THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1869.

DIGEST OF NEWS.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday evening, at 1.35¼.

Cotton was quoted at 26¼.

The Legislature re-assembles this Morning.

The Supreme Court convenes in the "cock loft," to-day.

Col. Jacob F. Chur, Assistant Commissioner for the State of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been relieved. Col. Chur has been on duty in this city for about two years.

Bishop Atkinson will visit Goldsboro' on the 10th; Wilson on the 11th; Gaston on the 13th, and Raleigh on the 16th and 17th.

The following final discharges in Bankruptcy are announced:

Wake County.—D. C. Murray, R. H. Sipley, James Bryant, John T. Williamson, S. W. Terrell, W. A. Jenkins, Leroy Mitchell.
Orange.—Jones Watson, A. P. Stroud, James M. Turrentine, William P. Mallett, James Boyett, Andrew Mickle, John B. Leathers.
Warren.—Potter J. Turnbull, James H. Harris.
Granville.—James B. White.
Halifax.—A. B. Lynch, W. T. Jenkins.
Johnston.—A. F. Teils r.

Messrs. Geo. C. Bixford, W. H. Oliver, J. D. Flanner, A. T. Jerkins and C. A. Nelson, on behalf of the citizens of Craven, irrespective of party, have offered to make a public demonstration to endorse Senator Sweet's course in the Legislature. Mr. Sweet replies:

"I regard your action as indicative of the general and generous sanction of the people of Craven county of an effort to maintain the honor of the state untarni-hed, and this belief imparts strength to me. Personal considerations, however, and a belief that even a large and enthusiastic popular demonstration such as you propose, could not strengthen existing evidences of popular approbation and support, constrain me to respectfully decline the invitation."

One King, Agent of the Virginia Express Company, has been arrested in Norfolk on the charge of robbing to the amount of between 30,000 and $40,000. It was at first supposed that he was knocked down and robbed of the money while on his way to the Petersburg train, but circumstances subsequently led to the suspicion that he procured himself to be knocked down, for the purpose of covering the theft.

A New York letter says that Chief Justice Chase, in conversation with reference to the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation on Jefferson Davis' case, intimated that the country had probably heard the last of that case, but that if Mr. Davis would consult his own self-respect, he would spend the rest of his days with his friends in England.

Among the arrivals at one of the New York Hotels, we notice the names of "General Kilpatrick U. S. A." and "L. G. Estes of North Carolina." What a gay and festive time this congenial pair will have!

Reports from Marion, Arkansas, represent that the militia were pursuing such a course at Augusta, that there are fears they may be attacked. They were building stockades and throwing up works around the jail. Prominent citizens had been arrested and confined, and no cause given for the arrest. The privates wear no uniform, and it was impossible to distinguish them from other negroes except by their arms. Passengers from Arkansas river report the fields white with cotton, which planters were unable to pick,—the hands having gone off to join the militia.

Spain is represented to be entirely tranquil, but for fear this tranquility might be overthrown, at the first opportunity, the "government" sends troops to the different disaffected provinces.—Troops are poor arguments to send to men who starve alike for bread and freedom.

General Grant is reported to have expressed his opposition to the election to the Senate from Missouri of Carl Schurz, whom he regards as "an adventurer and carpet-bagger."

Vienna recently had a newspaper called the *Flea*. It jumped too much for the police, however, and was suppressed.

The Montgomery *Mail* says that the number of divorces granted by the present Legislature of Alabama is between one and two hundred. This is a new Yankee idea. All veneration for the marriage tie ceases and the best interests of society are imperilled, when a pack of depraved creatures commence sundering the marriage bond right and left. Until the advent of Radicalism in North Carolina, divorce was rarely heard of.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is to be hoped that this body will come together, to-day, with the determination to dispose of the business before it with the least possible delay, and, consequently, at the smallest possible cost to the people.—The fact that the State, notwithstanding all the vaunting promises of the "Governor," has not been able to borrow enough money to meet even the January interest on its debt, it is to be hoped, will suggest, if nothing else will, the impolicy and ruin of further extravagant appropriations and reckless expenditure of the people's money.

What it devolves, *necessarily*, upon the Legislature to do, can be accomplished in a very few weeks, if proper industry is practiced. There is nothing requiring their presence for a protracted period.

