. More than seventy-five thousand quarts of water are daily sold as adulteration in our milk, if not quite, $10,000 a day, an incalculable cost of health and life.

The Cincinnatus of Chappaqua will rectify the milk question and all others, when he is firmly seated in the chair of State.

NATIONAL DECADENCE.

If what Byron says be true, that "history, with all her volumes vast, hath but one page," then we must surely, if we judge by what we daily behold and by the experience of ages, be approaching the bottom of that page. We are not as yet a century old as a nation, but our race has been swift indeed. We have passed in less than a hundred years through many of the steps that it took classic Greece and opulent Rome to accomplish in many centuries. We have filled out much of the description given by the wise Bacon in his teachings of the fall of nations. He wrote: "In the youth of a State, arms do flourish; in the middle age of a state, *learning*; and then both of them together for a time; in the declining age of a state, *mechanical arts and merchandise*."

Our youth was lusty and full of promise. We achieved many victories upon ensanguined battle plains and made a name for war among the nations of the earth. We then began to produce amid the peaceful scenes of life, some books, that evidenced culture and literary skill. Our literature, it is true, is not rich and perfect, but it gives promise. If we did not live by steam, we might in a century or two hope to produce some immortal works—some Milton to enter our homes and sing to us in his seraphic hymnings of paradise and the life beyond, or some Shakspeare to open to us the worlds of imagination and the inner workings of the great heart of humanity, or some Aristotle or Bacon to teach us how to understand what we see and to unravel for us some of the deep mysteries of man and the universe, or "to decipher and syllable the hieroglyphics of the senses." But this promise will not end in a rich fruition we fear. The bud that hangs so [illegible] hardly attain its full flower, for the worms are already at work in its heart.

War and letters have flourished together as Bacon said, and now our nation is given up to the most depraved, the most unhallowed lust for gold. We are as a people thoroughly, terribly avaricious. "Greedy avarice," as Spenser calls it, has eaten out every thing that is noble and good in the nation. We have made "wicked pelf" our God and our age, like that lashed by the corrosive invective of the matchless Burke, has produced its thousands "of daring profligates and insidious hypocrites." It is the age of brass—the "declining age" we fear of our country, when to make money and to live luxuriously will have become the main aspiration of nearly every one. Said Byron, in the same poem from which we quoted the saying above,

"First freedom, and then glory—when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption—BARBARISM at last."

That high regard for truth, that acute perception of duty, that chivalrous courtesy, that noble disinterestedness, that pure honor that was "as nice as ermine" and would "not bear a soil," that unfaltering devotion to principle, that proud [illegible] tue that so adorned the lives of our greatest and most honored statesmen of the past and added such a chastened splendor to their lives, have all gone—gone forever. In their place we have only ignorant and unlettered political adventurers, without honor, without virtue, without capacity, whose very viciousness has grown hard, and who are deaf to the claims of patriotism and public safety, and are an easy and willing prey to the "despotism of vice" to "the weakness and the wickedness of luxury."

If this picture is not true, it is because the colors are too faint. We have failed to read the "signs of the times" aright, if our nation is not on the verge of ruin and decay. Our people are as corrupt now as the Romans were in the days of the Antonines, and vice and corruption are eating out the very vitals of national prosperity and national perpetuity. No government can bear such a strain as we are applying daily to its strength. A speedy arrest in the downward course must be made or we will close in gloom and blood a career that opened under pleasing auspicies and gave promise of a long and splendid future. If the patriotism of the country can only be aroused, then the storm of fate may not break over our land and the nation may not sink into "silence and eternal sleep!"

Let then DUTY be the key note of our action,—DUTY TO COUNTRY, DUTY TO GOD, DUTY TO SELF. Let consequences take care of themselves; let us take care of Duty. *Fiat justicia, pereat mundus.* Let us all as men—as FREE MEN looking right ahead, go *straight forward*—with DUTY as our POLE STAR and our GUIDING PRINCIPLE, act well our part and SAVE OUR COUNTRY.

REV. DR. HUSTON.

The trial of Lorenzo Dow Huston is now going on before an ecclesiastical court in Baltimore. Only the accused, his counsel and the prosecutor for the church are admitted into the room. The proceedings are secret on the star chamber order.

The New York *Herald* has reports of the proceedings, though that paper is not able to give all of the names of the members of the court.

If there is truth in Virginia Hopkins, the first and only witness yet examined, the Doctor is guilty, and his suit against the Baltimore *American* will bring him no more money than Holden and Bullock left in their respective State Treasuries when they fled to Grant.

