THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

DESPOTISM OF RECONSTRUCTION

Judge Merrimon's Resignation—Gov. Worth's Letter to Gen. Sickles—Gen. Sickles' Reply—Gov. Worth invites a Conference of the Council of State and the Judges.

The horrors, cruelties and despotism of Reconstruction were fairly and truthfully shown to President Johnson by the letters of Governor Worth. Those letters only referred to prominent cases which come to the knowledge of the Executive. In every county the humble and obscure, quietly and patiently, suffered without being able to make their groans heard as far as the Executive Mansion. The victims of oppression who were heard, were not relieved.

A friend at America, in her days of trouble, when her citizens were transported from home for trial, as our citizens were lately under Reconstruction, said: "A man is brought to England from America, in the dungeon of a ship's hold; chance he is vomited into a dungeon on land; loaded with irons, unfurnished with money, unsupported by friends, three thousand miles from all means of calling upon or confronting evidence, where no one local circumstance that tends to detect perjury, can be possibly juggled of. Such a person may be executed according to form, but he can never be tried according to justice."

So it was with the Sheriff of Caswell, and other citizens of the State, who were dragged to Charleston for trial.

Military despotism could never relish justice and equity. Its constant interference with our Courts, its orders to them, drove some of the ablest and most upright Judges from the bench.

In a letter of Governor Worth, heretofore published, the military interference with Judge Merrimon's Court, and judicial orders, has been shown.

Judge Fowle resigned because he would not execute their despicable orders.

Carpet-baggers, like Tourgee, stood ready to fill the vacancies.

Judge Cilley, of Kentucky, was appointed, by the military, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Judge Fowle.

We must say, with regard to that gentleman, unlike Tourgee, he did not seek the place. He rode the circuit, heard and justly determined causes, to the satisfaction of the bar and the people.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 22nd, 1867.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth,

Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—It seems to me manifest that the Judges of the State are obliged, while they continue in office, to uphold the existing State government, and to administer the statute law of the State, where the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution of the State or United States. They have recognized, in the most solemn manner, the validity and legality of that Government; they have accepted office under, and sworn to support it, and its laws; and while it exists they cannot repudiate and disregard them, and it will not be deemed that it now exists as it did from its creation. If this is true then, under the Constitution and laws of the State, no Judge can, in the exercise of his office, recognize or obey a military order, for the laws forbid them to do so.—Indeed, by the express terms of his oath of office, a Judge of the Superior Court is bound to disregard such orders.

The Commanding General of this Military District has been pleased to make certain military orders, requiring the Judges of this State to disregard and reject certain statutes of the State, and to proceed in the further execution of their office according to the directions prescribed in such orders, and I infer that he claims to make and enforce such orders at pleasure.

Now, however ready I might be, in view of the present distressed condition of the people of the State, to sit in a Military Court or exercise the functions of the office of a *quasi* Military Judge, I am constrained to say, that my settled convictions of official duty as one of the Judges of the State, will not allow me to recognize, much less to obey, any military order whatsoever, that may come to me while exercising my office in open Court, or at Chambers. I have recognized, in the most solemn and binding manner, the Convention of the people which brought the present State Government into existence. I have accepted a high and important office in the Government, put in operation by it, and have reluctantly taken upon myself oaths of office, obliging me to uphold that Government and administer its laws, and I cannot, at all events, while in office, deny its validity or legality, nor can I repudiate my oaths of office at will, and disregard the plain statutes which I have sworn I would support and administer. No act of Congress can, in my view, operate to change or nullify my present official obligations to the State; no power can change that obligation and relieve me from it, save that which created it.

I cannot, therefore, and will not, while exercising my office as Judge, recognize or obey any military order that may come to me; in contravention of the laws of the State. The conviction of my mind is clear, that if I were to do so, I would thereby violate my oath of office, and prove false to the highest confidence upon me, and accepted by me, and, besides, I should thereby detract from the dignity and independence of the Judiciary of the State. The Courts cease to retain the dignity and power, and I may add, the glory of civil courts, when they sit to obey the commands of military officials; indeed, then they become mere military tribunals.

The condition of the State is such, as to make it obvious that the Judges have not, and cannot, command any sufficient power, moral or physical, or unite their to hold the Courts according to the laws of the State; and it is apparent, if I attempt to do so, military power will be exercised to prevent any such action on my part, and that power I cannot control, if I would proceed to hold the Courts as I have heretofore done, and the Courts would certainly be suppressed. To make such attempt, on my part, would be but a ridiculous show, for nothing is no good, but in the tendency to irritate and inflame men's public mind.

