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THE SENTINEL.

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867.

THE BREAD QUESTION.

The political *status* of the South is deplorable. The friends of law and order, and *of peace*, may look in vain for any hopeful results from Congressional reconstruction. The ears of the Radicals are, deaf to the appeals of justice and of right. The success of party—the control of the government, and, by consequence, the carrying of their principles, *in order to control it*, are the great, absorbing questions with them. Hence, in their manœuvering to control the negro vote in the Southern elections, the great object has been to secure him to the party, without regard to his future peace and welfare.

The question of bread, which is indeed the most fearful one now to the Southern people, does not concern the colored people as a race. Long used to rely upon others to provide for them, there are thousands who will not give themselves a moment's concern about what shall I eat or what shall I put on, till the point of starvation stares them in the face. But with the white race it is a far different matter.

The present corn, wheat and cotton crops of this State have been all short. The most hopeful in many counties cannot look beyond next May for their supply of bread from our own products. The means of purchasing it are as slender as the supply of bread at home is, and where to obtain it is a question which now deeply concerns our white people. The scarcity will prevent the employment of large numbers of laborers on the farms. What they are to do, if they fail to get employment, no one can tell.

Such a state of things does not originate wholly in the disasters which have attended the crops, the present and past years, but grows out of the lamentable fact, that throughout the entire South, not more than one-half of the labor of the colored race has been employed in agriculture, which was engaged before the war. Indolence, and the uncertainties of the situation, growing out of the Radical policy in regard to the blacks, has brought about this state of things, and if not speedily corrected it must work the ruin of large numbers of our Southern population.

The cry of bread from hungry mouths is the most startling question to thoughtful men, especially to statesmen, which can disturb the public mind. It is like the alarm of the fire bell at the dead of night, and it makes the heart quake to realize the near approach of want and scarcity. Perhaps prudent forecaste may save us, by the blessing of Providence.

THE PARTY OF THREATS AND VIOLENCE.

The negro Jacobin party at the South is not only a party of violent threats, but of violent practices. Many of its leaders, in this State and in Virginia, particularly, are truculent, blood-thirsty, and vengeful in their teachings and impulses. Their hand is raised against every man who dares not succumb to their degrading theories, and they would employ the deluded negro as the instrument of working out their fiendish purposes. Their bitterness and rage are enhanced by the fact that nine-tenths of the white population,—comprising, of course, nearly all of decency and respectability that there is in it,—look upon them as lepers and out-casts, and, thus justly spurned and despised, they find their only solace in nursing and maturing plans of revenge.

We say that it is a party of violent *threats*. Look at Virginia, where Hunnicutt publicly intimates that, at his bidding, those who cannot use fire-arms for the murder of white men can apply the incendiary torch to the homes which shelter their wives and children; and where Lindsey, a negro disciple of Hunnicutt, threatens that, before his children shall want bread, the streets of Richmond shall run red with blood. Look at Alabama, where the polluted atmosphere which surrounds the hybrid and dirty conclave, called a Convention, teems with the most violent and rabid breathings. Look at North Carolina, where, although their menaces have not assumed the bold front which they have taken elsewhere, the Jacobin press and leaders are daily uttering vague but the most inflammatory inuendoes as to what "loyal" men (Heaven save the mark!) will do when they get into place.

That it is a party of violent *practices* as well, is abundantly demonstrated by the state of things which exists in Tennessee, and wherever Radical power has been secured. Utterly destitute of every instinct of justice or of magnanimity, living only upon the aliment of discord and strife, if *that* were withdrawn, it would die a natural death immediately.

The Conservative party is what its name imports. It aspires to build up and not to destroy,—to promote the reign of order, the peace of society, justice to all, and the stability of government, and not to upheave the foundations of social security and civil liberty. It makes no threats,—it seeks the injury or oppression of none,—it meditates no harm, personal, social, or political, to individuals or classes. Its corner-stone is Anglo-Saxon Constitutional liberty, as opposed to negro supremacy, the degradation of the white man and the unbridled license of a brutal and depraved mobocracy.

The New York *Herald* says that we are taxed to-day one thousand millions per year to support the radical idea that Africa has a higher civilization than Europe, and that it is necessary for the United States, at any sacrifice, to approximate itself to the African standard.

TAX ORDERS.

The public, generally, have doubtless read Gen. Canby's letter to Gov. Worth, modifying the late circular of the Public Treasurer.