Besides, (to address a potent argument to the members,) *if* the State can't borrow a little money to pay the interest on its debt,—a step so indispensable to the preservation of its credit,—how can it borrow money to pay per diem and mileage?

Satisfied that such a suggestion is equivalent to reading the "riot-act," we dismiss the subject.

Judge Tourgee and the Grand Jury of Orange.—Our friend William Murdock, of Salisbury, who calls, he says, to give us a shake of the hand, and to procure a copy of the *Sentinel*, containing the presentment of the Grand Jury, has to leave our sanctum without it.

Friends out of the State have written for explanatory notes upon the presentment. They say it is not sufficiently intelligible to persons unacquainted with the local politics of the State.

At some future day, we will republish the presentment, with the explanatory notes asked for, in which will appear *more* about "Judge" Tourgee.

"NEW CAREER OF CIVILIZATION."

One of the learned men of Europe said, "An extreme civilization wears out society, even as cultivation, pushed to the utmost, wears out the soil, and wears it out to such a degree, that the earth must lie fallow and repose itself in barrenness and uncultivation for long years."

The new career of civilization, upon which the "Governor" and his Radical rabble have thrown the State, will soon wear it out. It has worn out the finances, and exhausted the resources and credit of the State, already. *The Treasurer failed to pay the interest which was due, on the first day of January, upon our State bonds!*

The Governor and Treasurer have been very quiet over the prospect of the failure, which they knew was to overtake the Treasury on the first day of January. Now we take this failure to pay interest to be a *part of the programme*. It will afford an *additional reason* for selling out the State's property. That is now the work, above all other works, contemplated in the progress of our "new civilization."

The new civilization (the Governor approving) destroyed the value of the North Carolina Railroad bonds. The Editor of the *Sentinel*, when President of the North Carolina Railroad, sold and exchanged at par three hundred thousand of the eight per cent. bonds of the Company. On the 15th day of July last, the bonds of the Company were at par. Eighty thousand of those bonds were paid to the Treasurer of the State,—it being the dividend declared by the Company in July. The Treasurer sold them for *sixty five cents* in the dollar. Neither before nor since have they sold at such a depreciation; nor will they ever sell for it again. If the Treasurer had been directed *to buy* North Carolina Railroad bonds, he could not have purchased a single bond for less than eighty five. He has never seen the day, nor the hour, when he could have done so. He knew the market for the bonds; he knew their value; he knows it now; he knows that capitalists look upon those bonds as more secure than State or even United States bonds. These bonds went through the late war, and two terms of Reconstruction under "Governor" Holden. During these severe trials of bonds and stocks, they held their own, and were seldom sold at less than par.

In these trying times, United States bonds have sold as low as fifty cents in the dollar, but North Carolina Railroad Bonds have sold at par, generally, though a *few* did sell at ninety five. If the Treasurer made this sale, in ignorance of the value of the bonds, he is not fit for his place. If he sold, as Lassiter and C. L. Harris bought the Penitentiary land, he should be removed.

And *this* could be done, without stopping our onward march to the "new civilization;" for are we all not on the march?

Mr. Soloman Pool is marching out of the office of Revenue Collector, or something of that sort, into the *Presidential Chair* of the University, so lately occupied by that distinguished and illustrious man, DAVID L. SWAIN. With him is marching a corps of *Professors*,—so the *Standard* informs us, on Saturday.

There is a Professor of Latin, D. S. Patrick, of Rockingham. We never knew but one Patrick, who graduated at the University, and that was D. A. Patrick, a delightful *fiddler*, but D. S. can't be our old friend D. A.—ck?

The Prof. of Greek is *Rev. Fisk P. Brewer*, a cadaverous Puritan from somewhere, *via* Wake. *He* seems to have marched, according to the Governor's paper, over all Greece and even tabernacled awhile in the ancient city of Athens. Then he tabernacled in Wisconsin. He is now sojourning in this city, teaching a negro school. Marching under our new career of civilization, he will tabernacle at Chapel Hill. We wish this wandering Professor as long a sojourn there as he had in Greece, in Wisconsin or in Raleigh. He takes the place of our old Master Professor Fetter, who, under the "new civilization," is marched *out* of the Greek Professorship of the University, to open a school at Henderson, where he will instruct the children, whose fathers he so long and so well instructed at the *Alma Mater*. Our old master is not "loil," perhaps, though born and raised in a Northern latitude.

