THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869.

WHAT IT COST.

We have yet, to see the man of the South who had a proper idea of what it cost to carry on the business of a farmer. At a general rule the land, negroes and mules, were identified, the amount of capital invested in the business was neither known, cared for or calculated. The planter was able to leave home at any time, leaving the farm to the management of the overseer.

The Northern men who came South to farm, had no proper conception either of the cost or profits of the business, and hence many of them failed in 1865 6. We are not apt to be taught by the experience of others, especially in matters pertaining to agriculture. If we could have taken a wise man's word and experience for it, we could have saved ourselves these last three years, much money, vexation and disappointment.

Burk long ago said, and printed it for our information, that the business or trade of a farmer was the most precarious in its advantages, the most liable to losses, and the least profitable of any that is carried on

"It requires (he says) ten times more labour, of vigilance, of attention, of skill and let me add, of good fortune also, to carry on the business of a farmer with success, than what belongs to any other trade. It is a perilous thing to try experiments on the farm. The farmers capital (except in a few persons and a very few places) is far more feeble than commonly is imagined.—The trade is a very poor trade; it is subject to great risks and losses.

The capital, such as it is, is turned over but once in the year; in some branches it requires three years before the money is paid. I believe never less than three in the turnip and grass land course, which is the prevalent course in the south and south east of England, the best adapted, and perhaps the only portions that are adapted to the turnip husbandry. In most of the parts of England which have fallen within my observation, I have rarely known a farmer who to his own trade has not added some other employment or traffic, that, after a course of the most unremitting parsimony and labor, and persevering in his business for a long course of years, died worth more than paid his debts, leaving his posterity to continue in nearly the same equal conflict between industry and want, in which the last predecessor before him lived and died. Observe that I speak of the generality of farmers. I am convinced that a farmer who cultivates 1,200 acres, cannot proceed with any degree of safety and efficacy with a smaller capital than $10,000, and that he cannot make more upon that great capital than 1,200 a year. As to weaker capitals, an easy judgment may be formed by what very small errors they may be further attenuated, enervated, rendered unproductive, and perhaps totally destroyed."

In these few lines of Burke there is much wisdom and truth. Under our old system of labor, we could not comprehend and take in these truths. We never believed that a man could bend, much less break, by farming.

Since the war terminated, every neighborhood, from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, can furnish a living witness of the truth of Burke's sayings, both as to small profits and utter failures in the business of farming.

"HON." WINDY BILLY ACQUITTED.

Great rejoicing among the Heroes of America and the Leagues, that Windy Billy has been acquitted of stealing Darr's mule.

It may be that this acquittal of Billy has taken the Governor to Washington to congratulate the President upon the happy event of the acquittal of his Collector for the 6th District, who is Grand Secretary of the Heroes of America, and State Director on the North Carolina Railroad, appointed by the Governor, too, after he had been indicted for mule stealing. We don't see good cause for all this rejoicing on the part Radicals because of Billy's acquittal. We don't think conviction would have damaged him much. Judge Cloud made Darr, the prosecutor, pay the cost, well that's not to be wondered at. We are not told what the Judge did with the Grand Jury, who found the bill. Eighteen men acting as Grand Jurors, in Davidson county, where "Hon." Windy lives, said, on oath, that there was evidence sufficient to justify them in finding a true bill. We did hear, too, that this bill was found by some of Billy's political friends. Judge Tourgee said if the Grand Jury of Orange had made a certain presentment to him he would have put them in jail. What will Cloud do with the Grand Jury of Davidson? What will the Governor and Judge Watt's do with the Grand Jury of Wake, they presented the Editor of the *Standard*, Gen. Littlefield, for lobbying, using money and whiskey to corrupt the Legislature?

We congratulate the people that the *Standard* has seen fashion of such improper use of his money and is now using his big Chatham Railroad for in disseminating useful and religious information.

Thus we see frequently often have a wholesome influence on the wicked though no conviction or punishment follows.

The Universal Israelite Alliance, which has its center in Paris, has now in operation thirteen schools—six in Morocco, three in Turkey, two in Palestine, one in Syria and one in Asia Minor, besides the Normal school at Paris.

