The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867. NO. 76.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

THE RADICAL POLICY—ITS CONDEMNATION BY THE PEOPLE—LETTER OF HON. THOMAS EWING, OF OHIO.

LANCASTER, OHIO, October 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

My opinion is often asked as to the cause of the Republican losses at the late election, especially in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the best means to relieve our country from its unhappy complication, and restore harmony and union. I am always prompt and free to give my opinion on political questions, and choose now to give it through your widely circulated paper.

By publishing the enclosed you will oblige your obedient servant,

T. EWING.

THE CAUSE OF REPUBLICAN LOSSES AT THE RECENT ELECTION.

I am well satisfied with the result of our election—we may consider it a tie—the one hundred thousand majority which, when we were altogether a Union war party, elected Brough our governor, has been driven off by a few Radical leaders, whom the Republicans in the two Houses have allowed to rule, perhaps to ruin, them. There is a very large number of Old-Line Whigs, and of those who inherit their prepossessions and opinions, who went with the Republicans at the late election in all things except the constitutional amendment, because they feared to place power in the hands of their old adversaries, the Democrats, while they heartily disapproved the extreme radical policy of the Republican party. This class of voters is very nearly numbered in the difference between the Democratic vote for Governor and the vote against the constitutional amendment. On the whole, the result has shown that if a new election were to take place at once, it would be in the power of the Conservatives to give a large majority to either side at pleasure. This may or may not be the case a year to come—either party when in power may, within that time, utterly destroy itself past the possibility of rescue. The present tendency of the Conservatives is to unite with the Republican party, if that party will, in obedience to what they now know to be the will of the people, recall their proscriptive mandate, and leave the intelligence of the Southern States free to act in modifying and carrying on their State governments, and desist from forcing on them negro suffrage and quasi-negro quasi-military rule. This they will do if they read aright and profit by the lesson which has just been taught them.

The two propositions—namely, of giving suffrage to the blacks and denying it to the whites as a punishment for past political and military offences—were for the first time submitted to the people, and their opinion was taken upon them at the late election in Ohio.

Ohio was selected as the most decidedly Radical among the great States, and the questions were put to her people, first of all, in the confident expectation that their authority would be obtained for fastening the reconstruction acts on the South, and extending them over the border States, under the assumption that the government of no State can be republican that does not admit negro suffrage and proscribe men who have been rebels. Both these questions were involved and discussed in the Ohio election, the Republican orators insisting that it would be inconsistent and unjust to force negro suffrage on the South, and not accept it for ourselves. This was manifestly true; we could not, with any pretence of political justice, place the whole South under negro government by admitting all black and excluding as many white voters as would give the negroes a majority everywhere, and at the same time refuse to suffer 7,000 negroes to vote in Ohio, with 500,000 white voters to control them. When the people of Ohio refused to accept negro suffrage as a part of their own system they were guilty of no inconsistency and no injustice—*they* had inflicted neither proscription nor negro suffrage on the South—as far as it had been executed it was by the act of their public servants, and they, by this vote, refused it their sanction. This was the response of the forty thousand majority who voted against the constitutional amendment. They disapprove proscription for past political or military offences, and they disapprove of the attempt to force negro suffrage upon an unwilling people.