The Professor of Mathematics is Alexander McIver. We learn, from the *Standard*, that he has never marched much—only from Mecklenburg to Chapel Hill and back to Mecklenburg, and then to Wadesboro, as Principal in the town academy—thence he marched to Carthage, where he sojourned for a while as a lawyer. We wish the Professor well; but let him remember that he holds the place from which Holden drove Professor Hedrick, because he did not believe *in slavery*, and avowed, only to a few friends in private, that he should vote for the abolitionist, Fremont, *for President*!

James A. Martling, of Missouri, is Professor of Belles Lettres. According to the *Standard, he* seems to have marched but little. He graduated in Ohio, but at what College the *Standard* fails to inform us, except that it was one of the leading Colleges of that State! Probably, it was at the negro College at Oberlin.

Where are our own Professors—Fetter, Phillips, Hubbard, Smith, Wheat, Hooper, Owen, Hefner, Brown, and others? They are disqualified, because they did not vote for Holden for Governor and "Tourgee" for Judge—God help us!

The children of Southern men must sustain the University, if it ever is sustained. Then why not take Southern men to fill the various Professorships? We have them without number—men of character, well known, not to the State only, but to the whole South,—men whose lives have been spent in instructing youth.

When Professors Phillips, Fetter, Smith, Hubbard, and the others, are marched out of their Professorships in the University, and contemptible carpet-baggers, unknown to the people and the State, are marched in—when Cuffee Mayo is marched out of the tobacco fields of Granville, after stealing a pistol, into the Legislative halls of the State, at seven dollars a day—we say "halt, in Heaven's name, halt, in your "new career of civilization!"

Correspondence of the New York Express.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1868.

Letters from the West state that the stringency in commercial circles there is greater than it has been since 1857—that the country is overstocked with goods, and that the farmers refuse to send their grain to market, in consequence of the decline in prices since 1867.

At the South the aspect is rather more cheerful. The high price of cotton will put $250,000,000, for that product alone, into the pockets of the "reconstructed" of that section; to say nothing of large amounts for tobacco in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky, and for wheat and corn in the same States, and in Georgia and Tennessee. The whole value of the surplus crops of the South, this year, cannot be less than $300,000,000; of which probably $100,000,000 are paid to the negroes in the shape of wages, and $30,000,000 more in the shape of food.

Another year of equal prosperity would put the South in a comparatively sound condition, although, of course, there are and must be for many years numerous cases of individual suffering—as persons in advanced life, totally ruined by the war, their houses and furniture destroyed, and all their investments of money completely worthless. When we consider that the accumulated savings of two hundred years have been destroyed at the South, we cannot cease to wonder that her recuperation should be as rapid as it is.

Of the immense importation of foreign goods, cloths, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, wines and other costly merchandise, the South now takes comparatively little. Her consumption is mainly confined to the necessaries of life, and will be for some years. Hence her recovery from losses will be more rapid. The Southern people, with few exceptions, never were a luxurious people, in the sense that the New Yorkers and the Parisians are. They cherished for the most part the homely virtues of their ancestors, and lived well upon the produce of their fields, their forests and their rivers—content with roomy houses—woodfires and old fashioned furniture. Hence in their present depressed condition they are more contented than a stranger would suppose it possible for them to be. We hear of few suicides there, and the number of insane persons in Virginia is only half the number in Maine, regard being had to population.

In its best days, there was very little money in circulation in the South. Now, there is still less. In the commercial panic which seems to be approaching, the South will therefore suffer less than the North from any contraction of the currency that may precede the restoration to prosperity. In the South, there are no real estate speculations, even in the environs of the cities; no artificial values given to town lots or embryo Palmyras or Babylons. *Fruiting lands* is commonly the rule there, so far as real estate is concerned. They are not a gregarious people, but love elbow room above everything. Cities they regard as necessary evils, and, as such, not to be encouraged unduly beyond moderate dimensions. For the greater the city the greater the evil.

It is very evident that business at the North is overdone; that there are too many non producers there—too many merchants, too many traders, too many agents, too many lawyers, too many doctors, too many persons, in short, who stand merely as intermediaries between the producer and the consumer. One of the New York journals estimates that there are 200,000 people out of work within sight of the spire of Trinity Church. Within an equal distance of the State House at Boston there are doubtless 50,000 more, and another 50,000 in the interior of New England. Most of these unfortunate persons are anxious for employment, but cannot obtain it. Even the high tariff, which so enriches the great manufacturers, does not put a morsel of bread or an ounce of meat into their mouths.