For the Sentinel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At the recent meeting of the Chatham Educational Association, it was,

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the objects of this Association, and inviting all friends of Education to attend our next meeting, with a view of forming a State Educational Association."

The undersigned, constituting the Committee appointed in accordance with this resolution, fully impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, and feeling assured that however imperfectly their views may be expressed, that they will be patiently heard and favorably considered, would respectfully call to the attention and careful consideration of their fellow citizens, the objects proposed in the organization of this Association. We will not presume to explain to the intelligent people of North Carolina the advantages of properly educating the youth of the State. Every one must feel convinced that it is not only proper, but absolutely necessary in a Republican government, that the masses of the people, who are the true sovereigns, should be thoroughly educated, both morally and intellectually. The chief cause of the present greatness and prosperity of the Kingdom of Prussia is the fact, that for many years the best system of common schools known in the civilized world has been in successful operation among all classes of the people, both improving their morals and cultivating their minds. If a judicious system of schools has been productive of such wonderful results in a Monarchical government, what might we not anticipate in this favored country? If, as has been well said, "that the wealth of a nation lies in the breasts of its youth," how great indeed must be the labor required to develop the wealth of North Carolina.

According to the census of 1860, there were many thousand white adults in this State, who could neither read or write, and do we suppose that this number will be diminished by the next census? Surely is there a vast field, in which to operate.—Truly is the harvest great, and shall the laborers be few? Will you allow this burning shame to longer stain the fair name of "the old North State?" The Chatham Educational Association was organized for the purpose of awakening an interest, and bringing about a concentration and unity of action, in this important subject. Without the proper organizations no enterprise of undertaking can be successful. Order and system are essential to success. We, therefore, most earnestly urge upon the teachers and other friends of the cause in each and every county in the State, the propriety of forming, at an early day, a permanent County Association, so that each county may foster its own local schools, encourage and sustain its own institution, which is proposed to be organized as soon as there are a sufficient number of County Associations, which will then be consolidated into one harmonious whole. The next regular meeting of the Chatham Association will be held at Pittsboro', on the 23rd and 24th days of July next, to which we cordially invite all who may be pleased to attend and co operate in this great work.—The meeting of the State Association will be called early in the Fall, due notice of which will be given through the public press, and in which we especially desire every county to participate. It is necessary to meet together in order to consult as to the general interests of education with especial reference to our present condition, to discuss the *minutia* of the best methods of instruction, to inquire as to the most instructive and useful text books, and devise means of elevating the standard of scholarship and exciting a spirit of emulation among the teachers themselves. By forming these Associations we will not only encourage and foster the schools already established, but render them nuclei around which others may be formed, and gradually prepare the public mind for the successful operations of the great common school system, to be inaugurated by the State Authorities. Unless we make the proper efforts, and manifest a disposition to help ourselves, we couldn't expect to receive material aid from others. In order to give an illustration of the beneficial results of organizing, we need only refer to the schools established by the Baltimore Association of Friends in three or four counties of this State, where these schools have been in operation only three years, and yet are now over forty in number, and instruct more than three thousand children. Let us only emulate the example of these energetic Friends, and in a short time will neat school houses dot the hills and plains of our dear Carolina, and the merry shouts of thousands of happy scholars be singing through our beautiful groves. In this era of progress, in this onward march of civilization, advancing with such gigantic strides, when nothing seems beyond the power of man to accomplish, when the mind is astounded at the magnitude of its own success, where nature herself yields to the power of man, and becomes his willing hand-maid, crying onward! onward! Shall we suffer the great work of education to be lost in the darkness of an age gone by? Should we not rather buckle on our armor, and gird our loins for the fight, each resolving "to be a hero in the strife?"

So, then, we appeal to you patriots to aid us in rebuilding the prosperity of your County upon a sure and lasting foundation; we appeal to you fathers to aid us in making your sons sources of pride and pleasure to your gray hairs; and we appeal to you mothers to aid us in protecting the virtue and purity of your innocent daughters, and at length a new era of happiness and prosperity will dawn upon our sorrowing land, and again will the waste places bloom and blossom as the rose.

HENRY A. LONDON, JR.,
A. H. MERRITT,
ROBT. B. SUTTON,
CLAUDE R. DENSON,
BRANTLY YORK,
Committee.