HON. J. M. LEACH.

This able and very efficient representative in Congress from the Fifth District, was renominated by acclamation at the District Convention that met in Greensboro' on 22d inst. If *Copting* Settle don't wish he was in Peru or on the Bench again before August election, then Gen. Leach must have forgotten his great talent as a canvasser—or his tongue so eloquent in exposing rascality and in defending his own State and people must have cleaved to the roof of his mouth, and his right hand so skilled in pealing off the hide of political adversaries must have forgotten its cunning.

SUMNER'S SOCIAL EQUALITY SCHOOL BILL.

When Brooks caned Sumner in the Senate, Gov. Holden declared it was a most righteous caning, and at the same time he denounced his friend Judge E. G. Reid, then in Congress, as a base, white livered fellow. We think his language was scoundrel, we however, [illegible] [illegible] years ago.

The District of Columbia seems to be Sumner's experimental ground. It was on this territory the slave trade was first forbidden. Sumner now has a bill before Congress to secure equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

The white people of the district pay the school tax. An act of Congress passed July 23, 1866, declares in proportion to number the black shall receive as much of the fund as the white schools.

The fund for the schools as well as the schools are kept separate and distinct. The negroes have their schools and the whites theirs. Neither desire a mixture of the races in the schools, yet Sumner is bent on enforcing it. If Sumner succeeds, his project will end in bloodshed, as did Governor Caldwell's, in attempting to [illegible] board. As the law and the schools now stand, the white has no advantage over the black race. In fact they are at a disadvantage, for they pay to educate both races. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill has passed the Senate. If this bill shall pass the House and thereby become a law, Dr. Blacknall, of the Yarborough, will have to entertain Eppes, of Halifax, Cuffy Mayo, of Granville, and the tall negro from Cumberland, nor is this all, they will have to sit at the table with Ocola Dupree, Capt. Andrews, Dr. Turner, Major Petty and other boarders. This [illegible] entertain them [illegible] to indictment and upon conviction, fine and imprisonment will follow.

If these boarders we have named are seated at the table with negroes, though they are loyal men and constantly calling for peace, there will be a break of it at the table.

We must confess to not understanding Sumner's radical policy of civil rights. We have in this country separate schools for males and females. Congress has as much right to compel all to go to school, as it has to make all the blacks and whites go to the same school.

The negro in this country has all the rights the white man has and a great many more than some white men have. Any negro, however ignorant and debased, can go to Congress, but Gov. Vance can not, nor can Gov. Graham.

The negroes are all for Sumner because he is for civil rights. The negroes too are all for Gov. Caldwell, *yet he is opposed to* Sumner's bill.

If Sumner will let the negroes and white men of the South alone, they will regulate for themselves their social equality better than he can.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was always dear to the freemen of North Carolina until the advent of carpet baggers and the dominion of the negro in the State. The old maxim, that in "*war the law slumbers*," never obtained in North Carolina. And hence, amid the shock of arms in 1863, Mr. Foy, of Onslow, in the Legislature, offered the following resolution which was triumphantly passed:

"*Resolved*, That the military power is subordinate to, and governed by the civil authorities; and that this General Assembly hereby requires and directs the Judges of this State who have taken an oath to administer the law, to see that the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by them is executed.

Resolved, That this legislature hereby request and instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge and procure, if possible, a repeal of the law passed authorizing the President to suspend in his discretion, the writ of *habeas corpus*."

In time of profound peace Holden, Kirk and Pearson suspended the writ while Bergen hanged three men like dogs to trees in the woods.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

This person who for the time is Grant's Minister to England is a fit representative of our present taking, gold speculating President. He is not content, as the reader remembers, with his salary and honors, but desiring to "feather his own nest" more largely, he took stock in what is known as the "Emma Mining Company," and from recent accounts, he has been bought up by a regular swindling concern to use his influence and name to give value and character to a company that the New York *Post* (Radical) pronounces "from beginning to end, to be an unmitigated swindle." It was introduced on the London market as a company owning at least $5,000,000 of ore, but it now turns out that at the very time it could not have been worth more than $850,000, or much less. Many other disgraceful facts have been brought out. Is not General Schenck a capital representative man of the Great Caldwell party! Hurrah! for Schenck. Three cheers for Smelfungus and Useless!

HON. S. J. [illegible]

The nomination of this high-toned and accomplished gentleman for Congress in the 5th District meets with great satisfaction in our city. He will make a capital representative.