What visible outlet to all this surplus labor is afforded, unless at the South? The West, for the present, is pretty well filled up with laborers of all descriptions, and thousands there are out of work. The South, then, is the only vacant field easily accessible on this Continent for the unemployed masses of the North. W.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

THE STATE'S INTEREST IN PUBLIC WORKS.

We published, yesterday, an article from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, calling attention to the fact that a "Ring" already exists to sell the State's interest in her public works, and appealing to the people in every county in the State to hold public meetings and send speedily to the Legislature petitions and remonstrances against such action. We heartily concur in this view, being the only and last resort left to our people against the wicked and corrupt action of the Legislature. The assurance of our cotemporary that such a "Ring" exists is confirmation of what we had been reliably advised. And we firmly believe that, unless thwarted by some positive action of the people, in less than a twelve-month much the larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal improvements will be in the hands of the corrupt men in and out of the Legislature, who are now engaged in manipulating the various schemes to run the State in debt beyond the ability of her people to meet the accruing interest. Even now parties are in New York to borrow money to meet the three hundred thousand dollars due on yesterday, and when even larger sums are to be paid in April and July, without any available means of obtaining it except by a mortgage and sale of stocks, it is evident what must be the result of such financiering.

If there was a disposition to curtail our expenses; if our financial affairs were economically and judiciously managed; if prudence and patriotism actuated our officials; even if honest intelligence and experience controlled affairs, we might hope for ultimate relief from our financial embarrassments. But when we see expenses and appropriations multiplied; when we know that plunderers and thieves are robbing our Treasury, we hope not of any favorable ending to these troubles.

This is an emergency in which the people should act, and at once. Let them at least place a bold and manly protest against this sinful abuse of the public trust; let them wash their hands of the *crime of repudiation* into which we are being rapidly forced. We tell the people of North Carolina that the early sale of the interest of the State in her railroads is contemplated, and if they look on in silence they will assuredly be swindled out of this rich inheritance. "Let the popular will be known."

GEORGIA.

The Negro Outrages on the Ogeechee River—Prisoners Rescued by a Mob, &c.

Savannah, Dec. 31, 1868.

The Sheriff of the county and two constables on Tuesday went to Hayward's plantation, on the Ogeechee river, eleven miles from the city, to arrest seventeen negroes charged with shooting watchmen on the plantations and carrying off the crops of planters. They made five arrests. At Station No. 1 on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad they were surrounded by about one hundred armed negroes, who rescued the prisoners and disarmed and robbed the Sheriff, and destroyed the warrants, and threatened to kill him if he ever served a legal process again in that vicinity. The negroes then separated into squads, and marched back to the plantations, avowing that they would have the heart's blood of every white man on the Ogeechee river, saying the war has commenced.

One negro watchman is supposed to be murdered. Two white men were badly hurt, and all the white men were obliged to flee the city to save their lives. The women and children are in the hands of the mob and have been carried off into the woods.

Great excitement exists in this community, and a sheriff's posse of between 300 and 400 citizens will leave at daybreak to-morrow to rescue the women and children.

The military declines to interfere until the power of the civil authorities for preserving order is exhausted.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

ABOUT THE EFFECT OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1869.

The effect of the President's amnesty proclamation of Christmas is yet the subject of argument and doubt among Congressmen, and it is asked:

"Does the proclamation remit or cancel all penalties and relieve against all disabilities?"

Among competent judges there does not appear to be any doubt that it can be pleaded in bar to pending criminal proceedings, and that it is within the power and province of the Executive to pardon whether before or after a judicial conviction.

But does the proclamation relieve as to the disabilities described in the new amendment to the Constitution—the fourteenth? This is the mooted question. May those who participated in the rebellion now hold office and vote? Are the disabilities provided in the fourteenth amendment intended as penalties, and, if so, does not the President's pardon obliterate or remove the penalty? In answer to this, it is claimed by some that notwithstanding the recently adopted fourteenth amendment, which provides for removal of disabilities by a two-thirds vote in Congress, the President's power is complete, and that his pardon under the second article of the Constitution accomplishes exactly what the Congress may do by a two-thirds vote; that the fourteenth amendment does not repeal the second article of the Constitution, but at most only gives Congress concurrent power with the Executive in the subject matter named; that while under the amendment Congress may do this thing by a two-thirds vote, under the second article the Executive can by his pardon accomplish the same result.

