THE SENTINEL.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1873.

EDITORIAL ENTREES.

[redacted] again [redacted] surrender the most of our [redacted] the publication of important [redacted]ments, thus compelling us to omit editorial matter prepared for this issue. We have interesting communications on hand which will be published at the earliest moment possible.

The eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley is anxious to procure copies of any letters of interest that her father may have written. She will be glad to persons holding such letters will send them to Miss Ida L. Greeley, Chappaqua, Westchester county, New York. After they have been copied she will return them.

No doubt public sentiment in the South is gradually undergoing a change as to the character of dueling. We do not know that this can be inferred, however, as the Philadelphia *Age* supposes, from the legal prosecution of offenders in Georgia and Virginia. In former years, when men wished to fight duels, they went beyond the States in which they resided to avoid legal restraints. Recently they have fought at home, thus making themselves liable to indictment.

The great Tichborne trial in London is still going on. It is the most peculiar case on record. Our readers are already acquainted with the facts in the case. The man claimed to be Sir Roger Tichborne, who was lost at sea, and his real name is Arthur Orton, although he claimed to be a Tichborne and a Baronet. He is now under trial for forgery and perjury. Thus far the case appears to be adverse to him, as persons from Australia, where an Arthur Orton once lived as a butcher, swear positively as to the identity of the prisoner with the said Orton.

The Minister of Japan to the United States, Arnori Mori, has got into trouble with his government. He has been wasting the funds and disobeying the instructions of his government, and has been consequently recalled. As has been suggested, he became corrupted by the evil manners and customs of our country and times. He came here double an honorable man, but he lacked experience, for

"The untainted virtue of his years
Had not yet dived into the world's deceit."

He found bad examples around him and fell into evil associations with our U. S. Congressmen. The result is disgrace at home and abroad. "Who so firm, that cannot be seduced?"

General Sickles, U. S. Minister to Spain, is again trying to get the Spanish government to relax and charge its rule in the Island of Cuba. As far as we can learn there is no prospect of success and his labors will, therefore, be no good. He has submitted the following propositions for the consideration of the Spanish Ministry:

"First, that the Spanish government shall recognize Cuba as a State of the Federal Spanish Republic. Second, that Spain decree the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba. Third, that both the Spanish volunteers and the Cuban insurgents lay down their arms, and that Cuba be henceforth garrisoned by a national guard. Fourth, that all confiscated property be at once restored to its previous owners. Fifth, that Spain issue an unconditional amnesty for all political offences committed in Cuba. Sixth, that the Spanish government acknowledge the right of the Cubans to constitute themselves into an independent republic whenever Spain changes its form of government from a republican to a monarchical form."

ILLEGAL ARREST

It was announced in the local columns of the SENTINEL of the 17th inst., that the mail carrier from this place to Flat river denied the police of the city and the Mayor did not see fit to have the law executed against one having in charge the United States mail, until the Postmaster, W. W. Holden was consulted, when he, the Postmaster ordered his arrest. &c. &c. Mail carriers, Postmasters, Marshals and Governors, are all liable to arrest for a violation of the law, just as any other citizen notwithstanding the repeated, vile, and disgraceful decision and ruling of the Superior as well as the Supreme Court Judges, that they could not order the arrest of W. W. Holden when he was Governor.

They knew better then and they know better now. It was not our purpose to arraign the Judiciary for their decisions upon the Postmaster, but the Postmaster for his unprecedented exercise of judicial functions.

The Postmaster, W. W. Holden, had no more right to order the arrest of the mail carrier than he had to order the arrest of Judge Kerr or Chief Justice Pearson. [illegible]

The Postmaster [illegible] the mail carrier, [illegible] papers and making [illegible] Washington [illegible] the Postmaster and [illegible] the arrest of the mail carrier, but the [illegible] rode.

The horse had committed no offence. He had been kicking and refusing to carry the United States mail, under the many new constitutional amendments, he might have made himself liable to arrest or at least subject to coercion with the whip, but mark, it is not from the postmaster.