JUDGE MERRIMON.

We learn from the letter from Murfreesboro' in the *News* of yesterday, that our candidate for Governor was called out at that place on the night of the 21st instant, and made a forty minutes speech, in his usual impressive and vigorous style.

The same correspondent says that the choice of a candidate for Congress in that District lies between Messrs. Jarvis, Latham and Carter.

Shall Constitutional Liberty be Supplanted by a Centralized Despotism.

SPEECH OF HON. J. M. LEACH,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
APRIL 13, 1872.

[CONTINUED.]

Sir, it is not the administration, but the people [illegible] [illegible] expenditure, the corruption, extravagance, the impudence, bribery, defalcation, and peculation in it, as disclosed by investigation and reports of the commission and of committees, appointed, too, in the interest of the republican party, are perfectly appalling both here and in New York, and throughout the country. Why, sir, the twelve or fifteen million swindle of the Tammany "ring," pales before the fraud, grand of the $100,000,000 of the republican "whisky ring" swindle and defalcation but recently unearthed [illegible]

Under authority of an act of Congress professing by its object civil service reform [illegible] commission [illegible] before the country, making the astounding disclosure that on account of the imperfections and errors of the service more than $100,000,000 of the people's money were annually lost to the country, being an average of one fourth of the entire revenue of the government. An able committee has been raised in this House on this matter of civil service reform, so vastly important to the American people as tax-payers; and this House is entertained and regaled by a distinguished Republican member of the committee, Mr. Peters, in the course of remarks submitted by him, in the following language:

"Considerable individual interest among members appears to be felt in it, but the tendency to legislative action upon it is not vehement."

Thus, sir, are the people of this great country, who bear these merciless burdens trifled with, so that it is coming to be understood that all this talk of civil service reform is a mere sham and pretense to be kept up until after the presidential election, and then, with other pledges of reform, abandoned. Sir, the Administration, without any further legislation, has the power to check, so to cure this cancerous evil of the body politic that is eating out the vitals of the country, by the simple process and remedy of the peremptorily dismissing from office throughout the length and breadth of the country, every corrupt, profligate, rapacious, extravagant, defaulting, peculating, incompetent office holder with which the land everywhere abounds and is infested, and filling their places with men of honesty and capacity thus elevating, purifying and ennobling, so to speak, the official and moral standard of the nation. Let this be done and more than one hundred million dollars annually would be saved to the people that is now lost. Ought a party to be longer retained in power when official reports of its own friends and agent disclose such wasteful extravagance and corruption? Let the country answer.

Another civil rights bill has been introduced in the Senate, and in this House, the provisions of which not only shock the sensibilities of the South, and indeed, fair minded men of all sections, but also will still more degrade and enslave the white people of my section of the country. It professes to be in the interest of the colored race, and yet the great bulk of them certainly in North Carolina would greatly deprecate the passage of such an act as positively injurious to them. And I venture the prediction, that with the exception of the colored politicians, few will be found to favor this outrageous bill, for they want their own churches, schools, public houses, and places of amusement apart and separate from those of the white race; and this bill, if passed and practically carried out, would close the public schools, the hotels, and the churches of the Southern country, or admit both races interchangeably to all. There would be no other alternative.

Sir, the country has asked for amnesty. This feeling—the propriety and justice of removing the political disabilities of at least the great bulk of those laboring under them—has found a response and an echo from every portion of the Union. The President recommended it in his annual message; this House has passed bills at least three times removing the disabilities of more than nine-tenths of all persons under them. These bills go to the Senate, and there they lie on the table, and seem likely to remain, while, strange to say, the most distinguished republican leaders of that august body, the recognized mouthpiece of the President, who, by a word or even nod, could pass any or all those bills, have been up to this time the avowed, determined opponents of the removal of disabilities. The House of Representatives, elected by and fresh from the people, beyond all question represent the will of the people; the Senate, not elected directly by the people, but for a time independent of the people, does not, in my opinion, represent their will or wishes. It has been to me both a high duty and a real pleasure to introduce several bills for the removal of the disabilities of all persons who have requested it, and many others I knew whom I thought ought to be relieved, in various parts of North Carolina of both political parties; feeling as the people feel, that disabilities should be removed by classes (if some are longer to be excluded, which I regret to believe is determined on by the dominant party) and not by persons on account of their political affiliation. Such discrimination is ungenerous, unjust, unpatriotic, and utterly unworthy the dignity of the American Congress, to say nothing of its gross injustice.