Such is the substance of the argument held by some officials—legal men and Congressmen—and there is so much conflict of opinion on this important subject that in all probability there will be no definite settlement of it until a judicial decision shall be had.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Franklinton Female Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on the 13th of January, 1869, and continue twenty weeks. Miss P. T. WARD, Principal.
Miss M. R. CONWAY, Music Teacher.
Jan 4-2w

SUPERIOR CATAWBA WINE, N. C. manufacture. Call and try it.
Jan. 4-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR RENT.
A handsome STORE ROOM and Basement.—Possession at once.
Jan 4-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Millwright and Engineer.

WM. JOHNSON, of Petersburg, Va.,
WILL UNDERTAKE the building and repairing of all kinds of Mills—
GRIST, SAW, AND COTTON MILLS,
Make Surveys construct Dams and Canals, and will furnish all kind of GEAR AND MACHINERY, as low as can be bought anywhere.
Refers to R. D. McIlwaine or any of the Merchants of Petersburg, Va., or to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, N. C. Address Box 590,
Jan 4-3m Petersburg, Va.

Stop the Thief—$75 Reward!

SOME SCOUNDREL broke open the door of my Stable, Saturday night, the 27th December, and stole a small BLOOD BAY PONY, belonging to my little son. This Pony has a long swa ed back, carries a very high head, has stout, round hind quarters, is about four feet high, has a mixed tail and shaggy untrimmed mane. He has very fine action, especially when cantering. He is branded "C J O." I will give $25 for the return of the Pony, and $50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.
R. A. RAWLINS,
Mecklenburg Co., Va.,
Jan. 4-3t Townesville P. O., N. C.

Teacher Wanted.

THE TRUSTEES of the GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL, wish to employ a well qualified Teacher to take immediate charge of the said Institution.

The building is a commodious brick edifice, well arranged to accommodate a large School, with suitable grounds attached, situate in a retired part of the town.

A gentleman of energy and industry, well qualified to teach the preparatory course in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, together with the common branches of a good English education, and one who intends to follow teaching as his sole occupation, will find an opening here for a large and profitable School. RALPH GORRELL,
Dec. 18-3aw3w Pres't Board of Trustees.

Assignee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE LAND BELONGING to Dr. M. T. Fonton will be offered at public sale, by his assignee in bankruptcy, on THURSDAY, the 14th of January next at 11 o'clock A. M.

The sale will take place at the residence of Dr. Ponton, the land will be put up, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for CASH, and no postponement will be made.

The land contains about sixteen hundred acres, is situated near the town of Halifax, N. C., on Great and Little Quankey Creeks and partly on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The soil is naturally free and fertile, but has been much reduced by bad tillage. There are large quantities of marl on some of the land, and all of it can be easily improved and made good Corn and Cotton land. Much of it is well adapted to truck farming, and nearly the whole of it is equal to any in America for the cultivation of the grape. To any person who desires to invest capital in "Grape Culture," no better opportunity can be offered.

The land will be sold in several separate tracts, in one of which there is the best mill site in Halifax county, affording an inexhaustible supply of water power, with building stone sufficient for the erection of dams and mills.

Dr. Ponton will take pleasure in guiding persons over the land, who may wish to inspect it with a view to purchase.
—JOHN J. LONG, Assignee.
Dec 11 3awts.

Bucklesbury for Lease.

I WILL LEASE this valuable estate in the County of Dortin, N. C., for a term of years, and will sell, on time, the TEAMS, TOOLS, and PROVISIONS, now on hand at valuation. This estate is extremely valuable and contains some
2,000 ACRES OF LAND,
one fourth of which is now under cultivation; the remainder heavily timbered. The buildings are cabins, adapted only to laborers, but in good repair.

To a man of family I will lease, connectedly, my FERRY-PLANTATION, some five miles distant, upon which there is a convenient and well appointed residence. Attached to this place is a FISHERY. THOS. GOODE TUCKER,
Nov 18-eif Gaston, N. C.

Trinity College.