This is the second time men acting under orders from the Governor have arrested horses. **Fink, who acted under orders** from the post master, then the Governor arrested some twenty four horses and twenty two voters engaged in throwing wheat on Wednesday evening before the election in August 1870. **This arrest was to make twenty voters for Billy Smith** who was a candidate.

Every man in attendance upon three threshing machines was arrested. On Thursday morning they were denied the privilege of voting while two negroes accompanying them voted. Let post riders, postmasters, and Governors be arrested when they violate the law, but the order for arrest should come from the proper authority.

BROWNLOW'S PORTRAIT.

We give below some extracts from a discourse of the Rev. Parson Brownlow that appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal a few days ago, and is supposed to be the production of the lately gifted Geo. D. Prentice. We dislike Brownlow as do the Tennessee editor no little, but we cannot admire such writing as follows. Its very severity and coarseness rob it to a great extent of its point. We grant it is a terrible anathema—that the imprecations are horrible, but there are parts that are unworthy of so polished a pen as Prentice's and so fine a taste as generally distinguished his more ambitious efforts. Parts of the following read more like the ravings of the Missouri *Caucasian* or Brick Pomeroy, than like the productions of a really gifted journalist. Read Swift, and Burke, and Junius among the English if you would see how acrid, how sharp, how denunciatory a great writer can be without foaming at the mouth and wildly beating the air. Or read some of the late John M. Daniel's best philippics, if you would acquaint yourself with the most admirable and incisive personal attacks in the history of American Journalism. [illegible] Roger A. Pryor's denunciation of the late James Gordon Bennett, in the United States House of Representatives, is a much finer specimen of objugatory writing than the subjoined. But perhaps the reader will like it and think that there was "gall enough in the ink" of Prentice when he penned it. Nathaniel Hawthorne said, that when the satire of Dean Swift fell upon a person, that it "shrivelled him up as if the devil had spit upon him." It may be so with the following:

He is a parody, a caricature, a burlesque on all possible Governors. He is a monstrosity.

"He is a thing as much out of nature as Barnum's woolly horse, or his giants and dwarfs, or his calf with two heads and eight legs—four of the legs pointing towards the zenith. His blood is hell-broth, which Satan will one day sup with a long spoon. They say there is fire in him, but it is hell-fire, every particle of it. Though he is but a single swine, there are as many devils in him as there were in the whole herd that ran violently down a steep place into the sea. His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of vipers, rattlesnakes, cobras, and cottonmouths. He never argued a question in his life, approaching no subject, but with fierce, bitter, coarse, low, and vulgar objurgations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot.

* * * *

He has sought to settle his whole path of life with the dark wreckage wantonly ruined reputations. He has never had an hour's happiness except in the misfortune of others. He has even said to himself, "Be thou my good!" He has always certainly jotted down all that he has ever heard unfavorable to gentlemen, while professing to be their friend, so as to be ready for a day of vituperation. He bows venom, talks venom, breathes venom, belches venom, coughs venom, sneezes venom, spits venom, drools venom, sweats venom, stinks venom and distils venom from his nose. Not the fuliginous exhalations from the bottomless pit, but the fire and brimstone fumes from the sooty throat of the devil, were ever more blighting and blasting than his accursed serpent breath. He never had a friend on earth outside of his own family. No doubt there are those who fear him for his fiendish ferocity, but no human being out of his household ever loved or respected him. He will yet have his reward. Sowing in wrath, he will reap in agony. Fury and hate may stifle in his heart the feeling of remorse for a time, but Nemesis, with her horrible whip, will yet scourge him around the whole orb of being. All the hairs upon his head will seem to him to be snakes like the hissing and forked-tongued locks of the Furies. When he shall retire, as he soon must, from the noisy and tumultuous scenes that have ever engaged and still engage all his thoughts, he will not have a solitary, pleasant and serene memory of the past. On the contrary, a score of bitter and desolate and torturing reconnections will corrode and eat up his very heart, until, cut off from all human sympathies, exiled from the pathos of all the beautiful generalities of life, having no friends or companions around him to soothe him in his moral and physical solitude, deserted by mankind, whose enemy he has been, and loathed by God, whose holy temple he has earthly, coolly desecrated by his foul mockeries of religion, festering from head to foot with the putrefied and poisonous puddle water in his veins, standing as an isolated pillar on the lone desert of despair, shrinking back into the past, agonized by the present, and not daring to gaze into the future, he, standing in fancy upon the door of his tomb, sees the words, 'Hope comes not here,' that comes to all else, out by market clouds. It is every star that to others lights the path of the mob, and authority under marked rivers and [illegible]

