TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Sentinel is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. K. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

THE REACTION.

We are not ready yet, as some are, to throw a great hat very jubilantly, and make a great ado, over the results of the recent elections in California and Maine. We are not insensible to their teachings, and we rejoice at the indications of a returning veneration and real love for the Constitution and the Union, among the great masses. What will grow of this, remains to be seen. The friends of the Constitution and a restored, harmonious Union are not out of the woods yet. Clouds and darkness still rest upon the future, and no one can yet tell, whether the Republic is even savable, or whether the brightest hopes of freedom are yet to be obscured forever, by anarchy, military rule and final despotism, or not.

It is, therefore, proper and wise, that the Southern people, how much soever they may be elated at the hopeful prospect in the distance, of a restored Constitutional Union in their present circumstances should bear themselves with moderation and calmness, and quietly await future events, showing at all times a becoming respect for "the powers that be," and a strict observance of the laws in force.

The recent elections, however, impress us very strongly with the forecast exhibited and the unshaken reliance so often expressed by President Johnson, in the ultimate return of the people to the right and safe principles of the Constitution. In the darkest hours of his administration, he has clung, as with a death-grasp, to this conviction and assurance, as his guiding star to bring the Republic into safe moorings. We trust that that assurance will neither forsake nor deceive him.

AGRICULTURAL CATECHISM.—This is the title of a new school book, just issued from the press of Messrs. Engelhard and Price, of the Wilmington *Journal*, for the author, B. F. Grady, Jr., Esq., of New River Academy, Wayne Co., N. C. We are indebted to the author for a copy. It is neatly gotten up, and, though small, contains a good deal of important matter which should be known to every pupil. It is a North Carolina school book, and supplies a want which has been felt for some time.

We would respectfully suggest to the author some changes in his plan, if a second edition should be called for, which we hope will be the case speedily. The experience and observation of the Senior Editor of this paper, as a teacher of youth, long since convinced him, that the labor of authors in putting questions into the mouths of teachers, which every *competent* teacher ought to be able to supply, is seriously pernicious. It, first, is sure to give encouragement to lazy teachers, and fosters in them a negligent habit of hearing a recitation. Secondly, it enables an incompetent teacher to make a show of understanding the recitation, when he may be as ignorant of it as a beetle. Thirdly, it discourages the habit of study and thinking in the teacher, and leaves too little scope for personal explanation and enlargement. Fourthly, it encourages in the pupil indolence—furnishes no stimulus for him to labor to understand the *subject*, but only to answer the *questions*. No impediment should be allowed to clog the mind of a pupil. He must be left free to think and reason. Fifthly, it unnecessarily increases the amount of useless matter in a school book, and, consequently, the cost. Among rudimental studies, geography is the only one where printed questions and answers are allowable.

We, therefore, think this publication would be valuable, if the author should treat his subjects without question and answer, employing the simplest language in defining and illustrating them. The book should be also enlarged, chemical substances defined clearly, and mere technicalities avoided when possible; but, when used, they should be always explained or the common name used as a definition. This the author has already been careful to observe, to some extent. We are glad he has issued the book. The subjects are highly important and ought to be taught in all the schools. This work is intended for Common Schools, and we hope the edition will be soon sold.

"In truth, we have heard the complaint that General Sickles is no admirer of Southern Republicans—he professes to "know them," and has preferred, so far as this State is concerned, the association of their opponents. *This preference will account for the fact that the late "radical" convention, in this city, while passing a resolution of respect for Sheridan, and condemnation of his removal, had no tears to shed over the removal of their own Commander, General Sickles."—Register.*

If Gen. Sickles is not thoroughly Radical, he is nothing. His letter to the Charleston Board of Trade was as thoroughly impregnated with the heresies of that party, as any production we have seen from any quarter. His attempt to overrule the process of the Federal Court constructively demonstrates that he, like Mr. Stevens, regards the whole plan of Reconstruction as something entirely outside of, above and beyond the Constitution. The fact that such a man, with such a Radical bias, should have distrusted these so-called "Southern Republicans," is significant of something. What is it? We think it is a proof of great discernment, in being able to see through the mask of their hypocrisy and affected superior "loyalty." Yes, whatever we may think of some of the views of the displaced District Commander, we still award him credit for penetration.