As to the main point in Gen. Canby's letter, in regard to the priority of the claim of the State, where a collecting officer has, under his orders, remitted a portion of the tax on any subject, the Treasurer's instructions seem to be supported by the following section of the Act to Regulate Taxation by the County Courts:

SECTION 4.—"In all cases of conflicting claims to moneys collected from any tax payer, *the State shall have the priority.*"

Now suppose a tax-payer is assessed on the books at $50, and $5 of this amount be remitted. How is the $25 to be divided between the State and the County? Mr. Battle contends, under the above law, that the State must get her full share and the loss must fall on the County.

This is an important matter, as most Sheriffs have already paid the State taxes, advancing them in part out of the County funds, and we hope, when the question shall be properly presented to him, Gen. Canby will allow the above mentioned law to be carried out.

"MILITARY COMMISSIONS."

Our article with the above caption, on yesterday, was founded entirely upon the following telegram, received in the regular way from Washington:

"Gen. Canby's report to Gen. Grant is published. There are 141 Commissioned officers and 2,773 men in the district.

Nine hundred and fifty-nine cases have been tried by military tribunals. The expense of reconstruction so far materially exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars."

Gen. Miles, of the Bureau, calls our attention to the matter, and is of opinion that there are important errors in our editorial. It will be seen, from the above, that the errors are not ours, if there are any, except the heading "Military Commissions," instead of "Military Tribunals." A soldier or officer of the U. S. army is tried for offences against the articles of war or the army regulations, before "Courts Martial." Civilians only are and have been tried before "Military Commissions." Gen. Miles thinks that the number of civilians, who have been thus tried, cannot exceed 59 in the District. The report of Gen. Canby, itself, will settle the matter.

THE OPINION OF A SOLDIER.

General Sherman's speech at the reunion of the officers of the army of the Tennessee, in St. Louis, on the 13th instant, contained, after a rehearsal of the achievements of that army during the war, an appeal to the good sense of his countrymen, North and South, which is full of soldierly magnanimity and fervor. If slavery is held to be the real cause of our civil war, then General Sherman, himself born of New England parents, "honestly believes that the people of New England, in common with all the great North who shared in the original causes and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural penalties." He proceeds:

"If children must inherit the sins of their fathers, even in the third and fourth generations, then none of us who trace our origin back to the earlier days of this republic can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion; or in the language of Dr. Draper: "Guilty, then, both of us in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with mutual crimination, but bear our punishment with humility." How has this punishment been partitioned by the results of the war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt binding on us in fact, in law and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid. Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been fearfully punished.—Mourning in every household, desolation written in broad characters across the whole face of their country, cities in ashes and fields laid waste, their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. Ruin, poverty, and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the very cap-sheaf to their stack of misery; her proud men begging for pardon and appealing for permission to raise food for their children; her five millions of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever.

* * * * * * * * *

With our population increasing thirty-three per cent. every ten years; with our national wealth developing in even a greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast national domain; with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton-fields of the South; with forty thousand miles of finished railroads, and other thousands in progress—can any one doubt our present strength, or calculate our future destiny? If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future course, I, for one, would welcome them back, our equals, but not our superiors, and lend them a helping hand."

When men like Gen. Sherman take issue in this wise with the confiscation and destruction policy just reiterated more venomously than ever by Thaddeus Stevens, we may hope on that the real "Grand Army of the Republic"—soldiers who fought in the war and do not bluster in time of peace,—are in no danger of becoming Radical enthusiasts.

CONDITION OF THADDEUS STEVENS.—Thad. Stevens is not so well to-day. He has suffered a material decline of strength since his arrival. Notwithstanding his condition, he confidently expresses his determination to attend the opening of Congress on Thursday next. It is extremely doubtful whether he will realize his wishes, unless conveyed to the House by his friends. If he should attend there can be no reasonable doubt that it will be his last presence in the halls of Congress. Setting aside his power less condition physically, his mind daily exhibits signs of rapid decay. The light of reason is flickering away. The change is amazing. But a few months ago his voice rang through the legislative halls of the nation in fulminations against the South; to-day, in force of intellect and strength of body, he verges upon second childhood or the grave.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald*, 19th.

