The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867. NO. 94

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

A Further Consideration of the Dangerous Condition of the Country.

CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO IT, AND THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

By A Marylander.

The writer's reasons for the publication of this pamphlet are stated in its commencement. The labor of preparing it and the one of last month, (if it had not been, as it was, a labor of duty,) will be fully compensated if they shall be found to contribute in any degree to correct in the public mind the constitutional errors he has endeavored to expose, and to cause the people of the country to come to the rescue of our institutions from the dangers in which they are involved, and to the relief of our Southern brethren, and their restoration to every constitutional right.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Baltimore, November 15, 1867.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

In the pamphlet entitled "The Dangerous Condition of the Country," &c., issued during the last month, the writer, amongst other things, discussed the meaning of the clause in the Constitution of the General Government which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government." At the request of friends in Maryland and in other States, he proposes to pursue that inquiry further, and also to expose what he believes to be perilous errors in relation to other clauses of the Constitution.

1. The meaning of the clause of guarantee. It is obvious that the statesmen of '89 considered the several State governments then existing as Republican in form. Their purpose, therefore, was to secure to each State a government of like form with that which each possessed at that time. Upon any other construction of the clause it would have been the duty of the first Congress assembled under the Constitution to have provided for such a change in the government of each State as would, according to their view, have made it Republican. This was not done, nor was the idea of its necessity suggested until within the last year or two. The fact of this long and settled acquiescence of Congress and of the people of the country in the opinion of our fathers, that the State governments were Republican, should be held conclusive upon the point. Any other view would charge the members of the first Congress (most of whom were members of the Convention which framed the Constitution), and of each succeeding one, with gross ignorance, or a flagrant dereliction of duty. It would, also, impute to the people the singular error of not understanding the nature of their own State governments. The guarantee deals exclusively with the form of government, and not with the powers conferred upon it. After the Declaration of Independence, and down to the adoption of the Constitution, each of the State governments was sovereign, and possessed all the powers which its people might endow it with. This sovereignty and scope of authority are now limited only by the powers conferred upon the General Government, and the restrictions imposed upon the States. Over their merely internal concerns their jurisdiction is as paramount as it was before the Constitution was adopted. As has been well said, theirs is a "domestic sovereignty," as contra distinguished from that external sovereignty which belongs to the General Government. That the regulation of the elective franchise was in the States before '89 will be admitted.—That it was not the design of the Constitution to take it away, or to limit it, is perfectly clear; first, because Congress has no powers except such as are delegated, and this is not delegated; and, second, because the power is expressly recognized as a continuing one in the States, in the second section of the first article, which provides that in the choice of members of the House of Representatives by the people of the States, the electors "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Thus there is not only no authority given to Congress to regulate the franchise, but a clear inhibition of it by the express adoption of the State regulations. Can it be doubted that the men of '89, who had but recently emerged triumphantly from a war to establish republican liberty, would have failed to have remodeled their State governments so as to make them republican in form, if they had thought they were not so already? The history of that struggle and their subsequent conduct shows that they abjured monarchical and aristocratic governments as, in their judgment, fatal to freedom. Will any reasonable man question, that in the opinion of its framers and of the people who ratified it, the Constitution of the United States creates a government republican in form? To do so would be to impute hypocrisy to both, for they all not only professed to admire that form, but almost to detest every other; being of opinion that that, and that only, could secure the liberty to acquire which they had, for a period of seven years, poured out their treasure and their blood. This being so, then, in the judgment of our forefathers that government is in form republican. And yet, as has been shown, it possesses no power over the elective franchise. On the contrary, it leaves that to be regulated by governments subordinate to itself—the States. It also makes one branch of its Legislature to consist of a territorial representation, without regard to the extent of each territory or the population belonging to it. The smallest of the original States in limits and population—Rhode Island and Delaware—were given an equal voice with New York and Pennsylvania in that branch, the Senate. And this provision was made to apply to every State which might thereafter be admitted into the Union, and was deemed so vital to the continuing existence of the Union that it was placed beyond the power of the people to change it without the consent of the State to be affected, the Constitution providing "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."—Art. 5.