WHITES PREPARING TO LEAVE THE SOUTH.—If the negro supremacy doctrines of the radicals are not checked by the people of the North at the coming fall elections, it is quite evident that before long the whites of the south will emigrate to the loyal States or to foreign countries. A letter from a prominent and distinguished South Carolinian contains this paragraph: "There is utter paralysis in the South at the near and apparently inevitable prospect of negro supremacy. The white people of the country will not be able to live here; it will be simply intolerable. Therefore, those of us who can get away are preparing to leave, although at present not many are able to do so. You may expect negro representatives in Congress from the South. The loyal league associations have welded the negroes into solid political organizations which defy the address and influence of their old masters. The white people will vote generally against a Convention; the negroes are a unit for it."

This extract shows the feeling in the South, and it assumes a more serious aspect from another part of the letter referred to, which states that as soon as the crops are gathered and sold, large numbers of whites will leave South Carolina for other States, where the people are not ruled by negroes. This, then, is to be the result of the radical policy. South Carolina and all of the Southern States wherein the blacks have majorities are to be deserted by all of their wealthy and intelligent population, and the government of an immense extent of territory will be left in the hands of the very worst class of blacks, voted for and supported by the most ignorant, depraved, fanatical race on the face of the earth. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the vast majority of the whites favor military despotism to reconstruction under the negro policy of the radicals. The questions now at issue are being fast narrowed down to these; whether we shall have ten exclusively negro States in this Union, or whether the whites shall be the ruling race throughout the country.—*New York Herald.*

We think it probable, that, did we reside in South Carolina, we should occupy the same position as that taken by Gov. Perry and Gen. Hampton. That State is irretrievably given over, under the Congressional scheme, to negro domination. The black preponderance is probably in the ratio of three to one. Unfortunately, there is not, in the physical and material topography and resources of the State, anything like the same inducements to invite capital, enterprise and immigration, that are to be found in other Southern States,—Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, for instance. The prospect, therefore, is that our unhappy sister State, "reconstructed" on the extra-constitutional basis of the Congress, is destined to remain indefinitely under an ignorant and fanatical negro rule, unless, indeed, a re-action among the Northern masses, when they shall witness the demoralizing results, shall restore the Constitution and remedy the terrible evil. We cannot wonder, therefore, at the general disposition which seems to prevail in South Carolina, to prefer "military despotism" to negro anarchy, nor at the prospect of an exode on the part of many of its intelligent white men, who can but see, under either state of things, utter prostation and possible ruin.

In this State, the case is different. We see no present reason to distrust that the reputable white element will be sufficiently in the ascendant to prevent the evils threatened by the situation, without transgressing the requirements of Congress. At all events, we prefer to risk the experiment, rather than hazard the continuance of military sway.

"The President's Proclamation of Amnesty is in direct violation of law—that is, the President says certain persons in the Rebel States may do what Congress, the law making power, says emphatically *they shall not do.*"—*Wil. Post.*

The *Post* mis states the issue. It is this: The Congress of the United States says that the President *shall not do* what THE CONSTITUTION says *he may do.* For example, Par. 1, Sec. II. of the Constitution says:

"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; *and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences committed against the United States,* except in cases of impeachment."

The *Post*, in decrying the President's Proclamation, can only be consistent by adopting the theory of Mr. Stevens. There is both consistency and courage in the revolutionary avowal made in his late letter. He treats with ineffable scorn the pretense that the Congressional legislation can find any justification in the Constitution. The idea that it can is what he means by "Conservatism," which, he says, he holds in greater detestation than "Copperheadism" itself!

Does the *Post* go old Thad's "higherlaw" theory? It ought, as a due and faithful disciple, for it is the doctrine of its party, and all of its more recent legislation has unquestionably been predicated upon it, whatever Senators Fessenden, Sherman and Trumbull may say to the contrary.