A medical exhibitor at the Paris Exposition asks $4,000 for one of his preparations—a human heart which grew on the right side of its original possessor.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

BIARRITZ, FRANCE, Oct. 10, '67.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This is the fashionable resort not only for the Parisian *monde*, but, also, for the entire wealth of France.—Dieppe, formerly and now Biarritz, (because of the Emperor's choice, as well as for the reason that it is really a more beautiful place,) is the point in which the old noblesse and the third empire unite to enjoy themselves, though there is very little association between them. I think, however, but for the Emperor's *dictum*, that a quiet little place called Arcachon would, from the natural beauty of its situation, have more attraction than any other, and I venture the prediction that in a few years, in spite of everything, it will become the general resort. And yet Biarritz, I hope, will excuse me for the last line, for to-day is most glorious. The sun has risen gorgeously, the very atmosphere shines and dazzles and sparkles in its light, and all nature (soft and balmy) invites to repose. My window looks immediately upon the water and about two hundred yards off (no house intervening) is the imperial residence.

A few days ago, the Empress and Prince Imperial ventured out upon the sea in a small skiff and came near being lost. The pilot was drowned. I like the Emperor very much, and the Empress (who is Spanish) is supposed to be the handsomest lady in Europe. I shall leave, perhaps, on Saturday, to be present (Napoleon returns on next Wednesday to St. Cloud,) at the reception of the Emperor Joseph of Austria, which, for a variety of reasons, will be the grandest display of the "universal exposition."

During my residence in Europe, I have devoted much time to the acquisition of new languages and the improvement of my knowledge in those I already partially possessed, for which, with a little industry, the advantages of Europe are not to be despised. I can get along now, with the aid of Spanish and Portuguese dictionaries, sufficiently well to examine their works of art and antiquities, and have acquired quite a sufficiency of Italian and Spanish, not only to examine their galleries, but also to travel in the latter countries with some degree of comfort. Indeed four months residence in Spain and Italy would enable one, (I think,) to speak those languages, for in them every letter is pronounced. The Southern languages of the continent are all founded on the Latin, (which last, the Latin, I speak a little) and to one who has any knowledge of the Latin, are of comparitively easy acquisition. The Northern languages—German, Scandinavian, &c.,—are harsh, and the German, with its gutturals, most horrible. The euphony of the Southern languages is in evident contrast with the Russian and other Northern tongues, of which you will not, I hope, take it amiss, if I give you an example. As,

Kirkekar of drevet, forgyldt, og emailleret arbeide.

And—

La litterattura classica e pura d'un passe straniero e und cosa; la sua fraseologia comuna e di ciascum giorno ne d'un altra.

And—

O clima e excellente, e os productos agricolas teem mercido dittinccao entre productos identicos de outros paizes.

And—

El clima es excellente y los productos agricolas han merecido distinccion entre los analogos de otros paises.

You cannot fail to perceive the difference between the first two quotations above, the one Danish and the other Italian; and though perhaps the former is the best of the Northern tongues, yet how vastly superior is the Italian, and also the last two, one of the last two being Spanish and the other Portuguese. Indeed, the three last are similar, somewhat, and the two last evidently very much alike.

After the acquisition of four or five languages, one can, it would appear, with but moderate industry, master forty or more different tongues in seven or eight years, and outstrip, perhaps, the learned Blacksmith—Burritt, I think, was his name, a Yankee, and a mean, worthless wretch.

It had always been my purpose, on visiting Europe, to take lessons in Hebrew, and also improve my acquaintance with the Greek, which, I think it no vanity to say, was very considerable before leaving, particularly the latter, and I am very glad of improving the opportunity now presented of doing so, and of which I am availing myself.

Some weeks ago I witnessed a musical performance (the Germans are famous for music *a la mode*) on the symphonion, a most curious thing—the invention of a stupid German. I heard it play variations from a theme of Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," with a degree of accuracy that could not easily be excelled, I fancy, by any performance. But the orchestrion, the invention of another German, is regarded as the chief of such instruments. The singular precision with which it performs the most difficult compositions, that, for instance, from Judas Maccabeus "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," was surprising, and I thought to myself, could Handel rise from his tomb, how he would like to see a piece of mechanism perform better, perhaps, than himself.

Europe, you know, abounds in galleries of paintings, museums and mosaics. Among those I have yet seen—a copy, in mosaic, of the Baptism of Christ, from Michael Angelo; of the Annunciation from Guido, and of the Descent of the Holy Ghost, from R. Urbino, copied in mosaic, all of them; the mosaics of the Arabian Mosque; the painting of the Virgin, above a cloud, or rising on a cloud, with Christ, and the Ascension of Christ, the last by Murillo; the Conversion of San Antonio of Padua, by Murillo, and the Death of Abel, by Guido Remi, (this last one, that is by Remi) being at the Hague in Holland,—are among the best (and with the exception of the last, the best,) as I said before, that I have yet seen. Decidedly the best collection of Japanese antiquities is at the Hague in Holland.