PITTSBORO, N. C., May 22nd, 1869.

All papers in the State friendly to the cause will please publish.

EX-MAYOR BURGESS INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond, on Saturday, reported a true bill of indictment against Rush Burgess, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, for perjury in taking the iron clad oath. The indictment alleges that Burgess did, in 1864, in the city of Petersburg, cast the seventy-fourth vote for the ordinance of secession, and the twenty-seventh vote cast in the same city for Jefferson Davis as President of the late Confederate States; and further, that he did aid and abet the rebellion by furnishing beef, &c., for the troops of that government, and by other acts that conclusively show he was disloyal to the government of the United States and an enemy thereof. It concludes by stating that Burgess, as Mayor of Petersburg by military appointment in 1864, did take and subscribe to said oath in the city of Richmond when he qualified as Collector of Internal Revenue in the present year, thereby committing perjury. Burgess was removed from the mayoralty of Petersburg by Gen. Stoneman, and was afterwards appointed Collector of Revenue here by President Grant, vice Mulford, removed.

For the Sentinel.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEN. CLINGMAN, CONCERNING WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, May 24, 1869.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in complying with your request, to state in writing, the substance of my conversation with you on the subject of the effect of the weather upon vegetation in the upper parts of the State. This has been the theme of many of Springs remarkable for dampness and coolness. I have noticed them particularly, because it was stated in the newspapers two years ago last winter, that the earthquakes occurring at that time, had by elevating portions of the bed of the Ocean, changed the current of the Gulf Stream, and thrown it much nearer to our coast. I have no means of knowing whether there is in fact a foundation for such a statement, but if it were true, it might be expected to produce some changes of climate. The warm air arising from a body of water of high temperature, saturated with moisture, brought into contact with the colder air of the land winds, would of course, in being chilled, let go a portion of its water which would thereupon be condensed into fog or cloud. The milder climate of Ireland and England is attributed to the fact that a large portion of the Northern Atlantic Ocean is covered by water from the Gulf Stream, which has a temperature of ten or twelve degrees higher than the surrounding Ocean, and hence the westerly winds carry the air from this region saturated with moisture to those countries. Similar results are produced in other localities by ocean currents. If the Gulf Stream is now exerting such an influence on our climate, we must hereafter expect similar weather in the spring to continue until the advance of summer makes the air of the land as warm as that of the sea, when the precipitation of fog would cease. These three damp cool springs however, may be only accidental, but if our climate is to be permanently changed, it is interesting to examine what is to be the effect on agricultural industry. It is my impression that the change will be upon the whole beneficial. It is true the cotton has been injured, but if we have late and dry autumns like the two last, late planting might keep up the productions to the former standard. Corn must also be planted a little later, with, however, no bad result.—Small grain crops will, I think, be on the whole improved, while grass is unusually fine. When I was at Morganton a few weeks since, my attention was called to a lot of clover of Mr. Walton's, which several gentlemen who had travelled much, thought as fine for that period of the year, as they had ever seen. On going over to Asheville in a few days, however, I saw some of Dr. Hilliard's of Buncombe, (which notwithstanding the later season,) was much finer. I also observed on some ground of Mr. Winslow Smith most remarkable orchard grass, so luxuriant and rank that an English gentleman with me, who had been a great traveller, at first doubted if it was really orchard grass. All the grounds of that region, and in fact of the upper portion of the State, show unusually good grasses.—Should our climate become moist and cool like that of England, why should we not have as fine grain and grasses? If these Springs are to be the rule, I am satisfied that the State will, as a whole, be much benefitted, even though less cotton should be made.

It may not be out of place for me to say something of the new grass called Japan Clover, which is seen in a few places West of the Blue Ridge, but which seems to be rapidly covering the counties on this side of it to the extent of more than a hundred miles. None of the causes hitherto assigned for the rapid spread of this grass are sufficient to account for or explain the facts, and its progress appears miraculous. It does not seem to interfere with the fields in active cultivation, nor even to penetrate much into the oak forests, but it seizes with avidity upon all old fields, whether covered by pines or broomsedge grass. It manifests an especial hostility to the last named plant, slaughtering it without mercy, and ultimately exterminating it as an useless "cumberer of the ground." It spreads under the pines a beautiful emerald green carpet, thick and elastic. It also takes possession of gullies, and all abandoned portions of the roads, and will probably take hold of embankments and sides of cuts of Railroads, so as to render unnecessary turfing them in the manner in which it is done in England. Hogs, sheep, horses, cattle and horses all seem to devour it greedily, and appear to thrive on it. Should it furnish good pasture for seven or eight months in the year to such stock great benefit will be the result. Covering the ground so densely and shading it effectually, it will soon improve the abandoned lands.