THE SIGNAL EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.—During the deliberations of the Cabinet yesterday, it is understood that it became evident that, in the opinion of every member present, the legal effect of the contemplated amnesty proclamation would be to relieve all persons included within its terms from all its disqualifications, as well as all penalties incurred by their complicity in the late rebellion, and, of course, (so far as the action of the General Government is concerned,) from all liability as to the question of the right of suffrage. We may, therefore, congratulate the country upon the prospect of a speedy settlement of all our difficulties upon principles conformable to the Constitution, and in harmony with our republican form of government. That such will be its effect no sound lawyer entertains a doubt, nor is it to be presumed that it will be seriously denied by any considerable number of respectable men of the Radical party in or out of Congress.—*Nat. Intel.*

HUSKICUT IS TROUBLE.—A recent editorial in the Richmond (Va) *New Nation* closes as follows: "We now warn you, friends, every one of you, white and colored, that unless you come quickly to the aid of the *New Nation*, it will close up forever. We have done our duty; will you do yours? We shall see. May the Lord help you!"

For the Sentinel.

THAT CONVENTION.

In the late Radical Convention there were several appeals to the Declaration of Independence. But these patriotic gentlemen considered that Declaration to be very short, and easily remembered, as it consisted of only five short words, viz: "All men are created equal." That noble Jeffersonian document was utterly ignored except as to that very popular dogma. Some of these members have read this Declaration in former times. One of them read it on last Fourth of July, and the report is that he was nearly mobbed for reading an incendiary publication. Windy Billy ought to have refreshed the memories of the older members, and enlightened the minds of such as considered it incendiary, and who had never heard of it before, by a pompous enunciation of its great truths. We are afraid to publish much of that old State paper. We might be put under arrest and sent to Fort Macon for hindering reconstruction. We hope we may safely quote a few passages, as matters of ancient History, having no possible reference to modern events. Our fathers were good honest men enough, but very simple minded, or they would never have solemnly asserted that "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that, "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

They were very absurd and unreasonable for foolishly complaining against good old King George, in such rebellious language as the following:

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance;"

"He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures;"

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, civil power;"

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws;"

—And several other most ridiculous and unfounded charges against the best King the sun ever shone on.

The unmannerly old fellows ought not to have bothered his Royal Majesty by their querulous complaints:

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;"

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent;"

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;"

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;"

"For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatever."

These musty old maxims, about as applicable to modern days, as the laws that govern the moon, or the Levitical law of old Moses, ought to have been read in this Wittenagemote, if only as an amusing exercise, with the incidental profit of teaching the neophytes from what they have luckily escaped. It would have been profitable also as a short lesson in history, to instruct these new-born statesmen not only what to imitate in their governmental constructions, but also what should be shunned. The apprentices, though born to command, would not be hurt by a little enlightenment in architectural rules before they aspire to be master-builders. They are all born equal, we know, and more too; but the best of us white people, when just created, have not half the sense of a respectably born bull calf. The colored creations are probably a little better off, but not much. Neither the one nor the other, however, can build a temple, until he learns how. The whole Declaration should have been sonorously read, by Gen. Dockery, that its manifold errors might be avoided during the progress of radical reconstruction.

It is within the memory of some now living, that there was once an old document of high authority in its day, called the Constitution. It was spoken of twice in this Convention. Once as an old thing to be mended, and once by James H. Harris with an air almost of respect. This colored brother carried away the palm as the sweetest declaimer of this very wordy, very windy, and very odoriferous assemblage of orators. He borrowed Col. Cook's scimetar and cut away fore and aft, with both edges, till the scimetar slipped and cut the cutter considerably. It was shocking effrontery to hold up that unclean thing—the defunct Constitution—to the dainty olfactories of those worthy gentlemen who felt that it had been long ago dead and buried, and that its memory even stinketh. This cruel punch under the ribs of those who have many a time and oft sworn to love, cherish and defend it, and kissed the book, was, indeed, a cruel and unusual punishment. But the colored brethren, throughout, seemed to delight in girding the pale faces, and planting bent pins in their seats, which caused them so frequently to wriggle and twist, and in their fundamental agony to rise and define their position—painful indeed,—and make personal explanations *ad nauseam*. By way of convincing their sooty tormenters of their great and overwhelming love, any amount of tall swearing was done *for* radicalism (the blacker the better,) and *for* the most intense negrophilism—and *against* whatever did not savor of these. In fact the negroes kept those who were not negroes in a perfect stew—and had their own fun over the various dilemmas, on which they managed to toss the two white factions of this remarkable assembly.

The grand result of its parturient labors are stated thus:

1st. That Congress may do what it —— pleases.