J. B. S.

MR. STEWART'S BENEFACTION.—It is now stated in reference to Mr. A. T. Stewart's rumored philanthropic investment in New York, that he will soon erect a block of dwellings up town, to cost $1,000,000, and to be forever the home of the working women of New York. It is not to be an almshouse, but a home—more extensive than the Workingwomen's Home in Elizabeth street—where women may find food and shelter at prices within their reach, and whatever revenue it may yield is to be employed in the erection of other like institutions. Mr. Stewart has also resolved to expend $5,000,000 in the erection of tenement houses on an improved plan, and to devise them to a Board of Trustees to be composed of one person from every religious denomination in the city, and to be so rented as to yield a revenue that shall be applied to the construction of other model tenement-houses in New York perpetually.—*N. Y. Times.*

Recently, upon the death of a clerk in the Mayor's office at New Orleans, the application record for the vacancy presented a list of over three thousand names.

Rev. Mr. O'Neil, a colored preacher, has been arrested at Indianapolis for marrying a colored man and white woman, in violation of the Indiana marriage law.

A Dublin barber has invented a machine for cutting hair. It is a terrible affair, with revolving knives.

For the Sentinel.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C. Nov. 16th 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—The Senior Editor of the *Standard*, in his issue of the 6th ult., speaking of the visit of the sheriff of Wake in Harnett county and the actions of some members of the U. L. A. in said county, tries to exculpate himself from being an abettor to the improper practices of said league; and, after giving a summary of the advice he had given those who had applied to him, holds up his hands in innocent horror and exclaims: "Then whom have we offended?"

I have been an occasional reader of the *Standard* for some time, not from any interest I feel in the doctrines that it advocates, but simply to see to what depths of meanness an ambitious man will descend to secure his ends.

How strange that a man, with the talents that Holden possesses, born and educated in the State, identified with all its interests, at one time the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party, and wielding an influence second to none, how strange, I say, that such a man can now prove recreant to the best interest of his State, by the advocacy of doctrines monstrous and infamous! He is now certainly the most dangerous enemy the State possesses, a counter part of the infamous Hunnicut,—a man spurned with contempt by the best men of his party, North.

I have been led to these reflections by reading his editorial of the 6th, in relation to the visit of the sheriff of Wake to Harnett county, in which editorial he says "the League is a peaceable, loyal, patriotic organization." Let us see if that is so.

Day before yesterday, the 14th. inst., the people of Leaksville and vicinity assembled in the town of Leaksville, to hear the candidates for Convention speak. Two of the candidates were present, Rev. Mr. Griffin and Henry Barnes, Esq. The assembled crowd numbered about 200, of whom at least half were colored.

Mr. Barnes spoke first, but spoke in so low a tone that few heard him and there was no disturbance. But when Mr. Griffin arose, whom every man here esteems to be as good, if not a better friend of the negroes than Mr. Barnes, the negro chiefs of the League here and in the adjoining district squalled, at the top of their voices, "Men of Wm. Hamlin's and Buck Cox's League, rally here!"—retiring about 30 paces off, in full view of the speaker. These yells made the speaker's words unintelligible for a while. A good many of the League remained to listen to the speaker, who, I assure you, said nothing to tickle those whom the *Standard* is pleased to style "rebels." The chiefs sent repeatedly men who took hold of some of the retractory members to compel them to leave. Some of the timid then left, but some forty or fifty of the more resolute still remained.

Finding that yelling and pulling would not succeed, one of the chiefs, Buck Cox, got a drum and commenced beating it, thinking that they would rally to the sound of the League drum, but without avail, for they remained and heard the speaker to the close. The whites simply remonstrated with the negroes, knowing that they had been taught by such unprincipled men as edit these home radical sheets, and used no force at all. They could easily have forced them to be quiet, but, fearing a riot, desisted. Now who is to be blamed for this outrageous conduct of these League men? The *Standard's* issues of the 6th. and previously settle the question with me.