In this connection I beg to allude for a moment to a personal matter, because I have seen gross misrepresentations of myself in some of the subsidized press of North Carolina. A short time since, in a list of names of divers persons for the removal of disabilities, I included the name of ex-Governor Vance. This was my right, as well as a duty I owed to a distinguished Carolinian and friend, and to the people who sent me here. The honorable speaker, (not now in the chair,) by some misconception, conceived the erroneous idea that Governor Vance had left his seat in the Thirty-Sixth Congress, and there he belonged to one of the excluded classes. But which this error of his was [illegible] my colleague [illegible] and I took occasion to show that Governor Vance was a strong Union man, [illegible] remained in Congress, speaking [illegible] the last measures having for their object the perpetuity of the Union until [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the removal of his disabilities [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] honor [illegible] the speaker [illegible] and accorded me credit for the propriety of my action; and yet the paper [illegible] [illegible] to correct [illegible] right at home.

[illegible]

Whatever he did was done at the behest of his native State, in his public capacity, and I know of his many acts of generous kindness to prisoners and Federal officers and his successful efforts in aiding with those prisoners the scanty rations of the confederate soldiers, and many other acts illustrative of his generous nature. And, sir, were even all those who refuse to relieve him from the proscriptive badge in a conflict [illegible] and of personal kindness [illegible] of his forgiving nature and [illegible] of his generous heart [illegible] and the country need his eminent talents [illegible] and while [illegible] a candidate for other [illegible] [illegible] to the name of justice that his disabilities and those of all others be removed.

My limited time will not allow me to speak at any length of the [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] negotiations, and his [illegible] bonds for new [illegible] of interest—a thing hardly [illegible] the love of money, [illegible] the changes [illegible] [illegible] the Secretary [illegible] [illegible] of the country [illegible] [illegible] the Administration [illegible] and gross [illegible] of the Alabama claims. The high contracting [illegible] city, were feasted and feted [illegible] after sitting for weeks [illegible] amicable adjustment of the questions [illegible] and a [illegible] [illegible] Europe. In the mean time the Administration, to the surprise of this country and the utter astonishment of England, has put in a claim for consequential damage which is promptly repudiated and [illegible] by England and indignantly denounced as an after thought, and a Yankee trick never intimated by any one of the high commission that sat in this city [illegible] the alternative of war or an ignominious back-down with [illegible] the United States, and of the two [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and is the wisest and safest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] incorporated in an [illegible] the grave blunder must be chiefly [illegible] [illegible] as well as loss of prestige of the American people.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the Sentinel.

Plowshare Tacks: [illegible] misnomer. In the first place Col. Hargrove never had anything to do with plowshares, or the plow either, except [illegible] handles were held in former times by [illegible] of his slaves. He lost a large number of slaves by the war, and a few years since declared that had he the power he would re-enslave the whole negro race in the South. Would he do so now [illegible] Who knows? Though a man of great wealth [illegible] money.

In the first place "Plowshare Tacks" is a misnomer, because the story upon which it rests is untrue. Col. Hargrove never said he could walk over burning plowshares in behalf of the South. What he did say was this. In 1860 he was taunted as a "lip secessionist" [illegible] words, who would be found wanting when the time for action came. In reply he boasted, that when the time came he would wade barefooted into the fires of secession. Well the time did come, but [illegible] found great difficulty in getting off his shoes. He made war speeches [illegible] Caldwell and urged others to "wade in" but those shoes of his would not come off.

The war had gone on for over twelve months, and still those shoes clung tenaciously to his feet. He had no excuse for keeping them on. He was young, [illegible] unmarried, and a secessionist. Still those shoes clung to him. It must have been their fault, or he would certainly have "waded in." He was to be pitied; he would not get those shoes off, and perhaps never could have done so, if he had not stumbled on a pair of bootjacks, in the shape of public opinion, and a pending conscript law. These took them off for him, and in the summer of 1862, Hargrove at length gallantly waded in. So you see there were no plowshares in the case—only a couple of bootjacks.

Col. Hargrove was brought up a Whig. After graduating at a Virginia college, he determined to locate at Oxford to practice law. Something was said about his whiggery. "Ah," he is reported to have replied, "you don't suppose I am going to tie myself to a sinking party? I shall be a democrat." With this declaration he commenced political life, and soon became extreme in his party views, especially on the slavery question. While a member of the legislature of North Carolina, his vote is recorded in the journals of the House of Commons in favor of a bill to reduce the free negroes of the State to slavery. This was not a bill to prohibit the abolition of slavery, but a bill to make slaves of men, women and children, who had been born free, and many of whose ancestors had served in the patriot armies of the revolution. So odious was the proposition that few voted for it, and of those who did, it is a singular circumstance, that a majority who are now in political life are identified with the radical party.