I have no doubt a large majority of the Republicans in the two Houses of Congress are conservative in their opinions and feelings; that, as a matter of choice, they would prefer for themselves and their neighbors white to negro rulers, and would rather soothe and heal the wounds of the Union than to aggravate and inflame them. Fortunately for them and for the nation, the Ohio election has shown before it was too late that it will consist with the will of the people to act in accordance with such feelings and convictions. I therefore most earnestly hope that the conservative Republicans at Congress will dethrone their despotic leaders, keep out of these pens of political bondage called congressional caucuses, and take control of the two Houses; for they can do it readily if each and all will but keep themselves free to vote and act according to their convictions, and thus represent each his district, instead of all representing a caucus. And they should at once rescind all measures which operate as mere insult and annoyance to intelligent men of the South; give over the effort to establish negro government by the disfranchisement of the whites; repeal their ordinances placing the Southern States under military government, and make the military there again subordinate to the civil power and replace it where the Constitution places it—under the control of the Executive; admit at once the loyal and legally qualified senators and representatives from the ten excluded States, not making party adhesion a test of either qualification or loyalty. They will then have the aid and counsel of the wisest and best men of these States, and reconstruction will be possible, and, in time, effectual. There will still be, for a while, disturbance, riots, crimes of violence, and, perhaps, local insurrections, for the public mind which tended to settle down to peace after the close of the war, and under the President's plan of restoration, has been again greatly agitated, and unhappily the men most interested in re-establishing order, the men of intelligence, men of property, men who, by their position in society, had influence over the ignorant and unreasoning masses, are placed under the ban of the Union, and thus rendered powerless—and all is left in the hands of a disorderly multitude, except in so far as they are restrained by military force. There never can be permanent reconstruction until the intelligence of those States is released from political bondage.—When the ban is removed, they may soon regain their influence and render efficient aid in the restoration of order and domestic quiet and peace; and there is no danger of their again exerting or countenancing secession—the terrible calamities which it has brought upon them will be an enduring monition against it, and nothing but actual and persistent oppression will again drive them to revolt.

By retracing their steps, which have been obviously taken in a wrong direction—by an honest effort to restore the Union without regard to party supremacy—by following promptly and cheerfully the late indications of the public will, the Republican party may deserve and assure the continuance of political power; *and they can secure it by no other means.* Denunciation can now avail nothing. Our republican institutions are endangered—the people wish them preserved—and crimination of an Executive, stripped of all power to do good or evil, does not tend to restore or preserve them. It is idle to denounce the President as a usurper because he refused to sanction a series of bills giving him unconstitutional power, and stripping him of power which the Constitution gives him. Partisan presses may join in a crusade against him; the people will not, but rather look to his acts and the acts of Congress, and weigh them against each other. The public mind is prepared for a calm comparison of the temper in which each was conceived, and the effects that each has produced and is producing on the country, its prosperity and peace.

Very little can now be gained by calling hard names and the accumulation of harsh and reproachful epithets. Copperhead is now understood to be a flash term, and to mean one who is not a Radical, who thinks the Constitution still worth restoring and preserving, and of more binding efficacy than the most solemn Radical platform.—The bitterest and most vehement curses against those who refuse conformity are now without effect. Our Vice President, Mr. Wade, tried them to the utmost in some of the Southern Counties in Ohio. In Gallia those, with his exposition of Radical policy, brought down the Republican majority from 1,107 to 85, and in Washington from 607 to 89, with a like result in Scioto, Meigs, and Athens Counties. Had he canvassed the State with like effect, the Democracy would have carried it by a majority of 30,000.

His earnest efforts, however, were not entirely lost. The publication in Gahignani's *Messenger* of choice extracts from his speeches has given us a most distinctive reputation in Europe for that species of oratory. At home every effort of genius seems to have lost its effect; even a sneer does not avail now in the place of argument—General Schenck tried it in answer to Mr. Stanbery's official opinion on the reconstruction act, and his County, which had given twenty majority for the Republican ticket in 1866, thereupon gave six hundred and eighty majority for the Democracy. No one should carp at General Schenck because of his failure. The opinion was a compact, carefully considered law paper, absolutely unassailable by argument; so General Schenck must either let it pass unanswered, or work off his wit, even though not Attic, to stand in the place of argument against it. Mr. Wade, of course, could do no more than to damn it, and the Attorney General with it. General Butler might impeach the President for calling to it. It were, indeed, more than absurd—it were criminal even—to fancy that such an act, framed in the temper in which that was conceived and framed, admitted of construction; indeed, it was proved at last that none but the lawgivers who framed could construe it.