Now a word about these candidates.—Barnes is one of the regular nominees of the Radicals. Griffin a regular nominee of the moderate Rads, Conservatives and the League at Madison. So I understood from the candidates. Buck Cox, I understand, is an old issue free negro and was once whipped publicly for stealing hogs. Wm. Hamlin was a slave, once well thought of, but now "fallen from his high estate." So we go.

Yours Truly,
DON PEDRO.

MARRIED,

On the evening of October 31st, by the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Captain FRANK C. ROBBINS and Miss JULIET HARGRAVE, daughter of Alfred Hargrave, Esq., all of Lexington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATION WANTED!—A YOUNG LADY desires a situation as TEACHER in a private family. She is qualified to teach the English branches.
References given, if required.
Address "BONNYBEL."
Ivor, Southampton, Co. Virginia.
Nov. 21—2w

NEW PERUVIAN GUANO.—I HAVE just received another lot of pure PERUVIAN GUANO, which I know to be direct from the Government Agent in New York.
DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.
Nov. 20—tf

NEW LABOR-SAVING PUMP, OR THE PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF SINKING WELLS.
For Safety, Convenience and Economy, it has no equal. An inexhaustible supply of water is furnished wherever wanted, either in Yard, Stable, Kitchen or Dining Room.
Liberal terms offered to Agents.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., Newbern, N. C.
Aug. 31—21-1t

Important Sale of Real Estate.

ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF DECEMBER next, at the Griswold Hotel, in Goldsboro', at the hour of 12 M., I shall offer for sale at public auction, a valuable Plantation, situated about four miles from Goldsboro', on Neuse River, adjoining the lands of David F. McKinne, William Davis, Needham Jennett, and Isaac H. Cox, containing about

FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES,

being the same on which Samuel Smith lately resided.

ALSO

two acres of Land in Everettsville. The said Plantation will be sold in lots, or in a body, to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to Samuel Smith at Everettsville, or to me at my office in Goldsboro'.
TERMS.—Five per cent cash; Bonds with approved sureties for the balance, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid.
W. G. MORISEY, Trustee.
Nov. 7—79-law1d

ROCK HILL COLLEGE, ELLICOTT CITY, Md.

THIS INSTITUTION, CONDUCTED BY THE Brothers of the Christian Schools, was established in 1857; and incorporated, and empowered to confer degrees by the General Assembly of Maryland, during its session of 1865.
It is situated on a rising ground, in one of the healthiest and most picturesque portions of the State, and within a few minutes' walk of the Ellicott City Railroad Station.

FACULTY.

Brother Bettelin, President.
Brother Ctanan, Vice President—Professor of Mathematics.
Wm. F. A. Aikin, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Albert Taylor Bledsoe, A. M., LL. D., Professor of History, Rhetoric and English Literature.
Brother Azarias, Professor of Mathematics and English Composition.
Brother Benedict, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and History.
Samuel E. W. Becker, Ph. D., Professor of Latin and Greek.
Anthony Tehtehoff, Adjunct Professor of Latin.
Jean Vanel, Professor of Drawing and French.
Brother Luke, Professor of German and Music.
P. Unger, Ph. D., Professor of Music.
Brother Matthew, Instructor in Grammar and Geography.
Brother Peter, Prefect.
Brother Bernardine, Prefect of Junior Students.
Dr. F. H. O'Donovan, Consulting Physician.
Dr. T. B. Owings, Attending Physician.

TERMS:

Board, Washing and Tuition $300 00
Entrance Fee $5; Physician's Fee $6.
Music and Drawing, extra.
Oct. 22—65-law1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1867.

Old Prices Reached the City and Stopped at

A. CREECH'S,

R. SMITH'S CORNER,

Fayetteville Street.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY FALL AND WINTER Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

And I can say, with safety, that I have one among the largest and most complete stocks that has ever been brought to this City, either before or since the war, embracing almost any and everything suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALICOES, 10, 12½, 15, and 18 cents per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS, 75 cts. to $1.25 per yard.
DELAINES, POPLINS, and a great variety of other Dress Goods, embracing all the new novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sales.
BROWN DOMESTICS, 12½, 15 and 20 cts. per yard.
BLEACHED DOMESTICS, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cts. per yard, and all other goods in proportion.
Also, the largest and most varied stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETS,
TWEEDS,
AND KENTUCKY JEANS

I ever offered to the trade in this City, both as to price and quality.
Also a very fine assortment of White and Colored FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,

which will be sold at prices to suit my customers.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS,—new styles, from 50 cents to $4,00 each.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes.