It is obvious, therefore, that the wise and patriotic men of those days considered the unrestricted powers of the States over the elective franchise to be perfectly consistent with a republican form of government, and that even the absence of any authority over it in the General Government, and the leaving Federal elections to be held according to State regulations, were also perfectly consistent with the idea that the Government of the Union is republican. That they did not hold universal suffrage or equality of representation to be a necessary element in that form of government, is plain from their giving equal representation of the States in the Senate, and from the provision that each State shall have an equal voice in the choice of a President when the electoral colleges fail to elect. (Art. 2, Sec. 1.) How can a sane man imagine that the Government of the United States is not republican, and was not deemed to be so by its authors? If this is not clear from what has been already said, it will be so from the further view, that the only security the States have, not within themselves, of continuing to enjoy republican governments, is in the clause of guaranty; for can it be conceived that that only security would be entrusted to a government not itself republican? There never lived men better fitted to establish republican governments, and to provide for their perpetuity. Then the men of our Revolutionary period. The usurpations of the mother country, utterly incompatible with the freedom of the colonies, necessarily turned their thoughts to political studies. The science of government was the subject of their meditation by day and by night. They were perfectly familiar with the republics of Rome, Sparta, and Athens, and all the governments of the past, and knew their faults and their virtues. They saw in those republics the dangers of an unrestrained, tumultuous democracy. They also saw how unfit for our condition were governments monarchical or aristocratic, and resolved to avoid the perils incident to them all. They determined to maintain their then well regulated State governments which, in their opinion, as is historically obvious, were republican, and to secure their perpetuity by giving to the General Government—which they thought, as is equally plain, was also republican—the power and the ability to accomplish it.

With this understanding of the term by the men who framed the Constitution, it would violate its legal meaning to give it a different interpretation. It is a rule of construction applicable to every written instrument that its terms are to be understood according to the intent of its framers, and this rule, for very obvious reasons, is especially applicable to a written constitution. A different one would not only defeat the intent of its authors, but would cause the interpretation to be as changeable as the varying opinions of the hour. It would be one thing to-day, and another to-morrow. In regard to the term in question, the State governments would be, now republican, and now anti-republican; and thus what was designed to be a fixed and well defined term, would be as shifting as the clouds. A result so absurd, so inconsistent with the object of a constitution, demonstrates its unsoundness. The necessary and only safe principle is at all times to give to the terms used in such an instrument their intended meaning. If that meaning, in the case of a constitution, is thought by the people to be dangerous to their rights or injurious to their interest, they are not without remedy, for they can avert either difficulty by changing the constitution. The idea that universal suffrage is absolutely necessary to republican government, rests upon the assumption that the right to vote is inherent in man's nature, and as inalienable as his right to life or liberty; and upon the further assumption that to deprive him of it virtually makes him a political slave. Both assumptions are altogether unwarranted; first, because no government ever existed in which universal suffrage prevailed, and, as every school-boy knows, there have been governments of the republican form; secondly, because freedom does not depend upon the rights of franchise, for if it did, then, in this country every male person under the age of twenty-one, and every female of any age, and every alien who has not consummated his naturalization, would not be free. The whole theory as to the right is erroneous; it has no *natural* foundation whatever, but is the creature of positive law, and has been so considered from the beginning of the world's civilization to the present time by every writer on governments, and has been so treated by every government that history records. It has been made to depend upon sex, citizenship, age, residence, and other circumstances, and such regulations have been different in different governments. No one until recently has denied that each government has the sole power to make and modify regulations of the kind at will, unlike the rights of life and liberty, of which a man cannot be justly deprived, if he has committed no crime. It is for the people of every State to decide for themselves who among them shall be entitled to the elective franchise. When a majority makes that decision by a constitution of government, all are bound by it, and no one can claim the right except those to whom it is granted. And that has been the uniform doctrine upon the subject. The world, therefore, has been in error, and our fathers have shared in that error, if, as the political zealots of our times maintain, this right is the same as that of life and liberty. But if their doctrine was correct, (instead of being pestilentially heretical,) it would follow that the right to be voted for is equally inherent and inalienable, and yet to this extent they do not at present go. The qualifications to hold office, in every republican government of which we have any knowledge, are different and higher than those required of the voter. Greater age, a longer residence, and a higher property qualification, when such a qualification is to be possessed by the voter, have almost always been provided for. And no one in these days has ventured even to insinuate that provisions of this kind are incompatible with the nature of such a government, or violate any of the rights of man.

