THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Daily SENTINEL at the following rates: 1 square of one inch, or ten lines or less.

One square one time				$1.00
" " each subsequent insertion				
less than a week				.50
1 square, 1 week,	$ 3.50	1 square, 3 mos.		$12.00
1 " 1 month,	8.00	1 " 6 "		20.00
1 " 2 mo's,	12.00	1 " 9 "		26.00
1 " 3 "	16.00	1 " 12 "		32.00
1 " 4 "	20.00	1 " 24 "		48.00
1 " 5 "	24.00	2 " 3 "		8.00
1 " 6 "	28.00			

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ON 4th PAGE.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (the SENTINEL) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

Post Office Directory.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.

Office hours from 7:30 a. m., to 7 p. m., during the week (except while the mails are being distributed.)

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Western—New Orleans, La., Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Salem, Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, &c., due at 1:00 a. m. Close at — p. m.

Eastern—Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, Goldsboro, &c., due 5:30 p. m. Close 9:00 p. m.

Northern—New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Weldon, &c., due at 3:30 p. m. Close —

Chatham Railroad—Fayetteville Jonesboro, Apex, Osgood, &c., due 10 a. m. Close 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous—Eagle Rock, Monday and Thursday, due 11:30 a. m., close 1 p. m. Roxboro, every Wednesday, due 11:30 a. m., close 1 p. m. Leachburg, every Wednesday, due 11:30 a. m., close 1 p. m. Averasboro, close 3 p. m. Thursdays, due 6 p. m. Fridays.

Office hours for Registered Letter and Money Order Departments, from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday, the office will not be opened on that day.

W. W. HOLDEN, P. M.

THE COTTON MARKET.

[illegible] and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, June 20, 1873.

Prices of cotton in our market today:

Middling - - - - - - - - 18¼
Ordinary - - - - - - - - 17
Scarce - - - - - - - - - - —
Market firm.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, *June 19*—J L Leblanx and V Clerc, Warren; L L Hamner, Bath; Jas W Graham, Hillsboro; J T Morehead, Greensboro; Robt Scott, and Jo L Bray, Camden; A V Sullivan, High Point; Chas G Elliott, Norfolk; Phil Lovenstein, Balt; David S Turner, Semora, N C; Jno O Bullock, Petersburg; Jno M Jarvis, Louisburg; J A Harrell, Henderson; B F Jacobus, Spartanburg; John M. Wilson, Wilson Mills; Capt A P Hunt, Fayetteville.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John G. Saxe has purchased a house in Brooklyn.

Mr. Anthony Trollope says he never will be called "Pilgrim's Rest."

Mr. Bailey, of Dunbar, says: "I did not lecture, myself; I am married."

Dr. Tischendorf, the German Bible's [illegible] with paralysis.

Manzoni is to have a statue erected to him in the Piazza del Duomo, Milan.

The late Louis Napoleon's valet, at Vichy, was recently sold at auction for 50,000 francs.

The deaths include the names of Mrs. Louise Worthington, the mother of Walt Whitman.

Adam Black, the famous Edinburgh publisher, has retired from business, at the age of 90.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, the Scotch poet, is reported to be recovering from his recent severe illness.

A monument to Livingstone is to be erected at Edinburgh—where, apparently, they do not believe in Stanley.

The house formerly owned and occupied by Alice and Phœbe Cary has been purchased by Dr. Emily Blackwell.

Mrs. L. P. Bancroft, who died, on the 4th inst., at Milton Hill, Mass., was a daughter-in-law of the Hon. George Bancroft.

The Cavour monument has been unveiled at Turin. It is 60 feet high, and made of marble. It is the work of Count Vasari Dupré, of Florence.

It is affirmed that Miss M. E. Braddon and Mrs. Henry Wood, the novel-writers, are coming to the United States next summer. Said so true.

Dr. Hosack, on being asked by a young physician what sign he had better put on his door, replied, "The smallest brass gratefully received."

This record of a hotel arrival is in the Western style: "The Hon. C. E. Gorham, a distinguished Hoosier, is making havoc among the tooth-picks at the Gault House."

A monument is to be erected over the grave of the late Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, near Cornwell, Canada. It will cost $2,000, and will be paid for by his friends in Montreal.

M. d'Atalie, "the man with the iron jaw," who died at Fall River, Mass., on May 19, used his jaw to some purpose, since, beside lifting weights with it, he could, it is said, speak several languages.

Philip Embury, of whom it is said that he emigrated from Ireland in 1795, and in 1796 conducted the first Methodist service performed in America, is to be commemorated by a monument, to be erected by the Methodists.