UNCLE TIM PARKER

[illegible]

[illegible] facts relative to the Mecklenburg Declaration [illegible] Jefferson.

The fourth resolution [illegible] each and every of our [illegible] nevertheless the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as being rightful privileges, immunities, or authority therein. The constitution of [illegible] the wind Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] discretion, thus [illegible] ourselves in the least [illegible] the views entertained and set forth by our correspondent. We merely give him a hearing as we will any gentleman who may feel inclined to enter the discussion in reply to Mr. Good[illegible]'s arguments. It is a highly important subject and one that concerns the people of North Carolina, and one that should be thoroughly investigated. *Audiatur et altera pars* should be the motto of every man who [illegible] truth and who desires to find it.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

WASHINGTON, N. C., June 14, 1873.

To T. B. Kingsbury, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR. While in Raleigh ten days ago I really gave you my reasons for regarding the papers called the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," and dated May 20, 1775, as spurious, which there could be no doubt whatever, I stated, about the genuineness of the declaration which bears date May 31st of the same year. The last named paper was never printed until the year 1819, forty-four years after its date; the latter was printed and reprinted time and again, in the year 1775, in North and South Carolina, in Massachusetts and New York. Dr. Hawks explicitly admits all these facts, in his lecture before the New York Historical Society, in 1853. But independent of his admission, the newspapers of that date containing the 31st of May Declaration are still extant in London, in Washington and in Charleston. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Bancroft, the Historian, while Minister to England, obtained a copy of this Declaration, which was found in the "South Carolina Gazette," then and doubtless still on file in the State paper office in London; as well as a copy of a letter from Josiah Martin, Esq., the Royal Governor of North Carolina to the English Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which the same Mecklenburg Declaration or resolves are discussed, in unmeasured terms. Mr. Bancroft, at my request, had a copy of them as he was informed, had been "*sent off by express to the Congress at Philadelphia.*" This express bearer was Captain Jack, whose certificate was recently published in the *Sentinel*. I find it also, in the Legislative pamphlet published in 1831, which contains a number of other certificates to the fact that a Declaration of Independence of Great Britain was made by the people of Mecklenburg in May, 1775. I will refer to these certificates again, and show from them, that they are testimonies to the main facts, that the people of Mecklenburg did, in May 1775, declare themselves independent, rather than to the particular language employed on the occasion. I make no question of the sincerity of these respectable old gentlemen, but I cannot doubt that the date, May 20, which several of them mention, was suggested to them by reading the paper which was first published in the Raleigh *Register*, April 30, 1819, and widely copied. Their certificates were long given for the most part until twenty years later. It is natural that they should remember the principal events and the actors in it, but not the day of the month, nor the language employed in the resolutions.

In addition to the copy of the 31st May Declaration, which was found by Mr. Bancroft in London, Peter Force, Esq. of Washington, found the same resolves in the "New York Journal," a second volume of which he had in his Library, and which I saw many years ago. At the death of Mr. Force about six years ago, his entire collection was purchased for the Congress Library. In 1848 Mr. Force published the more important of the Resolves of May 31st, properly dated, in the "New York Journal," in the "American Archives," Fourth Series, Volume II, page 875.

The internal evidence would be sufficient to satisfy any unbiased mind, of a date anterior to the 20th May declaration. In the first place, it contains many passages which are identical in substance and form with passages in the 31st May declaration, and the inference is irresistible that the author of one of the papers was guilty of plagiarism from the other. Just the illustrious statesman of Virginia would find flowers of rhetoric worthy of his plucking, from the resolutions of a frontier county meeting, is highly improbable; and when we examine critically the paper from which it is assumed that he pilfered some of the finest passages in the immortal declaration of independence, the thing becomes utterly incredible.