Entertaining these views of my official duty, and seeing the cut on consequences of any further attempt at the execution of the duties of my office, and being fully sensible that the military power will establish a system of courts under recent legislation of Congress, I have deemed it my duty to tender the resignation of the office of a Judge of the Superior Courts, which I now hold, and accordingly do now, by these presents, tender such resignation.

I beg to assure your Excellency, that this action on my part is prompted only by a high sense of conscientious duty, and not by any captious spirit or disposition to embarrass the public authorities, State or Federal, or to retard the reconstruction of the Union. Indeed, so far from this, I am anxious above all things, politically, for a happy and speedy restoration of the Government. I am painfully sensible that the people of the State, and of the whole South, can have no permanent or tolerable degree of prosperity until this is done; and as evidence of the most perfect sincerity of their assurances, I point you with confidence to my whole course of conduct, public and private, before, during and since the late calamitous civil war.

I will thank you to notify me of the reception of this paper.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's Obt Serv't,

A. S. MERRIMON.

On receipt of the above letter of resignation, Gov. Worth immediately addressed the following letter to Gen. Sickles:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 24, 1867.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, Military Commandant Second District, Charleston, S. C.:

I herewith enclose a copy of a letter from A. S. Merrimon, tendering his resignation as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State, stating the reasons which induce him to resign.

It is proper I should say that I am sure his resignation is made purely and solely on the grounds frankly set forth by him.

I call your attention to the official oaths of our Judges, Rev. Code, chap. 76, sec 24.

Judge Merrimon was one of those in this State, who strongly opposed secession and revolution, up to the actual inauguration of the war, after which he yielded obedience to the de facto government and acted with fidelity towards the new government—but always preferring, as I believe, the restoration of the Union, with its old landmarks, and, I believe there is no more sincerely desirous of a cordial restoration of the Federal Union than himself. I am sure, while he disapproves the late reconstruction legislation of Congress, he has not offered, and has no intention to offer, any opposition to the carrying out of these acts—and I know that his fairness and judicial ability have in all his rulings, notwithstanding the unhappy political state in which we are all cast, commanded the respect and confidence of all classes of our people; and I feel that his withdrawal from the Bench, will be a serious misfortune to the State. I have not accepted the resignation, hoping I can have your cooperation in inducing him to withdraw it. I fear the difficulty will arise as to other members of the Judiciary, and believing, from the enlightened views you express in your late letter to Senator Trumbull, that you fully appreciate the difficulty of finding a fit successor, and that you desire to discharge, as little as you deem consistent with the legislation of Congress, the administration of our State laws, I offer a suggestion which seems to me worthy of consideration.

The circuits in the Fifth and Seventh Circuits commence on the 12th of August next, and the other Circuits at different times, up to the 1st Monday of September. Owing to your residence in Charleston, you have little chance to become familiar with our people, and with our laws and customs, and with the personal of our Judiciary. My suggestion is, that you designate a day before the 12th of August, when you will be here; when, with your approval, I will ask all the Judges to meet you here, that some plan may be devised, if possible, (and which I trust will not be difficult), to avoid any unpleasant clashing of jurisdiction.

If you approve this suggestion, designate the day by telegram, and I will notify the Judges accordingly.

If you disapprove it, it will be necessary that prompt measures be taken to appoint a successor to Judge Merrimon. The Circuit assigned for his Honor, the Seventh, begins the 12th of August, and I desire to know whether you expect me to assemble the Council of State as provided in our State Constitution, (See Rev. Code, page 16, sec. 20,) and recommend a successor, or whether you make the appointment without such recommendation.

I have the honor to be

Yours, very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 6th, 1867.

His Excellency, Jonathan Worth,

Governor of North Carolina:

I regret the resignation of Judge Merrimon. The ground on which he places his action seems repugnant to the legislation of Congress. It is not supported by Judicial or other authority, and is, in my judgment, untenable. If Judge Merrimon declines to resume his duties, and you determine to accept his resignation, be pleased to convene your Council and nominate a suitable successor qualified under the act of Congress of July 19th ult., and transmit to Headquarters a report of your action for confirmation. It will be impracticable for me to meet the Judges as you propose. I shall be glad, however, if you will invite them for consultation. Their suggestions, when communicated by yourself, will receive respectful consideration.

D. E. SICKLES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

GOV. WORTH TO THE JUDGES.