II. The writer has very recently been informed that another ground than that of further suffrage is relied upon by some of the members of Congress known as Radicals to prove that the government of Maryland is not republican. It is because of the alleged unequal apportionment of representation in its Legislature. This if possible, is more unfounded than the other. It has never before been doubted that it was for the people of each State to decide, without the interposition of the General Government, how their State shall be divided, both as regards territory and population, in reference to representation in the Legislature, and to what extent there should be a territorial representation in that department, without regard to population, and a representation dependent upon population, were matters, also, heretofore considered to be within their sole power. In Maryland, by her constitution of '76, there was to be a territorial representation in the Senate, and a popular one in the House of Delegates, but in regard to military, was there equality. On the contrary, in relation to representation in the House, there was great inequality. That constitution was framed by some of the wisest and most patriotic republicans known to history. They never conceived that this inequality affected the republican nature of the Government, or to any extent assimilated it to any other. In this happy ignorance, as our modern wiseacres would have it, they continued contentedly for very many years, and until the most, if not all of them, had descended into honored graves, leaving behind them names which their posterity will ever gratefully cherish and be proud of. At each subsequent change of our State government these inequalities have been found. The counties into which the State was divided, although they differed greatly in size and in population, were each of them entitled to one Senator in the Senate of the State, whilst in the other House the representation was not made to conform to anything like equality of population, and, during all this time, the people of the State and the country in their simplicity believed that her government was republican. But if the test of equal representation as to population is admitted, what would be its practical operation? The population of a State, in its several divisions of counties or districts, varies from year to year, from month to month. To-day it may be the same in each; to-morrow not; to-day, according to this test, the government would be republican, to-morrow anti-republican; so that the form of government which is to be judged of by its constitution would not be fixed and immutable, but as changeable as the tides of population. This ineffable absurdity proves the inadmissibility of the test.

There has been, however, a Congressional Committee in session for a few months past inquiring whether the government of Maryland is Republican. Of the many witnesses they are said to have examined, all are of that very small party in the State known as Radical. That party was in power under the Constitution of '64, declared by competent authority to have been legally adopted. A decided majority of the domestic vote was against it. It was carried, however, by a small majority, by the vote of the soldiers, most of whom, as was believed, were not legal voters. By that Constitution the franchise was limited to white men, and of these a large majority were excluded by restrictions in their nature unjust and punitive. Under that Constitution a very small minority of her people controlled the government of a State. And yet, notwithstanding the exclusion from the franchise of the blacks, and a large portion of the whites, the very parties who are seeking through Congress the destruction of our present government, never pretended that that of '64 was not Republican. Strange inconsistency! Unsurpassed effrontery! A minority government is Republican! A majority one is not! The exclusion of the negroes and of the whites from the franchise in 1864 in no manner impeached the Republican character of that Constitution, whilst the same exclusion of the blacks and the enfranchisement of the whites—who, as is proved by the election of the 5th of this month, constitute a large majority of all the male adults of the State, white and black—shows that our government under the Constitution of 1867 is anti Republican. Not only does the recent election prove that a large majority of all the male adults in Maryland, black and white, support her Government, but that every county and the city of Baltimore have sent to the Legislature representatives of the same opinion. The majority for the Governor of the State, just elected, is without previous precedent in her history, being 41,712, (*forty one thousand seven hundred and twelve*.) That election establishes another important fact, that the people of the State are now more disatisfied with the Radical men and measures than they were when they ratified their present Constitution, the majority in favor of that having been 24,124, whilst the one just stated was nearly twice as great. How strange is it then that there should be a Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, sitting in secret, (for they refused to permit a Representative of the State to be present, although he demanded it as a right, as he justly could,) and endeavoring, through the testimony of the men who framed and held office under the Constitution of 1864, to prove that the present Constitution is not Republican. How absurd is it, too, in such an inquiry, to examine witnesses. The form of a government, its nature and character, when created by a written Constitution, must depend upon the Constitution itself. If that is not Republican, no oral testimony can make it so; and if it is Republican, no such testimony can make it otherwise. It is reported, and the writer believes correctly, that the committee have inquired of witnesses, whether a particular appropriation of money was recently made by the municipal authorities of Baltimore to be used in preventing some anticipated legislation by the State, and in what manner was it used. What tendency such facts can have towards proving the character of the State Government passes all reasonable comprehension.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Chatham County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1867.

Robert H. Marsh, Estate of Robt. Marsh, deceased, vs. Jas. F. Marsh and others. *Petition for sale of Real Estate.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin, Robert, Cyrus, Harrington and wife Mary, and Benjamin R. John H. Charles, Lucy Matilda, and Sallie Hunter, are necessary parties to this petition, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Sentinel, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2nd Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness R. G. COTTEN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the 2nd Monday in August, 1867.