In an elaborate paper I have prepared on this subject I have copied entirely and contrasted the true and the apocryphal declaration of Independence, but to avoid burthening my columns I will here merely refer to them. They will be found in Dr. Hawks' Lecture, and the former, dated May 20, in Wheeler's History, under the heading, "Mecklenburg county." Wheeler also gives Martin's version of the 20th May paper, which contains unauthorized corrections made by Martin himself, probably for some one else, of the paper published in the Legislature in 1831, in the pamphlet already referred to. I therefore pass it by, and take up for examination the so called Declaration as it first appeared in print in the Raleigh *Register*, of April 30th, 1819, and was republished by the Legislature.

The first of the resolutions annulments whoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner countenanced the *unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights*, &c., as if a chartered invasion of our rights, unattended with danger would be quite the thing, and then, with something like tautological emphasis, such a person is declared not only "an enemy to his country, but to America." It is notice able that that immortal act has been denounced as "treason" ever since the date of its [illegible] "Whoever abetted or countenanced," &c. This would be the natural way of speaking long after the establishment of independence and peace between Great Britain and America, but it would be the [illegible] way of speaking [illegible]

[illegible] extracts from Jefferson's [illegible] with the entire [illegible] paper.

"That whoever shall hereafter attempt to infringe our rights and liberties [illegible]

"In the House of Burgesses [illegible] following, by unanimous [illegible]

"Resolved that we do to every [illegible] assert a free and independent [illegible]

I have italicised the portions seized on by Jefferson.

The fourth resolution [illegible] each and every of our [illegible] nevertheless the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as being rightful privileges, immunities, or authority therein. The constitution of [illegible] the wind Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, &c. [illegible]

In the preceding [illegible] the composition [illegible] without the [illegible] grammatical distinctions of singular and plural, the singular verb *is*, being forced into agreement with the non-descript, "all officer," as [illegible] Having re-enacted all the laws formerly in existence, and appointed all the officers, it is provided, in the same breath, "he acting conformably to these regulations." The *he* here [illegible] for "all as well as each, and every" officer.

Volumes have been written to prove that Jefferson [illegible] to the meanness of pilfering some of the finest passages in the Declaration of Independence from this flimsy patchwork. The thing is incredible. For the reader should reflect that a writer who was capable of making such sentences as are also found in Jefferson's Declaration, would never have strung them together with other sentences which display the almost poverty of thought, and ignorance of the simplest rules of grammar.

Admonished by the knowledge of your limited space I am constrained to postpone an examination of the certificates published in the legislative phamphlet, till another day. I must, however, briefly call attention to the genuine Mecklenburg Declaration, which will be found in Wheeler, Vol. II, p. 255. The resolutions are correctly and forcibly written, and read as well as an act of parliament. The author, Dr. Ephriam Brevard, whose name is attached to them as clerk to the committee, died on all hands to be their author. He was a well educated and clear headed gentleman, and would have been above the paltry tricks of endeavoring to shine in borrowed literary plumage. It is unjust to his memory to saddle him with the beggarly imitation of Jefferson, which I have criticised above. He was doubtless the author of the 31st May resolutions, and that fact should exonerate him in the former of intelligent criticism, from the imputation of writing the puerile and ungrammatical paper which bears date, May 20.

I hope you will find room to publish the two Declarations in the same number of the *Sentinel*. You will find at the conclusion of the Declaration number, I have referred to, under the title of "The Declaration of Independence of the citizens of Mecklenburg county," &c. It contains what purports to be a Report of the proceedings of the meeting at Charlotte, May 20, 1775, with the Declaration and a number of certificates. It was published in 1831, several years before Force and Bancroft found the true document. This Report of proceedings, though dated May 20, 1775, details events which took place many years afterwards and was doubtless written after the year 1800, when the Records of the Mecklenburg committee were destroyed by fire.