I was at the North a few weeks ago, and from what I then saw and have since learned, measured by the vegetation in the Western part of this State, the spring is two months earlier than it is in New York and New England. Every one must see what advantage this gives our agriculture.

There is another subject directly connected with the industry of the country of great importance, however, on which I wish to say something to you. Thousands of persons annually die of consumption and other lung diseases in the Northern States. For persons affected with these diseases the cold climate of Minnesota has been recommended because of its dryness, and so also have Aiken and other localities in the South. Some publications have recently been made by scientific and professional gentlemen, showing that the climate of portions of the mountain regions of this State are equal to Minnesota in dryness, and superior in equability and mildness of temperature, and that the greater elevation, dryness and cooler summer weather, make it better for such invalids than Aiken, for example, elevation being one of the most important elements. The observations made for the use of the Smithsonian Institute, at Asheville, have been carefully examined, and it has been shown that that place has a climate almost identical with that of Milan in Italy, and Vienne in France, both of which are the resort of invalids. In none of these publications, however, is there an explanation of the physical causes which have produced there a climate not only cool in the summer, but uncommonly dry and bracing.—Unless these facts are understood, persons may be misled in selecting the best place for health. Though all the mountain region of this State is comparatively salubrious, it would be a great mistake to suppose that all of it, or the plateau of the Cumberland Mountain in Tennessee had a climate as dry as that of Asheville. The belt of country which has the dryest climate does not in fact constitute more than one fourth, or even so much of one mountain region.

When, many years ago, I became a resident of Asheville, I was struck by the singular appearances there observed. In winter, with winds from the northeast, we often had for days light broken benches of cloud floating along the heavens, with sky more or less constantly visible, while to the east there appeared heavy masses, and even a few miles to the west the quantity of cloud was much greater than over the immediate region where I stood. A little snow fell, but not enough to cover the ground, and yet, when I went to any place to the east into Rutherfordton county, I found there four inches of snow, and the like frequently is Haywood county on the west. Similar facts were manifested in the summer, viz: Weather somewhat cloudy with little rain at Asheville; more however a few miles west, and considerable rains on the east side of the Blue Ridge in McDowell. I began to examine the configuration of the mountain chains, and soon satisfied myself that I understoood the cause of these phenomena.

It is known that a current of air saturated with moisture, in rising to pass over a mountain, is rarified, cooled, and will let go a portion of its moisture, which is thereupon condensed into minute drops of water, making fog, or cloud. One often sees for hours in succession a small patch of cloud hovering about the top of a mountain, even when a strong gale of wind is blowing, and some persons wonder why the wind does not carry off this little mass of white cloud, making a mistake not unlike that of a person who, observing the cataract of Niagara from a distance, should take it to be a column of water standing still all day. As soon as this cloud is carried down into a warmer region, it at once disappears by being recovered into invisible vapor—the air ceasing to precipitate moisture, and becoming one of evaporation again, or a drying air. This is illustrated on a large scale near the Rocky Mountains, on the western slopes of which the winds from the Pacific Ocean deposit their moisture—while on the east there is so little rain that extensive deserts exists. The country around Asheville is under the influence of similar causes but not to an extent sufficient to make a desert or even perceptibly to diminish vegetation—it is merely somewhat drier than the surrounding regions.