Upon the receipt of Gen. Sickles' note of 6th of August, Governor Worth sent to each of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, copies of this correspondence, with the following note:

I this day notify the Council of State to assemble here on the 16th inst. to fill the vacancy, if Judge Merrimon cannot be satisfied that he may properly withdraw it.

If his scruples are not well grounded, the other Judges, all of whom take the same oath, as do, so far as I know, do not regard it incumbent to the orders of General Sickles inconsistent with such oath, may be able to satisfy Judge Merrimon that he may conscientiously obey such orders, in which case he may be induced to withdraw his resignation.

In the hope that a conference of the Judges and Council of State may result in avoiding the embarrassments which present themselves, I respectfully invite each of the Judges to meet the Council here on the 16th inst.

Yours, &c., JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.

Only a few of the Judges, to wit, Pearson, Fowle, Mitchell and Merrimon, as we are informed, attended this meeting. They failed to satisfy Judge Merrimon, and his resignation was accepted. When it is remembered that the person appointed to fill such vacancy was required to take the iron clad oath, it will be realized that emergency justified the extraordinary measures of the Governor.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr Barrow, from the Committee on Fisheries, reported favorably on a bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of North Carolina.

Mr. Barrow, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on a bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Code entitled Feoes.

Mr. Fergus, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Davidson Railroad Company.

Bill to provide for certain returns from Railroad Companies.

Bill to amend the Charter of the Plaster Bank and Salt Work Railroad Company.

Mr. Martindale, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported adversely on the bill to establish a Turnpike Road from Marion to Asheville, and favorably on a bill to amend the charter of the Tennessee River Railroad Company, and asked to be relieved from the further consideration of the resolution authorizing an investigation into the management of the North Carolina Railroad, which was concurred in.

Mr. Osborne, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill entitled proceedings in *Habeas Corpus*.

Bill entitled proceedings upon impeachment.

Mr. Sweet, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill providing for an official declaration of the result of the late Congressional election.

Bill authorizing elections to be held in certain towns of the State.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the rules were suspended and both of the aforesaid bills passed their several readings.

The consideration of the machinery bill was resumed.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend the 35th section as follows: If any Sheriff shall fraudulently and corruptly fail to pay as aforesaid, in addition to the penalty provided in this section, such defaulting Sheriff shall be liable to be prosecuted as for a felony, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years. In the prosecution of any defaulting Sheriff any lawful evidence of his appointment as Sheriff, shall be competent, but the certificate of the Auditor, setting forth the sum which is due from the tax list filed in his office, and that the same, or a certain sum therein, is unpaired shall be *prima facie* evidence against such Sheriff of a delalcation in the duties of his office on his trial.

Mr. Brogden opposed the amendment in a speech of some length, and denounced the proposition as unjust and tyrannical.

Messrs. Osborne, Welker, Sweet and Winstead supported the amendment.

Mr. Robbins said he was compelled to vote against the amendment in its present form as he thought the proviso in regard to the *proofs* were rather too stringent against Sheriffs. If that had been modified as he had sought, he should have supported the amendment.

The previous question was called and sustained, and the amendment was adopted: Ayes: Messrs. Beasly, Beeman, Brogden, Blythe, Cook, Harrington, Legg, Long, Moore, of Yancey, McLaughlin, Robbins, Scott, Smith and White—14.

And after further amendment the bill passed.

Mr. Lassiter gave notice that he should move a reconsideration of the vote.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Brogden introduced a resolution in commemoration of the birth day of General Washington, the father of his country, which was adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1869.

House called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long of Chatham, of the House.

Mr. Ragland moved that in respect to the memory of General George Washington that the House do now adjourn.

The yeas and nays being called, on motion of Mr. Procter, the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 12 nays 54.

By Mr. French: A bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Wylie a bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Jones to levy a special tax. Lies over.

By Mr. Hendricks: A bill concerning claims against the several counties of the State. Referred.

Messrs. Gilbert and Wilson were granted short leaves of absence.

Mr. Moore arose to a question of privilege. He was represented by one of the city papers (*Standard*) in Saturday's proceedings, when the bill in reference to the sale of liquor at the Company Shops, as selling under false colors. The Representative from Wake, (J. H. Harris,) had stated that he had satisfied him (Mr. Moore) that the bill would be brought up on Saturday, and that he (Moore) had absented himself purposely in order to dodge and avoid the issue. He denied even having any information as to when the bill would be brought up, but thinking from the anxiety exhibited by the friends of the bill that it might be brought up, he had requested the gentleman from Haywood (Mr. Welch) to ask a postponement of its consideration until his return. Now, as to his endeavoring to dodge anything, that was simply absurd. There was no issue upon this matter up, and consequently none for him to dodge.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended, and the bill entitled an act to raise revenue, was taken up.