Whoever compares the two Declarations will perceive that they are wholly inconsistent with each other. The 20th of May paper announces an absolute and irrevocable separation from Great Britain. That of May 31st, *suspends* the laws, and sets up a temporary government until the Provincial Congress shall provide a permanent government "*or the Legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America.*"

Those who insist on the genuineness of the 20th May paper, in view of this clear intimation that a declaration was possible, place the men whom they would honor in a very awkward predicament. On the 20th May they are represented as having severed the Colonies as having severed every, and unconditionally, all connection with Great Britain. Eleven days later in another formal document, which *supersedes allegiance to the King*, they suspend operations with the mother country until a Provincial Congress or shall direct. [illegible] step backward, as [illegible] would make it appear [illegible] in advance [illegible] the statement that [illegible] May Declaration [illegible] county, in the Province of [illegible] belonging, in express terms, to the jurisdiction of the King. It was a thoroughly [illegible] intended to purge out the leaven, but nevertheless, it opened in its [illegible] "We the subscribers *professing our allegiance to the King*, and acknowledging the constitutional executive power in the government," &c. Among the signers of Thomas Polk, John Phifer, J. Kennedy, Alexander, Kenneth McKenzie and Waightstill Avery, the best men in Mecklenburg at the time of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and represented as patriots [illegible]

Respectfully,
DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS

Mr. [illegible] is now receiving subscriptions to the next and following volumes of the Supreme Court Reports. Persons desiring to get a copy early after their publication, and whose names are not on the list of subscribers can send in their names to him.

He will also send out the Reports as soon as printed and ready for distribution and must order where to forward.

T. C. HAYGROVE,
Reporter.

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ap 29-3t

NOTICE.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of Dobbin & Francis is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT DOBBIN,
PETER FRANCIS.

I have opened a Boot and Shoe Shop in the store lately occupied by W. H. Ellen, between Lougee's Tin Shop and W. H. Jones' Grocery Store, where I will be pleased to serve my old customers. All work done to the neatest style and at the shortest notice. All my work warranted. Patronage solicited.

ap 8 PETER FRANCIS.

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I have this day opened my WOOD AND COAL YARD, at the head of Hargett Street. Parties wishing to purchase can leave their orders at the yard or my place of business on Fayetteville Street.

ap 12 W. C. STRONACH.

FAMILY FLOUR.

Guaranteed equal to Patapsco at $12 a bbl.

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SALE OF THE U. S. ARSENAL SITE AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 21st, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands of the U. S. known as the North Carolina Arsenal site, situated in the western suburbs of the city of Fayetteville, N. C., will be sold in one lot or parcel, by public auction, on the grounds, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m.

At the same time and place, will be sold the permanent privilege of taking clay from a three acre tract on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, about two miles from the Arsenal site.

The terms of sale as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and security from the purchaser.

Circular giving a full description of the property, and any other information desired, may be had upon application to this office.

A plat of the property may be seen at the office of the Register of deeds, Fayetteville, N. C.

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We have a large stock of the above mentioned Liquors on hand and as we are about to discontinue the Liquor Trade we will sell cheap for cash.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM CO. } SUPERIOR COURT.

Lewis Lutterloh
vs
J. M. Stedman and W. A. Dowdy in their own right and as Executors of Thomas Dowdy, deceased, James Dowdy, Thomas Dowdy, A. L. Dowdy, Allen Dowdy, Mary McIver—now Hill—wife of N. J. Hill, Sarah, wife of James Stedman and Nathan Dowdy.

It appearing to the court that Mary, wife of N. J. Hill, James Dowdy, Allen Dowdy, A. L. Dowdy, Thomas Dowdy and Nathan Dowdy are non-residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh SENTINEL, a weekly paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, that this proceeding is instituted in the Superior Court of Chatham county for the purpose of making the real estate of Thomas Dowdy, deceased, assets for the payment of his debts; and that they must appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for Chatham county within twenty-one days after the service of this summons by publication, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. F. Petty, clerk said court, at office in Pittsboro', this the 2d day May, 1873.