So intense was Col. Hargrove's secessionism that the well known epithet *fire eater* was too tame to describe him. He was more than a fire eater, he was a *sala mander*, and lived and moved and had his being in the midst of the hottest [illegible] Compared to him [illegible] and Toombs were mild as sucking doves. Even South Carolina was censured by him for her tameness and want of spirit in not sooner going out of the Union. For a long time after the war Col. Hargrove was a Democrat, and very bitter in his denunciation of carpet baggers and the "infamous Union men." He never claimed to be conservative, as that name was not strong enough for him, but called himself an original secessionist and a simon pure State's Rights Low Face Democrat. At length fearing that he might after all be "tieing himself to a sinking party," he seems to have concluded that the radical party was destined to control the offices, when presto change he "pented himself," joined the radicals and now fights under their banners for —— pay and provent.

Longstreet by joining the opponents of [illegible] [illegible] turned his laurels to a wreath of shame. Confederate Colonel [illegible] the *fire tried* secessionist [illegible] [illegible] on the ticket with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] oppose [illegible] Caldwell who declares that the Confederate dead, including of course those who fell at South Anna under Col. Hargrove's orders, fill the dishonest graves of [illegible] traitors. Does Col. Hargrove [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] those brave [illegible] [illegible] the South Anna [illegible] from the [illegible] to the faces of [illegible] and friends of those [illegible] to read what [illegible]

GRANVILLE.

For the Sentinel.

GREELEY AND BROWN IN SURRY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Greeley and Brown [illegible] [illegible] who are about equal [illegible] Brown [illegible] think Grant will get [illegible] I am decided in the opinion that it would be bad policy for the conservatives to make any nomination at Baltimore, [illegible] the people to [illegible] [illegible] I am pleased with the platform adopted at Cincinnati, and do not see how any conservative can object to it. We will give Greeley and Brown 500 majority in Surry."

D. W. VOORHEES RISES TO EXPLAIN.

The following letter from the Hon. D. W. Voorhees is published in the New York [illegible]

[illegible]

D. W. VOORHEES.

MAJ. JOHN HUGHES.

[illegible]

PARAGRAPHS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Horace Greeley is still chopping away the [illegible] Chappaqua. It is supposed that [illegible] for the Baltimore platform.

The only really bad thing about Horace Greeley is his dwelling.

WANTED [illegible] [illegible] sew [illegible] bind, braid, cord, quilt, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine, high priced or low, that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock Stitch. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms, apply to or address,

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EXECUTORS NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor on the estate of John W. Harris deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

HENRY H. HARRIS,
may 22-law6t Exr.

J. H. SEPARK.

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Also, to our new pattern improved SUNNY SOUTH COTTON PLOW, undoubtedly the most popular and cheapest good cotton and cultivating plow made.

Parties needing any kind of Castings for Mines, Mills, and other Machinery, or Repairing of any kind promptly executed, would do well to give us their orders.

MOLASSES AND FINE SYRUPS.

25 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
10 Tierces " "
[illegible] Hhds. " "
[illegible] Hhds. New Crop Cuba.
5 Bbls. Muscovada.
[illegible] New Orleans,
[illegible] Silver Drips.
ap 17 tf LEACH BROS.

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

LARGE STOCK OF

MILLINERY,

LADIES' FANCY

AND

Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

To dealers in the country and also to Milliners I have to say that I can furnish them trimmed as well as untrimmed

Goods as Cheap

as they can buy the same in any house in New York City. All I ask is a trial.

MRS. OETTINGER

will attend to the retail Millinery branch as usual.

Our place of business is still at

No. 48 Fayetteville Street,

FIRST FLOOR.

ISAAC OETTINGER.

instead of up stairs.
apr 5 3m.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE!

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

RALEIGH, N. C.

This Company, now near the close of the third year of its existence, continues to write Policies, at fair rates, on all classes of insurable property.

All Losses are promptly adjusted and paid. The "HOME" is rapidly growing in public favor, and appeals, with confidence to insurers of property in North Carolina.

AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE
C. B. ROOT, VICE PRESIDENT.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., PRESIDENT.
SEATON GALES, SEC.
PULASKI COWPER, SUPERVISOR.
W. H. MURDOCH, ASS'T SEC.
sept 9 tf

Papers now advertising for the "Home" will please substitute this for the advertisement already in them.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

50 Bbls. S. H. Syrup,
20 Tierces Molasses,
5 Hhds. do
may 1 tf LEACH BROS.

SWEET POTATOES.