* * * * * * *

The President also disapproves of the reconstruction acts now in process of being forced upon the Southern States—and I concur with him. The measure strikes me as neither wise nor just. Admit that the rebels are treated in it with mercy; that they all deserve death as a punishment for their treason, without regard to the means by which they came or were forced into it; that instead, they are merely placed in political bondage, under their former slaves. Still the punishment is arbitrary and unlawful; it has no constitutional warrant, and no one is bound to submit to it any longer than constrained by actual force—and it is not likely to conciliate the kindly feelings of the men of the South whom it proscribes and places in subjection. The measure, as I view it, is unwise and unlawful as to them, and unjust and degrading to us of the North, who never rebelled.—Carry it into effect, and it gives to the plantation negro of the South a large excess of power in the Government of the Union over that enjoyed by one of our Northern citizens. For example, the proscription of the whites gives to the negroes in Louisiana, efficiently, the power of the State in the local and also in the general government, and the State is to have power in the Union due to its whole population, white and black. The census of 1860 gives Louisiana an aggregate population of 708,000, composed of 357,000 whites and 351,000 blacks. The State, therefore, will be entitled, under the reconstruction resolutions, to seven representatives in Congress, of which 351,000 blacks will be the whole efficient constituency—*the white men who can read and write and cipher as far as the rule of three having no more to do with it than their mules and horses.* So that 50,000 unadmitted slaves send a member to Congress, and 100,000 citizens of Ohio do the same thing, and so more. One unadmitted plantation negro in Louisiana will, therefore, have political power in the House of Representatives equal to two citizens of Ohio, and the preponderance will be considerably greater in the electoral college for President. The 351,000 Louisiana negroes will be entitled to two Senators—2,000,000 citizens of Ohio are entitled to two. One Louisiana negro will, therefore, have political power in the Senate more than equal to six of our citizens. To prove the reconstruction scheme a wrong against us, citizens of a Northern State, who never rebelled, it were only necessary to show that one of us, a citizen of Ohio, is as good as a unadmitted plantation negro of Louisiana, and ought to have a voice as potent in the General Government of the Union.

The Constitution as it is involves inequalities in this particular among the citizens of the different States, and I would not amend it to remove them; it works no mischief, for we are all one people, of the same race, of like intelligence, in all things alike, mostly and socially. But I would not amend the Constitution to increase it where it exists, or to increase it where it exists not, and especially I would not give the enormous excess of power to men of a different race, who are not and can never be our associates; of whom we know little socially, except that they are ignorant and degraded, and nothing politically except that they have always been and are a disturbing element in our system. Their degradation, ignorance, and immorality (the bitter fruits of slavery and oppression) entitle them to our commiseration, but no one casting them at a price as much above us in the scale of political power. It would be a much smaller concession by us to the African, and more reasonable and just, to give each negro in Ohio ten votes than to give the negro in the South the power over us in the Union, involved in this plan of reconstruction. It may be said, and truly, that this inequality will be but temporary, that but one generation of proscribed white men have to die off, and all will be right; a white man in the North will at length become equal to the negro in the South. This is true; even less than the truth; it is impossible that these proposed negro republics shall, by their own action, ever come into being; or, if created by external power, shall stand alone for a single moment. There will be no attempt to carry them out, or any preference of the kind, beyond the next Presidential election. In the mean time there will be war to the knife of black against white; of barbarism and poverty and power combined against intelligence and property, which can be restrained only by military power; and the United States will be compelled to keep up standing armies in all the reconstructed States until they shall be again reconstructed. During this process the five brigadier-generals will not only be autocrats, each of his district, but will control the vote of the nine States, and send to the Senate eighteen senators and to the House eighty two members, and give to the electoral college one hundred votes for President. This will be better than the proposed negro supremacy, as our military officers are generally humane and intelligent men, and know how to govern; but it were not well to invest even them with such exorbitant powers.

But to look further to consequences. If there shall be a majority of constitutional votes for one candidate for the Presidency, and if the one hundred military electors added to the minority make a majority of the whole, there will arise a question which can be decided only by the sword; and the army of the South, *if united under the five generals, will settle the question of legitimacy at Washington, as the Pretorian guard were wont to do at Rome, and the Janissaries at Constantinople.*

For these reasons I concur with the President in disapproving this congressional plan of reconstruction; and the vote at the late election in Ohio *has strongly pronounced the disapproval of the people,* and their objections will not be removed when they consider it in connection with its attendant consequences.