Oct. 21—w6w. R. G. COTTEN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Tyrrell County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1867.

George Spruill, administrator of William Spruill, vs. Timothy N. Vanhorn.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, T. N. Vanhorn, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: Ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Sentinel, for six weeks for him to appear at the next Term of this court, to be held for the County of Tyrrell, at the Court House in Columbia, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment will be taken against him, and the property levied on, late condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness T. H. ALEXANDER, Clerk of said Court, at office in Columbia, the 4th Monday in October, 1867.

THOS. H. ALEXANDER, C. C. C.

Nov. 4—w6w.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO CAROLINA SHIPPERS.

THE NEW Baltimore and Carolina Grand Trunk FREIGHT LINE, VIA PETERSBURG, VA., Comprising 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, Wartenton, Raleigh, Hillsboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Morganton, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Goldsboro', Newbern, Beaufort, Wilmington, Chesterville, Kingsboro', Columbia, Sumterville, 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 produce 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 pounds 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.,
20 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.
O. BOURNIGHT, Sup't Charlotte & S. C. R. R.
S. L. FREMONT, Sup't Wil. & Weldon R. R.
J. V. JORDAN, Agt. Mar. Trans. Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.
WM. WIRT, 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	3.40 P. M.
" Greensboro	4.11 A. M.
" Raleigh	10.00 " "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	2.00 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.22 P. M.
" Raleigh	2.50 " "
" Greensboro'	9.10 " "
Arrive in Charlotte	2.34 A. M.

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Petersburg to 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.

Oct. 18—6t. JAS. ANDERSON, Sup't.

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	10.25 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3.52 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	5.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make unusual connections with all points North.

A. B. ANDREWS, Supt. of Trans.

Oct. 15—33-tf

☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! RECEIVED DAILY AT M. ROSENBAUM'S.

COME OUT AND ALL AND LOOK AT ONE of the finest collections of DRESS GOODS, PRINTS AND DELAINES, FLANNELS, WHITE AND COLORED, IRISH LINENS, TABLE COVERS, TOWELLINGS AND NAPKINS, LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, WHITE AND COLORED. 250 Square and Long Shawls for Ladies and Children, to be sold as cheap as anything in the trade.

Cloth Cloaks, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Nubias, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, and Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's HOSIERY AND GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also a fine assortment of, by eminently popular Miles & Son's Philadelphia Shoes.

DOLL HOSIERY, OVER SHOES, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, AND KERSEYS.

For Men and Boys' wear.

Also a fine lot of Ladies' and Gent's Traveling Trunks, Valises, and Hand-bags, at

M. ROSENBAUM'S.

☞ And more Goods Coming, so!

Oct. 7—32-tf

Wanted.

TO EXCHANGE OTHER BANK NOTES FOR $5.00 in Bank of Washington Notes.

Nov. 2—36-tf POLLAK, JONES & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLINER MALT EXTRACT! OR Dr. Hollender's Beer of Health! $4 Per Dozen.

AN EMINENT NOURISHING AND strengthening remedy for all the ases 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—34-3m

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. R. GRETTER, General Agent, Greensboro' N. C.

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

Oct. 21—72-tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1868, WE SHALL HAVE NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheaper to suit the times.

EVANSON, FARRAR & CO.

July 22—20-tf

JUST RECEIVED. SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, SOLE LEATHER VALISES, MOROCCO AND LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS, in great variety.

At H. B. ANDREWS & Co's Grant's Premium House, Nov. 13—34-tf Opposite Tucker Hall

DIRECT TRADE! DIRECT TRADE!

The first class British Steamship PROPONTIS, of 2,867 tons burthen, will leave Liverpool on the 20th of October, and is expected in Norfolk to load FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, about the first of November.

For freight or passage apply to

W. D. REYNOLDS & BRO., Agents, Norfolk, Va., or to A. M. McPETERS, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 4—3w.

BACON! BACON! A lot of nice N. C. BACON HAMS and SIDES just received on consignment, and for sale by

H. B. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Oct. 28—69-tf

FOR SALE. The best N. Y. GONDEN BUTTER, and superior FACTORY CHEESE.

POLLAK, JONES & CO.

Oct. 19—62-tf. Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE. The House and Lot, corner of Seaborn and Wilmington Sts.