S. T. PETTY,
C. S. C.

may 7 w6w

A RARE COMBINATION

ECONOMY & LUXURY.

Healthfulness, Cleanliness, Adjustment, Flexibility, Ease, Comfort, Durability, Noiselessness.

THE ADJUSTABLE

SPRING BED BOTTOM

With one of these, if you have a Feather Bed, a Mattress is not required. If you have a mattress, feathers are not required. You can have a most Luxurious Bed, with either, without the other. Don't take our word for it, but take a Spring Bed on trial for a few days at our risk, to be taken away if it does not suit.

Samples may be seen at Julius Lewis & Co's, T. H. Briggs & Sons, W. H. Jones & Co's, W. H. Morris & Co's Furniture Store, or at the Yarborough House, where they are in constant use and where Dr. Blackwell will take pleasure in giving any information about the Beds. Agents wanted in every county.

JONES & ELLIS, Manufacturers,
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[illegible]

FARM BELLS,
PLANTATION BELLS,
CHURCH BELLS,
FACTORY BELLS,
COW BELLS,
HOG BELLS,
SHEEP BELLS,
CHEAP BELLS,

At

Hardware House of
JULIUS LEWIS & CO.
may 14 Raleigh, N. C.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

1,000,000 Good Hard Brick for sale and making. Apply to A. G. SANDERS & CO.,
may 9 No. 2 Martin Street.

SUGAR, SUGAR, SUGAR.

Standard A, Extra C, Yellow C, Light Brown, Powdered, Granulated. All for sale very cheap, at A. G. SANDERS & CO.,
may 9 No. 2 Martin Street.

30,000 LBS. BACON.

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.
mar 5

CORN, CORN, CORN.

1,000 bushels White Corn.
[illegible]
A. G. SANDERS & CO.,
may 9 No. 2 Martin Street.

3,000 DOZEN COATS', CLARK'S and STAFFORD'S 40 COTTON.

feb 20 W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

SYRUP SYRUP.

50 barrels Philadelphia Syrup. Cheaper than the cheapest.

may 21 R. F. JONES & CO.

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At the request of numerous persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the German language, the undersigned will, as soon as a sufficient number have signified their intention to attend, open classes for thorough instruction in the grammatical construction and composition of the German Language. Application may be made to the undersigned or at the "Sentinel" Office.

jan 24 tf AUGUST DOFFT.

COTTON SWEEPS AND SCRAPERS.

A large supply, all sizes, lately received from the manufacturers, with or without patent stocks. Also, the Watt and Champion Plow Scrapers for Corn or Cotton.

may 17 tf JAMES S. TOWLES,
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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WINDOW SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, &c.

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Persons living in this State, owning lands or interests in lands in the State of Texas, would do well to correspond with the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C., who has established a reliable Agency in the latter State, as the Statute of Limitations may soon operate as a far.

"GEO. H. SNOW,
Attorney at Law.

may 21 1m

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COMMISSION MERCHANT.

I have a full line of heavy and fancy groceries of the best quality on hand. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

I have now my new Coffee Roaster in successful operation and would be pleased to have families try my fresh and pure roasted Coffee. Only best qualities roasted.

I am receiving daily shipments of Corn Meal, Oats, Potatoes, Chickens, Eggs, Apples, Whole or Stock Peas, White and mixed Beans, C. C. (Hog round) Bacon, Southampton Va. Bacon, Beef and Venison Hams, &c., &c.

Another supply of those VIRGINIA WAGONS just received. Those in want would do well to call soon as the works can not supply the demand.

I am now manufacturing a No. 1 article of Smoking Tobacco, for which I would be pleased to receive orders and will guarantee the quality equal to any manufactured in this State.

apr 30 tf

SPRING PRINTS.

A large and beautiful lot of

SPRING AND SUMMER PRINTS.

Pacific Percales,
Cretons and Lancaster Cambrics,
Spring and Summer [illegible]

feb 20 W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

BACON.

Bulk Sides Shoulders and Sugar Cured Hams at

may 6 R. F. JONES & CO'S.