The question recurred upon the following proposed additional section (46) to schedule B, offered by Mr. Malone.

Every Railroad Company shall pay an annual tax of sixty dollars on each thousand dollars of bonds issued to and received by them according to the provisions of the several acts of the present General Assembly in regard to Railroads, to be collected as may be prescribed by law, *Provided*, that the payment of this tax shall operate to discharge the interest accruing on such bonds or bonds and deed from such Railroad Company, *Provided*, also, that the Public Treasurer is required to set apart the tax received on such bond or bonds, for the payment of the interest in the same as required by law; and the proceeds arising from this section shall be applied to no other purpose.

Mr. Malone advocated the adopting of the proposed section, in a brief, but argumentative speech.

Mr. Verstegg for sometime in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Estes, next occupied the floor in opposition to the proposed section.

Mr. Downing also opposed the amendment.

Mr. Durham thought the amendment plainly unconstitutional.

Mr. Ingram opposed the amendment in remarks of some length.

Mr. Welch also spoke for sometime against it.

After considerable debate a vote was had and the amendment was rejected. Yeas 14, nays 67.

The remainder of the time was consumed in discussing various amendments to certain sections.

Pending further action on the bill a message was received from the Governor informing the House of the assignment of rooms in the Capitol to the various heads of Departments and recommending that the Secretary of State be allowed an additional Clerk.

The House adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

STATE NEWS.

FIRE AT DOVER.—A fire broke out yesterday at Dover, a station on the A. & N. C. Railroad seventeen miles west of this city, from embers from a steam saw-mill falling upon the house of Mr. W. F. Lego. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and soon the dwelling, together with the one adjoining, was wrapped in flames. All efforts to stay the conflagration proved abortive, and both dwellings were entirely consumed. The loss of Mr. Lego is heavy, as besides the destruction of his houses, his furniture and private papers were swept away, and he had neglected the precaution of insuring his property. The amount of loss we did not ascertain.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A VALUABLE PATENT.—We learn that our townsman Elijah Ferguson, Esq., will soon start on a journey South and West for the purpose of selling Patent Rights for the use of his improvement in filling boilers by vacuum. The patent was obtained about a year ago, but he was unable to properly bring it before the public until now. We wish him success and feel sure that the great saving of time, labor, and expense in filling steam boilers by this improvement, will be appreciated, and the skillful inventor properly rewarded.

As the invention of a native North Carolinian it is to be commended, as well as for its merits. We will not, at this time, enter into an elaborate description of it, but will do so at an early day.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A JOKER BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—At the term of Jones County Court, recently ended, a small party congregated around the building in which Judge Thomas was sitting in all the majesty of open Court, and began indulging in stale wit and stale jokes. This was continued for some time to the evident annoyance of the Judge, who could not understand why the temporary Court House should be selected as a proper place for merriment and loud language. The joker continued to tax the risibilities of his hearers, until at length one of them broke forth in a loud guffaw and another attempted to squeeze his brains away. Human patience could stand no more, and in a voice tremulous with anger, the Judge ordered the Sheriff to bring the offenders before the bar of justice. This was promptly done, and the clerk was ordered to fine the laugher $50, the joker $20 and the sneezer $10, for the contemptuous manner in which they had acted towards the Court. The parties were badly frightened at the turn the joke had taken, and expressed so much contrition for their conduct that the fines were afterwards remitted.—*Newbern Jour of Com.*

We understand that a "pit" has been started on South Front Street, for the general dog commission business. We saw some fine animals offered yesterday, at prices ranging from $20 to $60 each. We are requested by the projectors of the enterprise, to call no names till the business is more fully established.—*Newbern Times.*

Hurrah for the new civilization!