This condition results from such a configuration of the country as will be apparent to any one who examines it carefully. There is a belt of table land, about the centre of which is at Asheville, extending for nearly seventy miles in length in a north westwardly and south easterly direction, but somewhat nearer to the northern and southern points than to the eastern and western. It is fifteen miles in breadth, perhaps twenty at some points, and has an average elevation of twenty-two or three hundred feet above the sea, though it seems broken to one traveling over it, yet when one ascends an eminence he sees what appears to be a level plateau of which Henderson county embraces the southern, and Buncombe the centre and Madison the northern portion. Only, however, the central parts of these counties lie within the belt. The French Broad River in Henderson is but little below the adjoining hills. At Asheville it has sunk two hundred and fifty feet, and in the northern portions of Madison it has cut a channel eight or nine hundred feet deep, below the hills half a mile distant from it. There is no cross mountain chain or any considerable obstruction across this long plateau—hence the winds from the west and north-west, these being the prevailing winds throughout the year, move unobstructed along this belt with a rapid current and a dry and exhilerating air. In fact where the course of a current of air comes near the direction of this belt, it seems drawn into it and accelerated like the waters of a river along a narrow pass. About Asheville, therefore, it is never sultry except for a short period, sometimes, before a thunder shower.

Most of the rains, however, of the Western part of this State are brought by winds from the East and from the Southwest.—Fifteen miles to the East and to the South east of Asheville extends the Blue Ridge Mountains, with an average elevation of fifteen hundred feet, probably, above it.—The Easterly and South easterly winds precipitate a portion of their moisture, on the Eastern slopes of this mountain, and after passing it and descending to a lower attitude, they become comparatively drier, and often cease to drop rain at all. The most disagreeable weather that visits the Atlantic States, however, is that accompanied by the North easterly winds. Against them there is a still greater barrier afforded by Craggy, the Black Mountain and a third ridge running to the North the highest portion of which is called Yestos' Knob. This mass of mountains lying on the Northeast of Asheville, and attaining an elevation of more than six thousand feet above the sea, or four thousand above the table land, presents a barrier against the North eastern storms, so formidable that the clouds are broken to pieces and fall over it in scattered fragments.

The South westerly winds, however, bring much rain, often continuing for days at a time. Against them, however, nature has furnished a protection. From the great Smoky Mountain, at a point a little to the North of West from Asheville, the Balsam Mountain, the longest of the cross chains, extends itself entirely over the State to the borders of South Carolina. It attains a general height of at least six thousand feet, and with its spurs extending somewhat towards Asheville, the Cold Mountain and Pisgah ridges, for a hundred degrees in distance, it breaks the force of the South western winds. If this happens that most of the rain bearing winds, before reaching this region, have, by passing over higher lands, lost a portion of their moisture, and the atmosphere, therefore, of the tract, is comparatively a dry one.

The Greenbrier White Sulpher Springs in Virginia, is only five hundred feet lower than Asheville, and yet, from its surroundings, it is not only often damper, but also much hotter. At Burnsville, in Yancey county, forty miles North of Asheville, and six hundred feet higher, and in winter much colder, I have seen it in like manner warmer in summer, because surrounded by mountains, which obstruct the currents of air. I also, once in the Alps, while crossing a ridge of several thousand feet elevation, because enclosed by high mountains, found very sultry weather.

I do not mean to have it understood that we have not at Asheville often disagreeable periods, but merely to state that there is less bad weather at that point than I have observed at other places with which I am acquainted. I think that a large percentage of people who annually die of lung diseases in the North eastern States might attain the average longevity if they were to remove to this region. Persons threatened with consumption, whose means permit it, might derive quite as much advantage from visiting that locality as the Southern planters who have been accustomed to travel to the Virginia Springs, to Saratoga and to Newport.

By calling their attention to this subject you may, Sir, render essential service to the cause of humanity.

Respectfully yours,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

To Mr. R. Kinsland.

HIGH WIND.—A heavy gale of wind, accompanied by a blinding rain and sleet storm, passed over the city, yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock. The gale lasted half an hour, and its violence is attested by numerous broken limbs and myriads of twigs to be seen in all parts of the city.—Along the river front the scene was one of grandeur. The waters were lashed into fury, and wave after wave, crested with foam, came bounding to the shore with resistless force. A few small boats were capsized, but with this exception no damage was done. With the subsiding of the wind, the rains gradually resumed their wonted appearance, and at nightfall gave no indication of having been in much fearful commotion.—*Norfolk Journal of Commerce.*

DIED:

In Columbia, S. C., on the morning of the 21st inst., MATTIE COURTNEY, infant daughter of Capt. C. J. and M. J. Bedell, aged six months and twenty-seven days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIN WARE.