The largest and best stock I ever brought to the City, consisting, in part, of J. Miles & Sons' make, and others of equally high standing.
Ladies' Pegged Balmorals, from $1 to $2.
Ladies Sewed Balmorals, from $1,50 to $3,50.
CREECH'S is the place to come to buy your Boots and Shoes.

Hats, Hats, Hats,

From 75 cts. to $4,00. Don't stop until you come to CREECH'S to buy your Hats. In fact, I think I can meet the expectations of all my customers and the public generally, both as to price and quality of ALL Goods.

Now a few words to my customers and friends: You see a great many different styles of advertisements. Some say they are in "luck again;" some say they have "hit the nail on the head;" some "selling out at cost;" some to "make room for a new stock;" some one thing and some another. But allow me to say, whether I am in luck, or whether I hit the nail on the head, or whether I missed the nail entirely, or failed to advertise "selling out at cost," *I have sold out my old stock*, (while they are still hammering away over their old stock,) and have been North and bought a new stock. My goods are now in Store, and opened for inspection.

COME AND LOOK AT THEM.

I told my customers, six months ago, that I would sell goods as cheap as Yankee, Jew or Gentile, and I think I have made my word good.
I told the people to come to Creech's to buy their goods, that I would serve their right. Hundreds have come, and they are still coming from this and adjoining Counties. And I have take the privilege to say, I think they have shown their good judgment.
Don't forget to come to
A. CREECH'S, Fayetteville Street.
Sept. 12—32-tf

BRIGGS & DODD,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS.

ALSO

Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,
India Rubber and Leather Belting,
Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs,
Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.

☞ Two doors below Southern Express Office.
Nov. 7—79-tf

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE MISSES NASH and MISS KOLLOCK'S School will commence February 7th, 1868, and close June 26th, (twenty weeks.) Circulars forwarded on application.
Nov 20—3m

Office of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Nov. 20, 1867.

A CREDITORS' BILL WAS FILED IN THE Court of Equity of Wake County, against the NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and at the last term of the said Court, a decree was made, appointing me Receiver of all the assets of the said Company; and in pursuance of said decree, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of said Company, who are willing to contribute to the expenses of said suit, to make known their intent on or before the FOURTH MONDAY in MARCH, 1868, and prove their claims before the subscriber; otherwise they will be excluded from sharing in the distribution of the assets of the company. Those who have already proved their claims, need not furnish additional proof, but must signify their intention to become parties to the said suit, if they desire to do so.
Notice is also given to all persons indebted to the Company, to settle the same without delay, or the claims will be put in suit.
R. H. BATTLE, Receiver.
Nov. 20—2aw 1m.

FOR SALE.—MOUNTAIN APPLES by the Barrel.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers.
Nov 20—1f

CORN, FLOUR AND CHEESE.—A large lot, very superior, for sale by
PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers.
Nov 20—tf

COTTON BAGGING AND BALING ROPE.
Extra heavy Bagging, Baling Rope,
Patent Cotton Ties, Ingersoll's Cotton Press,
H. L. Emery & Son's UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.
The Georgia Gin, Gullet's Steel Brush Gin, Lever and Railway Horse Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, The new Labor-Saving Economical Pumps.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., Newbern, N. C.
Aug. 22—12-1t

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1868.

WE SHALL PUBLISH, in a few days, the SECOND EDITION of the above Almanac.
We have reduced the price to $5 per hundred, or $50 per thousand.
Send your orders to
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH, Booksellers and Stationers.
Raleigh, Oct. 24—67-tf

Bond Holders and other Creditors of the City of Wilmington, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS CHAIRMAN of the Finance Committee of the City of Wilmington, desires information in detail as to the amount and character of the debt of the said city, which was contracted prior to 1st of January, 1866. Holders of Bonds of the city are requested to communicate with the undersigned, stating the amount; the date, when issued, and when payable, and the rate of interest of the several bonds held. Also, the purpose (as appears by the face of the same) for which the respective bonds held were issued, and the number of coupons for interest matured and remaining unpaid.
E. D. WALLACE.
Nov. 14—8t 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER HALL.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

THE RENOWNED

SARGENT,

WIZARD OF THE SOUTH,

FROM THE

Principal Southern Theatres.