2nd. That this Convention must have a Railroad to Ducktown.

So Congress will now breathe easy.—Ducktown will scream with delight, and the world will try to turn again on its axis, as heretofore. S.

THE TRUE TEST OF LOYALTY.—We have authority for stating that it has been determined to furnish to every official, civil and military, under the Government of the United States, a copy of the recent proclamation of civil supremacy, with suitable instructions of loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws. A circular will shortly issue to the heads of Departments, with appropriate instructions from the President, charging them respectively with the duty of distributing the proclamation to all persons in the public service.

We are glad to see, at last, a clear, practical, and patriotic "test of loyalty" laid down for the information and control of all who have accepted official trusts under the Republic, and have sworn to support its Constitution.—*National Intelligencer.*

PROPERTY ON THE MARKET.—Real estate is cheap and a good deal of it on the market. It is the impression of some who profess to be wise in the premises, that between this and November a vast deal—especially in the country—will be offered for sale publicly and privately.—*Petersburg Index.*

From the Albany Argus.

HOW THE PUBLIC TREASURY IS SWAMPED—PROFLIGACY OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Congress continues to create new offices and increase salaries. There is an army of twenty thousand office holders connected with the Treasury Department alone in this country, at this hour, sucking out the life-blood of the masses. We have some of them in every Congressional district laying up from five to seven thousand a year for services which thousands of honest, capable men would be glad to perform for one-fifth of what they receive.

Congress has raised the pay of its own members to five thousand dollars a year, besides pillage and plunder. This salary is about fourteen dollars a day, for every day in the year, Sunday and all, and probably more than fifteen dollars a day for the actual time spent. (To this should be added an average of $2,000 each year for mileage. In other days, Congressmen took a large number of newspapers on both sides in politics, from their States and elsewhere, but now they very largely commute for money.—*Eds. Intel.*)

The amount of plunder they get is past finding out; but, by way of illustration, let us give some samples of it upon a small scale, and leave you to judge what it must be on a large scale.

We have a copy of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 54, Thirty-ninth Congress, 2d session, which is a detailed statement of payments for the contingent fund of the Senate for the year ending December 3, 1866, published in accordance with an act passed in 1843, and certified by J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate. It is a pamphlet of 87 pages, about 10 by 6 inches, in fine print, giving items of contingent expenses of the Senate, which, in the absence of Southern Senators, is composed of 52 members. We have added up some classes of these items with the following results, which show sufficiently the character of these contingent expenses:

For pocket-knives, 504 in number	$1,118 30
For pen knives, 406 in number,	1,354 60
Making 914 knives for these 52 gentlemen, in one year, about 18 each; average cost $2.53; amounting to,	2,322,90
703 pair of shears, about 14 pair each, cost,	325 00
Sponge,	363 76
7,137 pair of scissors, about 22 pair each, at a little over $1 a pair	1,189 10
210 pair of kid gloves, about 4 pair each, at $2,56 a pair,	535 60
116 diaries,	206 75
294 portfolios, nearly 6 each, at about $4,	1,104 00
446 pocket books, 8 each, at about $2.50,	1,019 50
309 brushes,	324 35
556 pin-cushions,	69 00
1,083 boxes of pens,	1,893 64
2,808 lead-pencils,	725 33
Newspapers and magazines,	3,266 60
2,876½ reams paper,	4,992 39
1,807,454 envelopes,	10,904 97

Other items, such as paper-weights, cork-screws, cords, erasers, leather, dusters, chamois skins, folders, pen-wipers, blank-books, ink-stands, eyelet machines, pamphlet-cases, copy-books, paper-files, pen-racks, stationery cases, gold pens, dies, *key-rings, match cases,* fluid, *silk taste, card-cases,* memorandum books, *combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet power, lemons,* are scattered through the book in quantities sufficient to supply all friends, or to set up variety stores in the country.