SWEET POTATOES!!

150 Bus. Sweet Potatoes just received.
apr 23 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

CORN MEAL.

250 Bus. Bolted Meal.
apr 23 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

2,000 CORDS OF OAK WOOD FOR Sale delivered either in the city or on the line of the N. C. R. R., only 3 miles from the city.
apr 23 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

NEW CUT HERRINGS.

30 Bbls. just received.
apr 23 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

30 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES FOR Planting and table, just received.
apr 18 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

150 BBLS. OF FLOUR FROM FINE to Family. Just received.
apr 18 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

[illegible] new Flour all grades.
apr [illegible] G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIERCE & SON respectfully inform the public [illegible] [illegible] NEW YORK [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

Send for circular to
JAMES PIERCE & SON,
Cor. Hargett and Salisbury streets,
mar [illegible] Raleigh, N. C.

WM. P. GRAVES. THOS. S. McGEHEE.
WM. T. LAW.

Graves Warehouse.

DANVILLE, VA.

FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO

WE have just put an addition to our Warehouse, making it the largest and best arranged house for the business in the Town. With 12 large doors and 49 sky lights. Wagons locked up in the Warehouse at night. Dry Stalls for horses. Rooms for 100 Planters to cook and sleep in. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.
oct [illegible]

GREEN TURTLES IN GLASS AND Kegs for retailing purposes.
may 20 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
[illegible], Vice President.
[illegible], Secretary.
WM. R. CROWELL, Marine Secretary.

Douglas Bell, Agent Phenix Ins. Co.

DEAR SIR: We are happy to inform you that the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay ALL her losses in the Chicago fire out of her NET SURPLUS, over all liabilities, leaving her sound and ready for business. [illegible] condition on October 1st, 1871, is as follows:

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Net Surplus,	866,755 45
	$1,866,755 45
Losses, etc., adjusted but not due, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Claims we will not exceed [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$1,[illegible]

[illegible] That the loss will not exceed $[illegible]
The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of its net surplus. [illegible] all losses and pay the same in CASH.
We congratulate our patrons and ourselves on our good fortune.
STEPHEN CROWELL,
[illegible] Pres't Phenix Ins. Co.

LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE Md.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Jan 24, 1871.

NOISELESS SLATES.

Just received a lot of the new patent Noiseless School Slates of different sizes and prices, from 20 to 40 cents each. They make no noise when they fail and are not easily broken. For sale at

J. A. JONES'
Book Store.

The Tribune.

A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED CAMpaign Paper, of the above title will be edited and published by the undersigned, on and after the 1st Tuesday in May [illegible] [illegible] country. The *Tribune* will advocate [illegible] [illegible] and all the important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The *Tribune* will give [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] character shall appear in the columns [illegible] [illegible] editor [illegible] be substantially [illegible] [illegible] months. The cheap rates [illegible] the following

CLUB RATES.

For single copies,	$1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Neither [illegible] nor Lord Byron will be employed.

The *Tribune* will be unsurpassed as an Advertising medium.

H. H. HELPER.
Salisbury, N. C., April 5th, 1872.
apr 25 tf

MRS. BLAIR'S BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Blair, having located favorably, Corner of Hargett and Salisbury streets, will be very grateful for patronage. Persons wishing to Board, who prefer to furnish their own rooms, can be accommodated. Table boarders especially desired.
apr 6 tf.

BEEF HAMS AND TONGUES,

Smoked Broiling Beef,

Fulton Market do.

may [illegible] W. C. STRONACH & Co.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND CORNED Herrings, for sale at [illegible] per thousand by
apr 13 1m R. W. [illegible]

LICORICE MASS AND STICK,

ITALIAN, SPANISH, GREEK, TURKEY AND SICILY

FOR SALE BY

HENRY M. MORRIS,

Importer and Agent for the U. S. and Canada,

No. 73 Water Street, and 19 Old Slip,

NEW YORK.

CERTIFICATES from the leading Manufacturers in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Canada.

ALSO,

Warranted Superior Powdered Licorice.

As Agent for H. M. MORRIS, I will furnish his importations of Licorice as above at New York prices and freight [illegible] promptly filled from New York.
Address,
JAMES Y. WHITTED, Agt.,
mar 27-eod6m. Hillsboro, N. C.