On the whole, I do not think it will be practicable further to inflame the public mind against the President, or longer to retain party power by waging war against him. Whether he betrayed his party in the absurd hope of thereby perpetuating his own power, or sacrificed power and party on the altar of his country, ceases to be a question of national importance. It is a question on which opinions differ, and can be better settled when the country is relieved from its present disturbed condition.

And on reviewing the ground, as far as my limited observation extends I see no reason to anticipate a re-actionary excitement in favor of extreme Radical men or measures. The tide is setting against them, and cannot be suddenly checked. The more Conservative Republican leaders, if they would retain power, must learn to know that there is a public opinion not created by themselves or changeable at their pleasure, which, when it speaks—as it has spoken—is entitled to their respect. In *obedience to this they must dethrone their Radical deputy,* and conform their action by Congress to the expressed public will, and legislate, like rational men, with calmness and consideration rather than with passion. It is hard to ask a political party to acknowledge error and retrace their steps, but in this case the good of the country requires and the expressed will of the people demands it. The correction must and will be made, either by them or by those who will succeed them, and it were better done in a Conservative spirit by them than by the Democracy, who will be otherwise called to the task under more difficult complications.

If the Republicans will do this promptly and cheerfully, they will probably regain and retain their ascendancy, and they may rely on the Democracy to render them all needful aid in restoring and securing it. That party, wherever in power, will, unless they have learned wisdom from hard experience, adopt objectionable measures, or bring forward obnoxious men, such as will destroy their ascendancy, if the Republicans have Conservative wisdom enough to profit by their errors.

T. EWING.

The Godwin Cotton Press, Again!

NOT BEING PLEASED WITH THE PRESS I equipage sent out, I have visited New York and had the work done

CHEAPER AND BETTER.

Farmers had better send their orders to me, accompanied by $45, or a good check or draft, if they would have their orders filled promptly, properly, and cheaply.

I will sell

COUNTY AND STATE RIGHTS

cheap. Count the profits of my Super or Press and make me an offer.

J. H. GODWIN

Oct. 21—73-1m Scotland Neck, N. C.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JNO. D. GRETTER,

General Agent,

Greensboro' N. C.

Or PHIL. THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 21—72-1f

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

WHITE LEAD, in 25 pound cans.

Spirits Turpentine, by the barrel or retail.

Coach Body and Brown Japan Varnish.

ALSO

Paints for Coach Making, in small tin boxes.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, Oct. 18—tf For Hart & Lewis.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment just to hand. Prices from 50 cents to $10.50.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

Sept. 13—tf Raleigh, N. C.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO CAROLINA SHIPPERS.

THE NEW

Baltimore and Carolina Grand Trunk

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA PETERSBURG, VA.,

Completing the following great Freight Routes:

THE POWHATAN

Steamboat Company's Freight Line of Steamers,

PETERSBURG AND WELDON,

RALEIGH AND GASTON,

NORTH CAROLINA,

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,

WILMINGTON AND WELDON,

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA,

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER,

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.,

And their connections.

Time Quick and Rates Low.

THIS NEW TRUNK LINE FORMS A GREAT **FREIGHT ROUTE** between Baltimore and Weldon, Warrenton, Raleigh, Hillsboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Morganton, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Goldsboro', Newbern, Beaufort, Wilmington, Chesterville, Kingsboro', Columbia, Summerville, Manchester, and all intermediate points on and near these great Railways and their connections.

The Powhatan Steamers connect at Petersburg with Petersburg Railway for all points in the Carolinas. Cars are run alongside of Steamers' Wharf and goods transferred with careful handling. Cars are run through without breaking bulk between Petersburg and Raleigh, Charlotte, Goldsboro', Wilmington, &c., &c. This Inland Line possesses many advantages over a Sea Route. Marine risk is small and insurance is comparatively nothing. The Wharf of the Powhatan Steamers being situated in the very centre of the great shipping district of Baltimore, renders it convenient to shippers, and drayage is very small.

Great attention paid to consignments of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Rosin, &c., &c. All goods forwarded at the lowest possible rates.