In the House the rule allows each member so much for stationery, to be paid in *stationery or money,* as he chooses, but stationery is furnished in addition for all committees, and the practice is for *members to supply themselves from that furnished to committees, and then take the allowance.*

NEGRO SUPREMACY.—A colored citizen of New Orleans, named Charles Brown, has addressed a letter to the editor of the New Orleans *Times,* from which the following is an extract:

"We intend to show to this city, State and the world, that we are capable of governing, not only ourselves, but white men. My former master (and he was a good man) told me that white men would govern, take care of and protect the niggers, because God gave them the right and made it their duty so to do. We are willing to do the same by you. We shall have no use for Goldman or Waples, or any of their class, after our next State election. It is not an easy matter to disfranchise us after we once have the elective franchise. Hancock will be powerless for evil if we only keep up our secret political organization. We have commenced organizing our fire department, and one year will find the $120,000 per year now paid to white firemen transferred to worthy reconstructed citizens of African descent. In a few years it will not be a question whether there will be schools for colored children, but it will be whether white children will be admitted to our institutions of learning. The bottom rail is on top, and Yankees, as well as all the minority, must take a back seat."

ACTING GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—Lieutenant Governor John W. Stevenson, who becomes Governor of Kentucky by reason of the death of Governor Helm, is a native of Richmond and a son of the late Hon. Andrew Stevenson, who was once Speaker of Congress and Minister to the Court of St. James.

J. P. DILLINGHAM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 6, SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STREET,
(Old stand of W. P. Moore, Esq.)
NEWBERN, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all orders for Corn, Fish, &c. Consignments of Produce and Manufactures solicited.

REFERENCES:
W. P. Moore, Esq.,
A. T. Jerkins, Esq., Newbern.
Dunning, Guion & Co.,
R. H. Rountree.
Sept. 12—2t-1m

CAL. EARLY.

We have just received, on Consignment, a lot of BUFFINGTON'S OLD RYE WHISKEY, in 5 and 10 gallon kegs.
Aug. 30—2t-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

BEST DRIED FRUIT,
FOR FAMILY USE.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS, DESIRING TO supply themselves with a good article of Dried Fruit for Winter use, can have same put up on contract, carefully selected and packed in 25 lbs. box, tin, or bale. By applying to the undersigned.

Apples, peeled and unpeeled, Peaches, Pears, Pitted Cherries, and Plums, now on hand and constantly shipping.
Sept. 11—1m E. A. VOGLER, Salem, N. C.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE RE-BUILDING OF THE BRIDGE OVER Walnut Creek, below the Rock Quarry, will be let out to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 21st of September, at 10 o'clock. Specifications made known at the same time.

WM. R. POOL,
SAM ROWLAND, Commissioners.
R. B. HAYWOOD.
Sept. 11—2t-td

LOST SPECTACLES.

A pair of Gold Spectacles were dropped by a lady, on Sabbath evening, returning from the Methodist church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Auction Store of JAMES M. TOWLES.
September 5—2t-1w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Extra White DOVE Flour Bread, run through a Wheat Fan, just received from the Western part of the State.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

PURYEAR'S REFINED MAIZENA, prepared from the best White Corn
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sep. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

THE VERY BEST CHEWING TOBACCO, Toilet Soaps, Cigars, Spices, Figs, Nuts and best Candy.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

NORTH CAROLINA SCUPPERNONG WINE, in bottles, just received.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Aesop's Fables, (sent per mail,)	$1,00
Gulliver's Travels, " " "	1,00
Robinson Crusoe, " " "	1,75
The Dog Crusoe, " " "	2,25
Mechanics' First Book, " " "	1,75
Text Book of Modern Carpentry, " " "	3,75

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
September 13—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment just received. Prices from 50 cents to $10,00.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
Sept. 13—tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTE BOOKS.

The Music Teacher (sent per mail,)	$,75
Southern Harmony and Musical Companion,	1 25
Presbyterian Psalmodist (7 shaped notes,)	1,50
Jubilee,	1,50
Happy Voices, (for Sabbath Schools,)	40
Devotional Hymn and Tune Book, (Baptist,)	1,00

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Sept. 13—4t Raleigh, N. C.

N. C. BROGANS.

Just received from the Factory, two cases of heavy N. C. BROGANS, warranted whole *Leather and all Leather,* and offered as low as the same quality can be sold any where.

Merchants will please call and see them and encourage Home Work.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept. 13—2w. Agent.

DOTY'S CELEBRATED WASHER IN STORE at reduced price.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept. 13—1w. Agent.

EMPTY SACKS.