A large stock of our own make. Made of best Tin Plate. For sale wholesale and retail.
J. BROWN.
may25-tf With Hart & Lewis.

5,000 LBS. REFINED SWEEDS and Norway Iron.
500 lbs. Sanderson's Cast Steel.
50 kegs Nails, assorted from 3 to 40 penny.
J. BROWN.
may25-tf With Hart & Lewis.

ROE HERRING, in kits. and half kits, for family use.
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

A SMALL LOT OF EASTERN HERRINGS which we would sell at a low figure.
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

CAROLINA and HAWGOOD RICE For sale by
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

FRESH CANNED GOODS, Arriving at
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

LEMON, SUGAR and "SEA GROWN" YEAST Powder, for sale by
may25-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

A. M. LEWIS,

HAVING RETURNED TO his native State and OLD HOME, in Raleigh, offers his professional services in the practice of the Law to the public.
may24-1w

Office Commissioners of the Penitentiary,
RALEIGH, N. C., 23d May, 1869.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PENITENTIARY will receive bids to furnish them at the site of the Penitentiary, near this city, three thousand round straight logs, oak or pine, each nineteen feet long, measuring not less than seven nor more than nine inches in diameter midway the length of the log; seventy-five thousand feet of pine plank, sixteen feet long, inch and a half thick and from eight to 12 inches broad, (this let in three contracts of 25,000 feet each); fifteen thousand feet of quartered weather boarding sixteen feet long; ten thousand feet of sheeting; six thousand feet of scantling sixteen feet long, four inches by four inches; two thousand feet of scantling sixteen feet long, two and a half inches by four inches. The contracts for furnishing the required lumber will be awarded at this office on the 22d of June, 1869, and the Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids made.
ALFRED DOCKERY,
may25-tjw22 Chairman Committee.

CINCINNATI
LAGER BEER
AT LAST ARRIVED.
AT PHIL THIEM'S.
RETAILED AT THIEM & BILLER'S,
OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL.
It is the finest in the world. Come one and all, and try it. may24-1m

BUY AT HOME!

TIN WARE FOR THE TRADE!

ANY BILL OF TIN WARE bought North in the last four years, with freight added, will be duplicated.
The quality of the Ware is better than you can buy North, because I want to sell to you twice. Send for price list.
The Patent Top Fruit Can, to be sealed with wax and good for several seasons! Price, one quart, $1 40 per dozen, or $16 per gross. Two quarts $1 60 per doz. or $18 per gross. An additional discount upon large lots.
A large stock of Cook Stoves for sale low!
Address B. B. POGUE,
Manufacturer of Tin Ware,
may24 tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.
16 SHARES N. C., R. R. STOCK.
May 21-tf. W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.
50 DOZ. PLAIN GLASS TUMBLERS.
May 21-tf. W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.
75 PAIR TRACE CHAINS WITH HOOKS.
May 21-tf. W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.
1 SETT MAHOGONY CHAINS.
May 21-tf. W. H. JONES & CO.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Olives and Capers,
Olive Oil,
Sardines and Pickles.
Just received
by DOUGLAS BELL.
May 21-tf

DAN RIVER LAND AGENCY.

POWHATAN BOULDIN,
Agent for the Sale and Lease of
REAL ESTATE GENERALLY,
Danville, Va.,
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
W. T. Sutherlin, President Virginia State Agricultural Society; W. S. Patton, Banker, Danville, Va.; Hon. Thomas S. Flournoy, President Norfolk and Great Western Railroad; John B. Edmunds, Esq., News Ferry, Halifax, Va.; Hon. John B. Baldwin, Staunton, Va.
may 11-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE, BY RECENT PURCHASES MADE OUR STOCK ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE STATE.
Each Department Complete,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS,
SHOES,
DOMESTICS,
AND WHITE GOODS GENERALLY.
The days of Fancy Prices are over; we believe in
QUICK SALES AND
SMALL PROFITS.
Our Stock is Always
LARGE AND
FRESH.
CHEAPNESS
AS COMPARED
With Quality:
PURCHASERS CAN RELY UPON GETTING THE BEST BARGAINS ALWAYS AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT
OUR
Stock is bought FOR CASH and can and will be Sold LOW.
W. H. & R. A. TUCKER & CO.
may 21-tf

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, WISCONSIN.