☞ To insure transportation over this Inland Fast Line, mark all goods, whether Northward or Southward bound, "VIA PETERSBURG."

☞ Freight landed in Baltimore day following delivery to the Steamers.

Through Receipts are given and fixed rate per 100 positively guaranteed both ways

☞ Rates in every case same as via Bay Line and Portsmouth to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

N. B.—With regard to last named points, freight is forwarded to and from Petersburg by Philadelphia and N. Y. Steamers.

For rates and all further information, apply to any Freight Agent on the Line, or at the

OFFICE OF THE POWHATAN STEAMBOAT CO.,

90 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Pres. Powhatan Steamboat Co.

R. B. PEGRAM, Sup't Petersburg Railroad.

A. B. ANDREWS, Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.

JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't N. C. R. R.

C. BOUKNIGHT, Sup't Charlotte & S. C. R. R.

S. L. FREMONT, Sup't Wil. & Weldon R. R.

J. V. JORDAN, Act. Mas. Trans. Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

WM. M'RAE, Sup't Wil. & Manchester R. R.

Sept. 30—3m

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
Company Shops, N. C.,
October 17th, 1867.

On and after this date the following will be the schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte daily	2.40 P. M.
" Greensboro	4.11 A. M.
" Raleigh	10.00 " "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	2.00 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.22 P. M.
" Raleigh	3.50 " "
" Greensboro'	9.10 " "
Arrive in Charlotte	2.54 A. M.

Through passengers by this line, have choice of routes, via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Weldon to Portsmouth or Richmond, arriving at all points North of Richmond at the same time by either route.

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with the passenger trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Road to and from Wilmington, and by Freight Train to Weldon.

JAS. ANDERSON,
Sup't.

Oct. 18—82 2m

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1867.

On and after October 15th, 1867, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10.10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.17 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	2.50 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00 A. M.
" arrives at Raleigh	5.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North.

A. B. ANDREWS,
Supt. of Trans.

☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE AT

GILLIAM & DUNLOP'S

IRON STORE

121 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.,

BEARD'S

PATENT LOCK AND SELF ADJUSTING TIES FOR BALING COTTON,

Combining strength with rapidity of adjustment

TO BALES OF ANY SIZE.

Each Tie is complete and ready for use,

And renders directions for putting on

It is impossible for it to come off.

IRON TIES ARE SUPERIOR TO ROPE,

Being a great protection against fire, and they will not rot off

BEARD'S TIES

are put on in less time, and the

Bale is Safe when Lightly, Firmly and Securely,

Than any other Tie in existence.

Over 200 bales of the best QUALITY Cotton Bagging are thoroughly painted

GILLIAM & DUNLOP,

Oct 17—81-1m Petersburg, Va.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BENCH BLANKS,

Match and Bead Planes,

Cross-cut saws, 5 to 65 feet,

Axle-Eye Hammers and Chopping Hatchets.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, Oct. 18—tf Wm. Hart and Lewis.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR!!!

Bought expressly for PICKLING.

For sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 15-1-tf

SALT! SALT!

1,500 Sacks LIVERPOOL and AMERICAN SACK SALT for sale very low by

WORTH & DANIEL,

Oct. 15—49-2m Wilmington, N. C.

N. C. SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

For sale by

J. H. ENNIS,

Oct. 17—81-tf N. C. Book Store.

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in the Interior,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods, for the last twenty years, in this market, and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

October 4, 1867—tf.

1867.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

OUR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHing, for Men and Boys, is now in store and ready for inspection.

It has been our custom for many years to have our goods cut, trimmed and made in the best manner, believing it to be to the interest of both the buyer and seller.

With HARDING, BALDWIN & Co. in New York, for Manufacturers, we can safely assert that our advantages for selling reliable goods at low prices are not equaled, in our line, in North Carolina.

Citizens and strangers will always find our stock full and desirable.

Particular attention is called to our stock of

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance. ☜

Orders for suits made to measure will receive prompt attention.

Our best endeavors shall be to please the numerous patrons of the house, as well as all others, who may favor us with a call.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
Gent's Outfitting Rooms.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF **HATS**, embracing all of the new styles, just received.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
Gent's Furnishing House.