A large lot on hand; good Corn Sacks; only used once. Price, 12½ cts. by the 100.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept. 13—1w. Agent.

For the Ætna Life Insurance Company.
$7,000,000 00 Assets.

RECEIVED OF WM. H. CROW, (General Agent of No th arolina) payment in full for the policy of John F. Saunders, aged, No. 18,697, for $5,000, and a dividend of 40 per cent. on cost.
WILLIS R. SAUNDERS,
Attorney for
MRS. SAUNDERS AND CHILDREN.
Sept. 3—3t-2m

Coming!

COMING!!

COMING!!!

Fall is Coming!

WINTER IS COMING!

AND SO ARE

FALL AND

WINTER GOODS!!

Of every Description!

And, what is better than all,

PRICES ARE COMING DOWN!!

At

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

No. 16 Fayetteville St.

Sept. 13—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1867.

R. W. Pulliam, ex. }
C. C. Hudson } Original Attachment.

IN this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that C. C. Hudson, the defendant, is beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Sentinel, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, commanding the said C. C. Hudson to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment will be taken against him and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claims.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at Raleigh, the third Monday of August, 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
September 13, 1867.—w6w.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE,
AND THE
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE BEST AND ONLY WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER THAT HAS BEEN FULLY TESTED IN THIS PLACE.

THESE MACHINES have been used for some time in the family of the Secretary of the State and the senior Editor of the Sentinel, and I am authorized to state have given entire satisfaction. These Machines are patented, and persons using any other Machine like them are liable to be prosecuted. Persons wishing to purchase can get one on trial.

I would be indifferent, by any kind of representation, to buy a Machine, until you examine them.
Sept. 12—3t-tf B. C. MURRAY, Agent.

MEDICINES, &C.

THE BEST
BLOOD PURIFIER
In the World,
DR. LAWRENCE'S
CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS.

READ THE FOLLOWING
HOME CERTIFICATES
From Physicians.

We hereby certify that the Rosadalis is prepared by a Physician, who is an experienced Pharmaceutist and Chemist, and that his remedy is an efficient and reliable one in SCROFULA, Syphilis, &c., it having performed some remarkable cures in this vicinity.

W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.
R. W. KING, M. D.
Wilson, N. C., February 4th, 1866.

We hereby certify that we regard Dr. Lawrence's Compound Extract of Rosadalis as a Reliable Alterative, &c.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.,
L. A. STITH, M. D.
Wilson, N. C., May 10, 1867.

Edgecombe County, N. C., May 2d, 1867.
DR. J. J. LAWRENCE.—*Dear Sir*—Please send me immediately per Express to Tarboro, two dozen more bottles of your Rosadalis. I have carefully examed its Formula, and have used it in my practice in a number of cases. I am well pleased with it. I think it, beyond doubt, the best Alterative I ever used. I have tried it in several cases of Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, &c., with much satisfaction to myself and patients. I have also used it in Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, [one a terrible case of eight years' standing,] in which it acted with surprising and satisfactory effect—making a quick and thorough cure. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to Physicians and others, as the most reliable Alterative now known.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A. B. NOBLES, M. D.

A Wonderful Cure of Scrofulous White Swelling.

HOME CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that last September I was attacked with White Swelling of the left knee—and also with an enlargement of the glands of the neck—[one tumor reached a large size.] The swelling of the knee was enormous, and was attended with the most excruciating pains. I was so reduced that I was confined to my room over three months. My leg was so completely drawn up, that I could not bend it at all. I tried various remedies, and they failed to give me any relief. I was in this condition when I commenced taking Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis. The swelling in the knee and neck began to subside before I took all of the first bottle. By the time I took the second bottle, the swelling of the neck entirely disappeared and that of the knee nearly so. After taking three bottles I found myself completely well—able to walk as well as ever, &c.

LATIMER WILLIAMS.
Wilson, May 12, 1867.

Rosadalis will cure the very worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism.

HOME CERTIFICATE.

Wilson, N. C., May 6th, 1867.
I hereby certify that I was cured of long standing Chronic Rheumatism, by taking four bottles of Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis.

JAMES WILLIS.

Rosadalis cures Carbuncles, Boils, Pimples, &c.

Certificate from an old and much respected citizen of Greene County, now a resident of Wilson, N. C.