The granary attached to the premises of Maj. John H. Young, four miles from town, and rented to Mr. Berry Tucker, was burned by an incendiary on the night of the 16th. The loss, including a wheat thresher, and some other articles, is estimated by Maj Young at over $1,000. The house was nearly new, and was a large one.—*Henderson Index.*

KNIGHTS ENTERING.—Some dozen or more Knights have already entered as contestants for the honors that are to be conceded for here on the 4th proximo. From present indications the affair promises to be more than a success, and will be a compliment to Mr. Emry from the country around here such as has been seldom given in this section. Slaughter's band from Petersburg has been engaged for the occasion.—*Roanoke News.*

GRANVILLE CIRCUIT.—The case of State vs. Jones, *et als*, occupied three days last week. Able arguments were made by Gen. Cox, Solicitor, and Busbee, for the State, and Messrs. Gilliam, Edwards, Hargrove and Lansdell counsel for the defendant. The jury, partly composed of colored men, hung. The case was committed till next term.

On Monday, Jim Smith, colored, was convicted of larceny and fined $100 and costs. The fine was remitted.

On Wednesday, Kinchen Davis was convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to five years hard labor in the penitentiary.

The criminal docket, this term, is very large.—*Beside son Index.*

FIRE AT ROCKY MOUNT.—We learn that the law office of Mr. Benj. Bunn, at Rocky Mount, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The contents of the office were saved. The fire originated in an accident.—*Roanoke News.*

The editor of the *Chronicle* writes to his paper in Philadelphia, stating twice over that "Gen. Grant is and intends to remain in thorough accord with Republican principles and the Republican organization; and that he has taken care to indicate *every day* that he is completely identified with the Republican party."

It is singular that the state of hostility to Gen. Grant, in Radical quarters, has risen to such a pitch as to necessitate the above declaration.—*Nat. Intel.*

ELEVEN PRISONERS BREAK JAIL.—Yesterday morning early, between one and two o'clock, eleven of the prisoners confined in the county jail succeeded in making their escape. They are all colored and the following are their names and the offenses for which they were held: Alfred Bullock, *alias* Hall, *alias* Reed, (larceny); Wm. Brown (defaulting defendant); Jas. Crosley, *alias* Jas. Williams, (burglary); Robert Cade (murder); Peter Farmer (larceny); Henry Gray (larceny); John Hill (burglary—sentenced to 20 years); Sabey Howard (larceny); Fred. Jordan (burglary); Jno. McRae (burglary) and Geo. W. Mallon, *alias* Simon Parker, (larceny).—*Wil. Journal of 20th.*

The new Steam Fire Engine, in Wilmington, has been named the John T. Hankin, in honor of that most unfortunate sufferer and heroic gentleman, who was wounded at the recent fire.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUBSTANTIALS.

20 BBLS. FAMILY MESS PORK,
20 " Prime " "
5000 lbs bulk Shoulders.
5000 " " Rib and Clear Rib Sides.
5000 " Choice Sugar-cured Hams.
1000 " Family Leaf Lard.
50 bbls. Prime Super Flour.
125 sacks N. C. & Tennessee Flour, all grades.
50 " Salt.
2000 lbs. Ext. and Refined Sugars.
15 0 " Choice Coffees.
100 " Select Green and Black Teas.
In Store and arriving.

Raleigh, Feb. 23-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

Plows, Hoes, &c.

200 NO. 0 PLOWS.
50 No. 4 "
50 Cotton "
150 doz Cotton Hoes—all sizes.
10 " Ames', Bowland's and other Shovels.
10 " Trace Chains.
10 " Plow Harness.
10 " Mule and Horse Collars.

Riding Saddles, Cart Saddles Bridles, Harness Leather, Black Waxed Upper Leather, &c., &c., which I offer on good terms.

Feb. 23-1869 B. P. WILLIAMSON.

Cotton Seed Meal! Cotton Seed Meal!

200 BUSHELS of this best of Cow Food, in Store.

Feb 23-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

PURE GROUND BONES FOR SALE.
A first-rate Fertilizer.
Feb. 23-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Mules at Auction.

ON FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, I will offer for sale at the Court House, at Auction, four FINE MULES. Terms Cash.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb 23-2td Auctioneers.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb 22d 1869.

On and after Feb. 23d, 1869 Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, as follows:

Arrives at Raleigh	4.45 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	11.30 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Raleigh	7.20 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	2.10 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.15 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	9.30 A. M.

The Mail Trains make through connections with all points North and South.

A. B ANDREWS,
Feb. 22-tf Superintendent.

Fall and Winter Importations.

1869. — 1869.

MILLINERY GOODS!

RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,

FANCY BONNET MATERIALS.

BLONDS CRAPES NETTS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, PLUMES AND ORNAMENTS.

BONNETS and LADIES' HATS

IN STRAW, SILK, VELVET and FELT.