TRUNKS, VALISES, and TRAVELLING BAGS of every description kept constantly on hand.

Sept. 27—44-3m R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLINER MALT EXTRACT!

OR

Dr. Hollender's Beer of Health!

$4 Per Dozen.

AN EMINENT NOURISHING AND strengthening remedy for all diseases of the

BREAST AND STOMACH,

GENERAL WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,

ALSO,

DYSPEPSIA,

and a great nourishment for convalescents.

MOTHERS, unable to give sufficient natural nourishment to their infants, will find this Extract a remarkable remedy.

It has been examined by the highest Medical authorities and approved to be not alone a very healthy, but extraordinary strengthener, and is successfully used in all Hospitals in Europe and the Northern Cities.

In compliance with the desire of a number of Physicians, we have introduced a second, lighter quality, at

$2,50 Per Dozen.

By this arrangement, every class of the public is enabled to provide this healthy remedy and thereby preserve their health.

PHIL. THIEM,
Sole Agent for North Carolina.

HANZ & MICHEL'S

CELEBRATED

LAGER BEER,

BREMEN,

$3 Per Dozen—(PINT BOTTLES.)

A Genuine Imported Article.

PHIL. THIEM,
Sole Agent for America.

Oct. 9—54 3m

LAND SALE.

GOLD MINE, MILLS AND FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Commissioners to sell the Real Estate of the late R. M. Christian, in Montgomery and Stanly Counties, N. C., will offer for sale to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the

14th Day of November,

at said Christian's res dence, his interest (one-fifth) in the

Swift Island Gold Mining Co.,

commonly called "Christian's Gold Mine," a splendid CORN AND FLOURING MILL, newly built, on the Pee Dee River, with unsurpassed water-power, conveniently located for custom. A Factory for the manufacture of Cotton Yarn, in good running order, and about

TWO THOUSAND ACRES

of good Farming and wood-land, mostly cleared, with on both sides of the Pee Dee River, with a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses, barns, &c.

A credit of six years he will be given.

For more minute description of the property, see advertisement in the Sentinel.

Sale to commence about the hour of 12 M.

Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale, can find some one at or near hand to show it to them.

D. H. DUCKETT, } Com'rs.
E. G. L. BARRINGER, }

Oct. 15—52-td

ALMANACS FOR 1868.

WE SHALL HAVE

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS

ready for our customers a few days by Oct 7th and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be far better than usual, and the price cheap as all the times.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

July 22-29-tf

CORN! CORN! CORN!

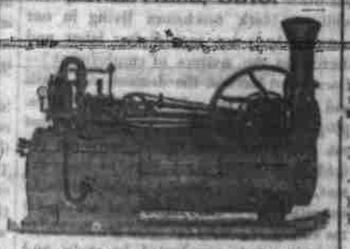
Constantly arriving and for sale by

Sept. 15—46-tf R. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.



DUVALS' IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALS' PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.

These Engines and Mills have received the first premiums over all competitors. They afford the best, cheapest, and most economical power in use and excel in power any Engines made in the Union.

These Engines are fired and thoroughly tested before leaving the works, and are warranted in all respects perfect and ready for immediate use. They are constructed to cut more lumber with less hands and at less expense than any other in the Union.

For descriptions, price lists and other information address,

JOHN B. GRETTER,
Guilford Land Agency,
Greensboro N. C.
Sole Agent for N. C.

June 26-271-3m

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 9, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts; and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 2d Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

July 22-29-tf

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.

☞ September Grinding. ☜

OLD HOUSEKEEPERS say Flour ground in September is the BEST, especially if it is to be laid by for the year. For sale by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Sept. 20—43-tf Market Square.

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 Machines like them are liable to be prosecuted. Persons wishing to purchase can get one on trial.

Do not be influenced, by any kind of representation, to buy a Machine, until you examine these.

Sept. 12—39-tf D. G. MURRAY, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS.

MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailor's ordered work, at a saving of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a suit.—worth saving in these times.

FINE CLOTH SACKS,

FINE BEAVER SACKS,

Silk-Mixed Business Suits,

gotten up in our best style, at prices to suit the times.