ASSETS $5,000,000. MEMBERS 30,000.

THE LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WEST OF THE SEABOARD CITIES, HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF MEMBERS, THE LARGEST SURPLUS, THE LARGEST BUSINESS AND THE LARGEST INCOME, ITS LOCATION GIVES IT THREE (3) PROMINENT AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES over Eastern Companies 1st. The opportunity for constant, profitable and safe investments of its funds at A HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST; money being in greater demand and SECURITIES RAPIDLY ENHANCING IN VALUE. 2nd. The bulk of its risks being in the Northwest where the climate is more conducive to longevity of life, its RATES OF MORTALITY being NATURALLY BE LOWER. 3rd. In the fact that expenses for rent, officers and employees' salaries are naturally much less than necessary for the same items in large Eastern Cities. It issues the following kind of POLICIES: ORDINARY LIFE, ENDOWMENT, JOINT LIFE AND RETURN PREMIUM. IN EACH POLICY IS A PARAGRAPH DECLARING IT NON-FORFEITABLE, instead as Permitted to travel at any time, anywhere North of the Tropic of CANCER, and to reside anywhere North of said Tropic. An investigation of the merits of this Company, by those WILLING to insure is earnestly requested. The Agent will cheerfully elucidate his system to any one who may call upon him at his office over R. B. Andrews' Clothing Store, and next door to the Office of the *Sentinel*.

April 25-1m C. C. CROW, GENL AGENT FOR N. C.

GRAND SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE
AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY,
BY THE
NORTH CAROLINA REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY,
RALEIGH, N. C.
$100,000 CAPITAL STOCK,
CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FEB. 20TH, 1869.
JOSEPH G. HESTER, *President.*
JOSEPH DIXON, *Vice President.*
JOHN C. HESTER, *Sec'y and Treas.*
ROBT. G. LEWIS, *Legal Counsellor.*

3,000 VALUABLE PIECES OF PROPERTY TO BE DISPOSED OF, WORTH $156,024!

$2 A CHANCE!

REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN FINE RESIDENCES,—Four in the City of Raleigh!
One Residence in Raleigh, N. C., described below.
One " " " " $6,000
One " " " " 6,000
One " " " " 5,000
One " " " " 5,000
One " Warrenton " 5,000
One " Chapel Hill " 3,000
One Hotel in Taylorsville, N. C. " 3,000

LIST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Samples on exhibition at HESTER BROS. & CO. No. 26 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C., at the regular cash prices.
10 Fine Pianos, $600 each, made by H. D. Schmidt, Baltimore, Md. $6,000
10 Fine Top Buggies, $250 each, made by H. D. Schmidt, Baltimore, Md. 2,500
50 1st Premium 7 octave Pianos made by Tremaine Bros., N. Y., $500 each. 25,000
5 Parlor or Church Organs, 9 stops $250 made by Tremaine Bros, N. Y. 1,250
500 Sewing Machines, Wilcox & Gibbs or Grover & Baker's $50 each. 25,000
500 Silk Dresses, best article, 12 yards in each dress $40. 20,000
6 Velocipedes, $75. 450
24 Rolls Brussels Carpet, $5 yds each 1.25. 3,000
6 Salamander Safes, Wilder's patent, best in the world $300. 1,800
1 Cash Prize, $1,000 gold. 1,000
10 Cash Prizes, $100 each. 1,000
200 do do 10 do 2,000
672 do do 5 do 3,360
1000 do do 2 do 2,000
3,000 Prizes. Value of the real estate, $156,024
Total number of Tickets, 12,247.

All of the above is put in the drawing at the regular cash selling prices and will be disposed of by a regular mode of Drawing, and in order to accomplish this, the Company will sell 12,247 tickets at $2 each; for further information read section 10 and 11 of the By-Laws of the Company.