We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the U. States comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties, and unequaled in choice variety and cheapness.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR, & CO.,
237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
Feb. 23-tf Baltimore.

AUCTION, AUCTION.
MONDAY NIGHT.

Ladies Dress Goods, Calf Boots and Shoes and general Merchandize.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb. 22-tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

DR LAWRENCE'S

WOMAN'S FRIEND!

A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES

PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

SUCH AS

LEUCHORRHŒA, OR WHITES; PROLAPSUS UTERI, OR FALLING OF THE WOMB;

IRREGULAR, PAINFUL OR SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION;

PAIN IN THE BACK;

NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS, WEAKNESS, &C., &C., &C.

☞ Dedicated to the Ladies of America, for whose benefit it was designed, and whose happiness it will promote, by the discoverer, JOS. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.

TO PHYSICIANS.

The articles of which the WOMAN'S FRIEND is compounded are published around each bottle, and it is believed to be the

Best Uterine Tonic and Alterative yet Discovered.

☞ It is a valuable and reliable agent in all Derangements of the Reproductive Organs, and in Hysteria, Nervous Headache, Spinal Irritation, &c.

J. H. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 4 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

☞ To whom all orders must be addressed.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Feb. 23-3m

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRIZE!

North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company!

INCORPORATED DECEMBER, 1865.

CHARTERED CAPITAL.	AMOUNT NOW LIABLE FOR LOSSES.
$500,000.	$170,000.

OFFICERS:

JAMES H. FOOTE, President.
W. R. PELL, Vice Pres. SEATON GALES, Sec.
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer.

R. G. LEWIS,
A. W. LAWRENCE,
J. H. DAVIS,
Executive Committee.

Gen. Ag't for Western N. C.—GEN. R. B. VANCE.
" " Eastern " THOS. THOMPSON.

Office: First door South of Raleigh Nat. Bank.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOME COMPANY, CHARTERED BY the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHTNING, OR TORNADO,

and does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is, what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRIZE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

Now is the time for all who feel any interest in a HOME INSTITUTION to come forward and encourage the Company—trusting, as they will, reciprocal favors in the enhancement of value and protection of their property.

For further particulars, address the Secretary, or consult General or Local Agents, who will, in due time, be announced.

☞ ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

W. H. MURDOCH, President. SEATON GALES, Secretary.

Asst. Sec. & Local Agt.

Jan. 26-3m

WANTED.—A MULE, NOT LESS THAN 10 years old, and not more than 15 years old, blind in both eyes, large in size. Apply next door to "Sentinel" office. Feb. 20-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

Patapsco Family, Seven Mile Super and Rich Round Super, all

Feb 6-tf A. D. TAYLOR'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

A well-selected stock of GROCERIES of every kind, which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in this market.

A. D. TAYLOR.
Feb 6-tf No. 10 Hargett St.

LYNN ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

AND

COTTON FACTOR,

Shipping and Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, LEATHER, SHOES, &c.

A large stock of IRON always on hand.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Refers to the principal business men of the State.

Raleigh, Feb 11-1w

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the derangements of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before, in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates we have, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, and P. E. POGUE, Raleigh, and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 19-ecdaw

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SPECTACLES.

On the most improved principles, mounted in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames. These Spectacles will be found to assist, in an eminent degree, weak, long and short-sighted persons; and being fitted up with the purest Brazilian Pebbles, can be warranted not to strain or fatigue the eyes. Call on Dr. ROSENBAUS; Room No. 20, Tarborough House. Feb. 20-1w

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, its 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 piratize it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit as it came from the 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, the physician reciprocating: a circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the United 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 aromatic and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with its analogical character of the Alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, 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 has ever been sold in this country under the name of schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, in 1854; and its 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 trading character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name that the protection so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have prevented the existence, and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, not to have eliminated the quantity of imitations. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the endorsement which the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by unlicensed imitators; the labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his caricature 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 celebrated 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 variety 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.

Certificates have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the celebrated Schnapps in those markets; and have been shown to the author of being it as an article to be taken under the influence of unwholesome river water, and to say that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the grocery. The agents of the undersigned are hereby requested to institute inquiries on this 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 connection, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed 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 after the most stringent investigation, analysis, comparison and experiment in all its forms; and controversy about the preparation which bears his name, and his trademark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels it a duty he owes to the public generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and to stamp the character of those who counterfeit these evidences of identity, 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 most distinguished and eminent of the city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are as 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, of which unobtainable, and, as such, may be safely prescribed by phys