A fine variety of FINE DRESS SHIRTS always on hand, at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.,
Gents' Furnishing Store,
Oct. 16—60-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

BEAUTIFUL FAMILY FLOUR.

Just received. I warrant every barrel first class Family Flour.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Oct. 17—61-tf

FOR SALE.

Beautiful French CHINA TOILET SETTS, just received.

GILLIAM, JONES & CO.

Oct. 17—61-tf Wholesale Grocers.

BOOK STORE.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand of J. Pavetteville st., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the

NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,

conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd, and that in connection with conduct the Book business in all its branches at The North Carolina Book Store.

He would also state that he brings to the management of the business the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to assist the reputation and business of the old stand.

The stock of Books, Stationery, Music, etc., which he now offers to the public has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellaneous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina, supreme Court Reports, English Courts of Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of Blank Books, Stationery, and new Music, comprising

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

to be found in the State, and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Orders from all parts of the State for any book or article, accompanied with the cash, or City references, will be promptly attended to, by addressing

JAS. H. ENNIS,
Publisher,
No. 1, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.
July 22-29-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,

[LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.]

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

37 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend promptly to all matters, to all business committed to his management.

Aug. 24, 1867—13-1y

LIME.

An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for building purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12 00 at Catawba Station.

Apply to

POWELL, WILSON & CO.,
Catawba Station, N. C.

June 26-271-6m

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THE CELEBRATED "CYGNET" Chewing Tobacco, just received

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Oct. 25—80-tf Wholesale Grocers.

GREAT THROUGH INLAND

MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE

TO THE NORTH,

VIA

Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York and all Points West.

NO OMNIBUS TRANSFER ON THE ROUTE

NO CHANGE OF CARS

From Weldon to Acquia Creek,

Or from Washington to New York.

PASSENGERS FROM COLUMBIA, CHARlotte, Raleigh and all points on the North Carolina and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, make close connection at Weldon with this old Favorite Route. For comfort, continuous connections and first class accommodation, this Route is unsurpassed.

TIME AS QUICK

and FARE AS LOW as by any other Route.

☞ Ask for Tickets and have your Baggage checked

Via Petersburg, Richmond, &c.

Passengers, upon arriving at Weldon, should ask for and take the Train marked **THROUGH ROUTE.**

E. H. GILL,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.

R. B. PEGRAM,
Sup't P. & W. R. R.

Oct. 12—65-1m

☞ Price List furnished on application. ☜

IRON AND STEEL.

GILLIAM & DUNLOP,

121 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Have in stock at all times, and offer at low prices, in lots to suit, the most complete assortment of

IRON & STEEL,

CONSISTING OF

REFINED BAR IRON FLAT, SQUARE AND ROUND.

SWEDES IRON.

NORWAY NAIL RODS. PLOUGH IRON.

HORSE SHOE IRON.

CARRIAGE IRON, OVAL, HAND AND SCROLL IRON.

HOOP IRON, ALL SIZES.

BEST CAST STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, BLISTER STEEL.

Extra sizes of Iron furnished promptly.

GILLIAM & DUNLOP,

DEALERS IN

IRON AND STEEL,

Agents for the sale of

Fairbanks' Scales,

And all descriptions of Oils Manufactured by the Manhattan Oil Co.

October 4—3m

SAUNDERS' CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Remittent, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Intemperance, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dropsies, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. F. Malliett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Yarborough, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-116-tf

For sale in Raleigh by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED.

FROM THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, I will, in connection with my Distillery, manufacture, on a small scale, a quantity of these Bitters, and I feel assured that they will be found to be the most delightful Tonic in the market. Being composed of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally, for the loss of appetite, it is the best and most universal and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens, braces and regulates the system to triumph over disease. It exercises a specific influence upon the stomach, and is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. It imparts a healthy action to the liver, and is unequalled in fact, wherever a cheaper, and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this will be found.

Dr. Johnson, R. Gordon one of our most scientific and well known Physicians of the Southern States, testifies to its great value, and many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-1868

For sale in Raleigh by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.