J. D. Cameron, Esq., editor of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, warns the public against having any dealings with Thomas J. Hancock, he having been discharged from that office.

WHO CAN BEAT IT.—There have been left in our office by planters of this county, a cotton stalk twelve inches high, upon which are several perfect squares and a small ear of corn with well formed shuck and tassel.

If any other county can beat this, we would like to hear from it.—*Enfield Times.*

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning the scaffolding around the new house of Mr. David Oates, in this city, fell while several workmen were engaged in their labors on the scaffold. They were all precipitated to the ground and all more or less hurt. Mr. Eagle sustained more injuries than any of the others, and a son of Mr. Oates had one of his wrists sprained.—*Charlotte Observer.*

ABOMINABLE DOCTRINE.

Gen. Sherman in his late address to the graduates of West Point said:

"In our profession of arms we think that in America we have the finest field of any country on earth. All governments are very similar, and of three distinct parts—one to make the laws usually a representative body; one to interpret them, wise and good men; and the third to execute them. You form part of the executive, but by no means the whole. It is your duty to execute the laws as they come from those who make them, without thought, without hesitation or explanation. It is a simple task, but sometimes very difficult and calling for the highest knowledge."

Sherman is no more a part of the executive government than Capt. Jack. He divides the government into Legislative, Judicial and the army instead of the executive. In time of insurrection, invasion, or when the mob is too strong for the officers of the law, the officer, constable, sheriff or governor may call in any good man to aid in the enforcement of the law. But the army is no part of the executive arm. This is Radical doctrine. Sherman, Grant and the grand army of the Pot may think so, for Judge Bond and our Supreme court have laid it down that the "*sword was due process of law.*" Judge Pearson, in the Kirk-Holden war, when he exhausted the Judiciary and placed the [illegible] peace, said, "the safety of the State was the supreme law."

It was reading and remembering on this occasion that brought the declaration from Judge Bond "the sword was due process of law." Under such mistaken notion of law Grant is ready to declare the State or government in danger, seize the reins, and order a Napoleonic rule, an election, and the sword being due process of law, Grant, the President, may by due process of law declare himself Grant the Emperor. Then would Sherman become Lord Chancellor, Cotton, Lord Chamberlain, and his deputies, gentlemen in attendance on the Royal court. Judge Reade would not be called upon to deliver another opinion on the homestead from "*tweet* to foundation stone." The millennium under radical rule would compass us. John Pool having made a gain would be at the head of all the workingmen's associations, while Parson Sinclair would be turned into a Pope.

There is no telling what revolutions the sword "*was due process of law*" would accomplish.

THE BLOODY CHASM.

We published recently an extract from the Petersburg *Appeal*, which contained some thought, just and manly sentiments during the heated campaign of last year. The South placed itself on record forever, as a spoliant for Northern plunder, and [illegible] for its nefarious, but money-making purposes. The adopting of Mr Greeley as their candidate by the Democratic Convention held at Baltimore, and the hearty support which he received throughout the South, against his own best interests, he had so freely and recklessly warned, proved beyond all doubt that our people were tired of strife and desirous of restored fellowship between the hostile sections. We all know these overtures were received here so rudely they were declined by a decisive and insolent party they were not. We confess, our Southern blood grew hot when we read the denunciatory speeches of Northern demagogues, and the hectoring and hostile attitude of Northern editors. We determined then that never again, with our consent, would the South ever ask for a return of the cruel feeling, or stretch forth the hand of reconciliation. Mr Greeley and a few other kindred souls were heartily welcome to their love, to have the "bloody chasm" closed, but an overwhelming majority thought not. The North spoke both by words of bitterness and death and there it looks coldly upon every kind of entreaty and every plea for peace.

"The sinful sword can still turn, being trodden on;
And drives its point against the breast of its own brood."

The question now is, why revive these thoughts? Our answer is, that the question has again come up and many papers have been discussing the probabilities of a restored harmony between the North and the South. The venerable and distinguished poet-editor of the New York *Evening Post*, W. C. Bryant, has written many letters from the South in which he has referred to reconciliation, and represented the South as being not only extremely anxious, but willing to take the initiative towards a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

We sincerely trust that the South will do no such thing. We will simply degrade ourselves by an unpardonable servility. Last year we extended the right hand of fellowship and it was spurned and spit upon. The proposition to shake hands must come from the other side of the "chasm" the next time, say we. After the hostile feelings manifested so recently in regard to our heroic dead at Arlington, we would despise Southern manhood if it could look itself in the face again or to the face of the North, get up a shout with triumph and hosannas, should