I hereby certify that, during the summer and fall of 1866, that I was severely afflicted with Carbuncles—having had as many as fourteen large Carbuncles, and twelve ordinary Boils. I suffered so much from them that I could not get out of the house half the time for several months. Being induced to try Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of that truly valuable medicine.

W. A. DARDEN, Sr.
Wilson, May 11th, 1867.

Consumption, in its Early Stages, can be Cured.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4th, 1867.
Dear Dr. Lawrence—My daughter having been cured of a deeply seated disease of the lungs by your "Rosadalis," I feel it my duty to make the fact known to you for the benefit of others. She suffered nealy two years with a hard cough, which troubled her day and night; at last the emaciated form, glossy eye, night sweats, together with the cough, told too plainly that it was *Consumption*, beyond question, eating at her vitals. Our Physician's remedies brought no relief. She was advised to try your Rosadalis, as a tonic—which she did—imagine my surprise and gratification, when I found her appetite returning. Slowly she regained her strength, her cough and night sweats gradually ceased, and she is now, after taking five bottles of your medicine, apparently as well as ever.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. E. ANN SMITH.

Rosadalis cures all Skin Diseases.

Salt Rheum Cured! Remarkable Cure!!

DR. LAWRENCE, Wilson, N. C.:
My Dear Sir—For the last ten years (until recently) I suffered with an inveterate eruption of the skin—called by physicians "Salt Rheum," with which I suffered terribly; the pain and itching was almost intolerable. I tried several of the best physicians in Europe and this country—have visited several celebrated Springs—spent thousand of dollars—and failed to get any better. In December 1866, being in Charleston S. C., I was told by a gentleman at the hotel, that he had been cured of a bad tetter by a medicine called "Rosadalis." I resolved to try it, without any hope though of its doing me any good. I procured a bottle of Messrs. King & Cassidey, and commenced taking it. Finding, to my surprise, that I was improving, I bought four other bottles; but before commencing on the last two, I found I was completely well—the disease having entirely disappeared.

Enclosed find "One Hundred Dollars," which please accept as a token of my gratitude. Why do you not make your invaluable Rosadalis widely known?

Your sincere friend,
W. T. SELTZER.

Beware of Counterfeits.

See that J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., is blown on the bottle and stamped on the cork.

All Letters of Inquiry, &c., promptly answered.

Address
DR. J. J. LAWRENCE,
Wilson, N. C.

Sent anywhere by Express on receipt of price.

For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.
September 7—ow6w.

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)
THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UN-
LESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA R. & G. R. R.

WE inaugurated and are the *Great Through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the six *Thousand* shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the state near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come 400,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight
R O U T E,
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is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are required so to direct your Freights, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road,* and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187 Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(*Via* Annamessie,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Crede's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co, 20 Light Street Wharf.
C. R. ALLEN,
Aug 6-305-tf Freight Ag't Raleigh, N. C.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON,
STEEL, BELTING, PACKING,
WAGON MATERIAL, &c.
CORNER MAIN STREET AND MARKET SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
Sept. 10—30-3m

W. E. BENBURY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH
W. R. C. LAND,
DEALER IN
LUMBER, LIME, COAL, WOOD, HAY, SHINGLES, LATHS,
PLASTER, HAIR, TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE,
WIDE WATER ST. AND WOODSIDE'S WHARF,
Norfolk, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

L. BERKLEY, | M. M. MILLAR, | J. W. GRANDY, Formerly of N. C.
BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
16 WEST MAIN STREET,
NEXT TO EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NORFOLK, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

WILLIAM LAMB,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, Va.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Lugs, Strips, Smoking and Leaf, Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,

In the Markets of
NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUBS, of NORTH CAROLINA, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all desired information to those addressing him, care of E. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.
July 19-294-2m

W. R. CREEL, | W. E. CUPHART, | C. CUSHING,
CREEL, CUPHART & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 35 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

A supply of Pure PERUVIAN GUANO and other Fertilizers. ROPE, BAGGING, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, kept constantly on hand.
Aug 23-11-6m

COWAND & HARRISS,
General Commission Merchants,
26 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO SALES OF Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.
R. J. HARRISS.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Products.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
Aug 23-3-3m

N. C. LAND.
Expected this evening.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers.
Raleigh, September 7—tf.