Nov. 12—37-tf E. W. PEPP.

Northern Irish Potatoes. A FEW BARRELS PRIME EARLY WHITE Potatoes. Just received by

DOUGLAS BELL, Market Square.

Nov. 11—37.

GOLDTOP TURNIPS! Just received by

DOUGLAS BELL.

Nov. 11—37

I have on hand a small lot of excellent Green Ware Tea Kettles, which I will sell at a low price.

Nov. 16—37-tf. DOUGLAS BELL.

BACON. A lot of N. C. BACON HAMS and SIDES just received on consignment, and for sale by

H. B. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Nov. 12—37-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

DUPLEX IMPROVED PORTABLE SPEED ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, DUPLEX IMPROVED PORTABLE GRAIN MILLS, AND IMPROVED STEDMAN'S MILLS.

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

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

For Circulars, price lists and other information address,

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

June 26—271.

JOHN W. HINSDALE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 2, 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—204-tf

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.

☞ September Grinding, ☜

Our Howard street Flour (known in Sept. Terms in the West—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 call on me.

Do not be induced, by any kind of representation, to buy Machines, until you examine these.

Sept. 12—[illegible] D. C. MURRAY, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED. FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS. MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS, Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailors ordered work, sell 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, in appropriate lengths, at prices to suit the times.

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

R. R. ANDREWS & CO'S, Gentle Furnishing Store, Oct. 28—[illegible] Opposite Tucker Hall

BEAUTIFUL FAMILY FLOUR. Just received. I warrant every barrel first class Family Flour.

Oct. 17—61-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FOR SALE. Beautiful French CHINA TOILET SETTS, just received.

POLLAK, JONES & CO. Oct. 17—61-tf Wholesale Grocers.

For Rent. THE PLANTATION of the late Hinton, dec'd, is for rent for the year 1868.

Nov. 7—70-3w DAVID HINTON, Ex. ☞ Proposals solicited.

New Books. ISEL.—A TALE OF THE ALAMO; by Amelia E. Lewis, Author of "Houlah," and "Mi Ida." For sale at the Book Store of

Nov. 7—70-tf WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

FLOUR AND BACON! REDUCTION IN PRICES!! Good News for the Hungry!!!

THE BENEFIT OF THE LAST AND LOWEST prices in Northern Markets can be secured if you will send in your orders to my Store on Market Square.

Nov. 5, 1867. DOUGLAS BELL.

For Rent. A GREAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, convenient to the business part of the City, for rent and lease.

Also a House that would be suitable for an office, of which possession could be given immediately.

Terms moderate. Apply to

Nov. 5—69-tf Rev. A. M. GORMAN.

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ENGLISH Rifle and Water Proof Long Boots.

Counter, Platform and Revolving Scales, other Eye Carpenter's Hammers, Russell's, Jess and Flint Frames, double and single iron, Hammers, Match Planes, Bevel Planes, Hinges, Screws and Carpenter's Chap Hatchets and Hopper Coffee Mills.

J. BROWN, Raleigh, Nov. 16—37 Wm. Hall & Lewis.

FRENCH MOUNTAIN BUTTER. Just received and for sale by

Nov. 16—69-tf B. B. WILLIAMSON & CO.

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BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 527 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Will attend with fidelity to business intrusted to his care, in the City of New York, and in the counties of Virginia, and attend promptly to all business committed to his charge.

Aug. 24, 1867—[illegible]

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June 26—271-6m

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Oct. 26—64-tf Wholesale Grocers.

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NO OMNIBUSES TO CHANGE ON THE ROUTE.

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Oct. 19—63-1m

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IRON & STEELS, CONSISTING OF REFINED BAR IRON FLAT, SQUARE AND ROUND, SWEDES IRON, NORWAY NAIL RODS, PLOUGH IRON, HORSE SHOE IRON, CARRIAGE IRON, OVAL, BAND AND SCROLL IRON, HOOP IRON, ALL SIZES, BEST QUALITY SPRING STEEL, ELLIPTIC SPRING STEEL.

Extra sizes of Iron furnished promptly.

GILLIAM & DUNLOP, DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Agents for the sale of FAIRBANK'S 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 or Sicken. Combined with Quinia Tonic are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, relief of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Influenza, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dysentery, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all cases where a reliable Cathartic is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has used them as a Physician in North Carolina, has contributed the formula by which these pills are now, and highly recommended them.

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

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Feb 1—[illegible]

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