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 10. The plan of drawing shall be as follows: there shall be two wheels, one a primary wheel, and one a number wheel, arranged in some public place in the city, where any one holding a ticket may be present on the day of drawing. In the number wheel there shall be as many tickets corresponding in number to those which have been sold. In the prize wheel there shall be as many tickets as there are prizes. These tickets shall be deposited in the wheels by a board of supervisors, who shall be appointed by the Directors, after which the wheel shall be sealed up and placed in any bank in the city the Director's may direct, until the time of drawing, when the supervisors shall bring the wheels to the drawing, break the seals and the drawing shall be disposed of by taking a ticket from each wheel, at the same time and the prize ticket taken from the prize wheel shall designate the prize drawn by the ticket corresponding in number to the one taken from the number wheel at the same time. The wheel shall be well shaken after each ticket is drawn.

SEC. 11. The Directors shall designate the time and place of drawing, at which time and place the supervisors shall be required to be present, and see that the drawing is conducted entirely equitable.

A Board of Supervisors, will be appointed who will have exclusive control and management of the drawing. They will conduct the distribution, and see that each person is legally invested with the property he may draw. A duplicate registry of the tickets sold will be kept; so that, in the event of loss of ticket, the accident may be remedied and no mistake can occur.

The Drawing will take place in TUCKER HALL, in the City of Raleigh, immediately after sale of tickets,—of which due notice will be given.

The Company is working under the provisions of a special Charter granted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, which compels the Company to comply faithfully with all contracts.

Copies can be had on application to the Company.

All the above mentioned property will entirely be disposed of as above stated, and their drawing is will be invested with the title in fee simple.

☞ No member of the Company is allowed to purchase any tickets.

All moneys sent by mail, at the owner's risk; that sent by Express, Registered Letters, Checks or Drafts, at the risk of the Company.

No property will be listed unless the title is undisputable.

The Treasurer has been required to give a bond of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. He is required to deposit daily, in the bank, all moneys received, which will remain until all the tickets are sold and all the property will be positively drawn and delivered to the parties drawing, or the money returned. Send two dollars by express, postoffice order, registered letter, or draft, at our risk, or by mail at your own, and take a chance in the 3,000 valuable prizes offered.

Tickets will be sent any where in the United States at the Company's risk.

One fine residence built of brick, in the best improved style, in the city of Raleigh, with eight acres of ground, and all necessary out-buildings, with many fine ornaments about the yard. Value $10,000
One large and convenient house in the city of Raleigh, on Newbern street, thirteen large comfortable rooms, double parlors, with all necessary out-buildings, 1½ acres, ground, and a beautiful orchard grove. Value $6,000
One large House on Newbern, and Blount street, corner, containing twenty-rooms, suitable for a boarding house, all necessary out-buildings, with a beautiful oak grove in the yard and 1 acre of ground. Value $3,500
One beautiful large Residence on Newbern street, eight rooms and basement, four out-buildings and stable, seven acres of ground, elm grove, very desirable and attractive. Value $4,000
One in Warrenton, N. C., known as the Alston property, in perfect order, one of the best built houses in the State, containing 8 large rooms, double parlors, and portico, one of the most commanding and beautiful residences in the place, with 8 acres of ground, fine orchard, beautiful oak grove in the yard, and all necessary outbuildings. Value $3,000
The property at Taylorsville is very attractive, valuable and cheap. It is a Hotel in the county seat of a flourishing and growing village of a thousand or more inhabitants, and situated on square from a good and flourishing College, no school of better grade, right on the line of the Atlantic & Greensboro Railroad, and being situated in the mountain region, the country is truly delightful and fascinating. Contains twenty rooms, and the buildings are new. Value $3,000
One in Chapel Hill, containing 4 rooms, with fire-places, and one forty-feet dining room. Also, kitchen, with bedrooms and one and three-fourths acres of land. Value $3,000
These evidences tickets can sell for from 1 to $5,000. If the number sold has been taken, the number reserved will be sold.
One dollar cost stamp must accompany every order.
Persons desiring any further information will please address
JOHN C. HESTER,
ap7 18tf Secretary.

Rip Van Winkle Awake at Hillsborough.

HAVING the largest and best assorted stock of General Merchandise, at RETAIL ONLY, in the state, I am and will sell as cheap as any house in the state does or has.
may20-tf BASILE A. HOGE.