THE SPRING TERM commences January 6th, and closes June 10th, 1869.
Whole expenses, including all contingencies, $90 to $110.
Dec. 22-eod2w* B. CRAVEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second Session

OF MISS BLANCHE FENTRESS' SCHOOL will be resumed Jan. 4th, 1869.
She sincerely thanks the public for their liberal encouragement the past term, and will return their kindness by strict attention to her duties.
Advanced Scholars preferred.
Music on Piano and Guitar.
French, Drawing and Painting.
Jan 1-2w

MUNICIPAL.

DOUGLAS BELL, Esq., is recommended as a most suitable Candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward. He will be warmly supported by MANY CITIZENS.
Jan 4-te

MRS. HENRY W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

CORNER NEWBERN AND PERSON STREETS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Jan 2-tf

MUNICIPAL.

I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the MAYORALTY, at the Charter Election, to be held on the 4th proximo and shall be grateful to my fellow-citizens for their support.
Dec 21-td WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

MUNICIPAL.

WE are authorized to announce A. N. McKIMMON as a Candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the ensuing Charter Election. Dec 29-tE

MUNICIPAL.

WE are authorized to announce ALFRED UPCHURCH, Esq. as a Candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the ensuing City Election, on Monday next, 4th prox.
Dec. 29-tE

MUNICIPAL.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM N. ANDREWS as a Candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward.
Dec. 29-tE

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE R. H. BATTLE as a Candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward.
dec 23-te

NOTICE.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends, I announce myself a Candidate for Commissioner in the MIDDLE WARD.
Dec. 23-td B. F. CHEATHAM.

NOTICE.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY friends, I announce myself a Candidate for Commissioner in the MIDDLE WARD.
Dec. 23-td H. T. CLAWSON

MUNICIPAL.

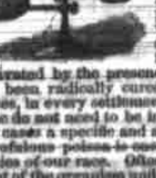
AT THE SOLICITATION of the Citizens of the EASTERN WARD, we are willing to be voted for as Commissioners of the City, in the next election. Our PLATFORM is simply this:
Reduction of Taxes;
Proper payment of all officers;
Enlargement of police force;
Such an assessment of Property, that rents may be reduced. N. V. DENTON,
Dec. 14-tf. M. T. H. PEOPLES

MUNICIPAL.

WE are authorized to announce J. J. OVERBY as a Candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected, he will serve the people as faithfully as he has done heretofore.
Dec. 30-tE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtile agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal and Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism and Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. *For Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, and P. F. PESCUD Raleigh, and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 19-eodw&w.

Louisburg Female College.

THE SPRING SESSION will open on Thursday, the 28th of January, 1869, in charge of Prof. W. F. ALDERMAN.
Terms very accommodating.
For circular containing further information, apply to W. F. ALDERMAN,
Dec 21-eod3w* Louisburg, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAIRIE'S
SAMPLE ROOMS
AND
RESTAURANT,

31 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. R. PEPPER, Superintend't.

THIS ELEGANT AND WELL-KNOWN RESTAURANT is now under the sole charge of the well-known Caterer, W. R. PEPPER, who is fully determined to make this house

The House of Raleigh.

This House has been lately refitted without regard to expense, and is now complete in all its appointments and is supplied with the best

MEAT, FISH AND GAME,

from the Norfolk, Richmond and Raleigh Markets.

The SHELL and OPENED OYSTERS are of an extra quality.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the finest Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Segars, etc., and in charge of MAGUIRE, who knows how to "mix 'em."

THE BILLIARD HALL

Is a very fine Room, with three first-class Tables, in charge of DICK PARTIN the finest Billiardist in the South.
J. P. PRAIRIE,
dec 23-tf Proprietor.

Valuable in LIFE as well as at DEATH.

THE POLICIES ISSUED BY THE

Brooklyn Life Insurance Company

Bear an endorsement stating *precisely*, in DOLLARS and CENTS, the surrender value of the same at any time, AFTER TWO ANNUAL PREMIUMS have been paid.

Thus a Policy in this Company is as good as a TREASURY NOTE.

REMEMBER

That the Policies of NO OTHER COMPANY bear such an endorsement, and that you can only secure the benefit of this

Latest and Greatest Improvement

In Life Insurance by taking a Policy in the

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE Company, of New York City.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
Of Raleigh,
General Ag't for North Carolina.
Dec 19-3m

Fresh Arrivals of Dress Goods!

AT NEW YORK QUOTATIONS!