ADMISSION:

Parquette, ... 50 Cents.
Gallery and Children, ... 25 "
☞ Front seats reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them. ☜
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Nov 19-4f

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD morals and steady habits desires a situation in some active employment; he has a good English education. Best of references given.—Address, stating kind of business and full particulars, P. O., Box 66, Raleigh, N. C. All communications promptly attended to.
Nov. 19—1t*

Concord Female College.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday of January, 1868.
It will continue six, instead of FIVE months.
Tuition and Board, WITH WASHING, will be $125, half in advance.
Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow-cases.
Music, Drawing, French and Latin, extra.
Address J. M. M. CALDWELL, Statesville, N. C.
Nov. 18-8t eod2m

HOTEL FOR RENT.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
Nov. 14, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RENTING THE HOTEL at this place, belonging to the N. C. Railroad Company, will be received until December 19th.
The Hotel, with its furniture, will be rented for three years. Possession given 1st of January next.
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Pres't N. C. R. R. CO.
Nov. 18-2w

Secretary and Treasurer's Office,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 12th Nov., '67.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and the Governor of North Carolina having set apart Thursday, the 28th instant, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer, the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting, in Wilmington, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH INST.,

instead of Thursday, the 28th instant, as heretofore published.
WM. A. WALKER, Secretary.
Nov. 18-td.

1867. 1867.

Second Stock of Goods this Fall.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR DAILY ARRIVALS of GOODS by Express and Freight, have purchased ANOTHER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS, &c.,

All of which we guarantee better value than has been sold for the money since 1861.
Our Col. Tucker is again in the Northern Market buying at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Our prices are proportioned to the COST of the ARTICLE, and the QUALITY of the GOODS in proportion to the PRICE.

If we buy Cheap, We sell Cheap,

And our facilities for buying cheap are as good as any establishment in the State. Why?

BECAUSE WE BUY FOR CASH.

We are always in the Market,

WE HAVE A LONG EXPERIENCE,

We attend closely to our own business.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:—We thank you for your liberal patronage, and with our large and conveniently arranged Establishment, we are determined to increase our business by selling a

Larger amount of Goods at Smaller Profits.

For "a nimble sixpence is worth more than a slow shilling."

WE SELL FOR CASH.

It is best for the buyer and the seller. Money is scarce. A little will go a long way with us. Continue your patronage and bring all your friends who want GREAT BARGAINS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.,
New Iron Front Building,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Nov. 16—87-tf

E. J. PARRISH & CO.,

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(EAST MARKET SQUARE,)

RALEIGH, N. C.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES IN RECEIVING, selling or shipping Produce or general Merchandise. All business entrusted to their care will receive personal and prompt attention.
Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES:

Jno. G. Williams & Co., Gen. W. R. Cox, Pulliam, Jones & Co., Raleigh; R. N. Brown & Co., Hillsboro'; C. P. Mendenhall & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 16—87-tf

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Bacon, Pickled Pork, Lard, Flour, Meal, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee &c., &c., which will be sold cheap. TRY THE NEW STORE, and see if a change will not prove beneficial. You can find us East of Market Square.
E. J. PARRISH & CO.
Nov. 16—87-tf

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH ALL kinds of Country Produce and Family Groceries, at the lowest market rates, by calling on
E. J. PARRISH & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Nov. 16—87-tf

TO CLOSE OUT ON CONSIGNMENT.

2 bbls	Rip Van Winkle Whiskey	(Rye.)	
1 do	Jackson,	do	do
1 do	Tuscaloosa	do	do
1 do	Parker & Co.	do	do
1 do	J. Martin	do	do
2 do	N. E. Rum.		

The above will be closed out cheap. Call and buy.
E. J. PARRISH & CO., Commission Merchants.
Nov. 16—87-tf

Price of Cotton Gins Reduced!

THE GEORGIA COTTON GIN AT $4,50 PER SAW.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ABOVE Gins having reduced the price to four and a half dollars per Saw, we are prepared to receive orders for the coming season at this price. This Gin has been favorably known for many years, as the Taylor (Columbus, Georgia) Gin, and now as "THE GEORGIA GIN,"—one of the best in the market.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., Newbern, N. C.
Aug. 27—17-1t

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 24, 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 more widely known?
Your sincere friend,
W. T. [illegible]

Major John W. Dunham, one of the editors of the Wilson "North Carolinian," says in the issue of the 20th April, 1867: "I believe from personal experience, that the Rosadalis is the finest tonic ever prepared."

☞ 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—eowlm