6,000 YDS. AMERICAN DELAINES, At 18c to 20c.
Dec. 31-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Calicoes, Prints! Calicoes, Prints!

25,000 YARDS AMERICAN PRINTS, At old time prices.
Dec. 31-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Bleached and Brown Domestics.

30,000 YARDS BLEACHED and Brown Domestics, from 10c. per yard up.
The LARGEST STOCK of above Goods ever offered in this Market, and bought in the last few days.
Dec. 31-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Low Prices Always Win!

WE SELL THE BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICE,—making QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Dec. 31-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL of the Rev. Dr. A. S MASON and Mr. SAMUEL G. RYAN will commence on January the 15th.
Terms: $30 per Session for Classical Scholars and $25 for others.—One half in advance.
The session to continue twenty weeks. No boy taken for less than half a session.
Dec 29 3aw3w

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the STATE NATIONAL BANK, of Raleigh, North Carolina, will be held at their Banking House in this City, on the second Tuesday in January next.
Dec 29, 1868-td W. E. ANDERSON Cash.

Tally Ho Classical and Mathematical School.

T. J. HORNER'S SCHOOL at Tally Ho, N. C., opens the 2d Monday in January 1869.
The price of Board and Tuition is $90 per session of twenty weeks, without extra charges.
dec 24-eod3t*

School Notice.

MISS FLORENCE MARTINDALE will resume the duties of her School, at her mother's residence, corner of Morgan and Person Streets, on Wednesday 13th January, 1869.
Terms, &c., as heretofore.
Jan 2-2awtd

Important Sale of City Property!

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January, the following City Lots, viz:
Part of Lot 80, bounded on South by Davie St., on East by Blount st., containing about one-fourth of an acre.
Also, Lots No. 14, 15, 30 and 31—being an entire Square.
This property will be sold in quarter-acre lots. Terms.—One-fourth cash; on the balance, six months credit,—bond with approved security being required. R. C. BADGER,
Jan 2-td Trustee.

Copartnership.

I HAVE, THIS DAY associated with me my son, JOHN S. PESCUD, and the Drug business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of

P. F. PESCUD & SON.

The CASH PLAN will be STRICTLY OBSERVED.—We must have the cash or an equivalent, on delivery of goods.

The Senior partner returns his thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for their generous support for the past 25 years and hopes it will be continued to the new firm who will use their utmost exertions to merit and share increased patronage.

All indebted will please pay up this month, as my old business must be closed speedily.
Jan 2-1869-tf P. F. PESCUD.

VALUABLE STORE
ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at public sale, on the premises, I will sell, to the highest bidder, that valuable STORE BUILDING, formerly occupied and owned by Mrs. MARLING and now occupied by A. D. ROYSTER, Esq.

Said building is of brick and two stories high. It contains two rooms below and three above stairs,—the former admirably adapted for business, and the latter suited for a family. On the lot are a two-story Kitchen and other out-houses, with a small garden, &c.

The property is, every way, most eligibly located, and the stand is well-known and popular.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Jan 2-td J. E. APPLEWHITE.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to amend the Charter of the Town of HENDERSON, Granville Co.
Dec. 9-w4w

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for the privilege of erecting a Dam across Neuse River, at Watson's Falls, in Johnston County. dec 17-law4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the People of the Southern States.

New York, Nov. 3, 1868.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago, he proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of its results, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with its mellowed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a cordial, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the precautions so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian Juniper, of unequaled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has procured, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he deemed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trademark, has come off triumphant. He therefore leaves it, simply he commends it to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick. He denounces and exposes the charlatans who counterfeit it, as evidences of hostility and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all they are represented to be.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and, as such, may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

8 Pine Street, New York,
Nov. 21, 1867.

Udolpho Wolfe, Esq., *Present:*

Dear Sir:—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medical purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

New York 53 Cedar Street,
November 26, 1867.

Udolpho Wolfe, Esq., *Present:*

Dear Sir:—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps," which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification: that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

New York, Tuesday, May 1.

Udolpho Wolfe, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes has been long felt by the profession and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medical purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,
We remain your obedient servants,
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc., No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., No. 120 Ninth St.
NELSON STEELE, M. D., No. 37 Bleecker St.
JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., No. 230 Fourth St.
B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc., No. 91 Ninth Street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale

Bottled Wines and Liquors,

imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.
Nov. 30-3m UDOLPHO WOLFE