TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, twelve months	$10 00
" six "	5 00
" three "	2 50
" one "	1 00
Semi-Weekly, twelve months	5 00
" six "	2 50
" three "	1 50
Weekly, twelve months	3 00
" six "	1 50
" three "	0 75

THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

MURDER IN JONES AND BURNING IN ORANGE.

Gov. Holden seems much exercised about the recent murders in Jones county, and it is proper he should be.

When a negro who offered brute violence to a respectable lady of Alamance was chastised, and the men who chastised him appeared with sheets over their heads at the house of Mr. Badham and Colonel Albright to scare them out of the Leagues, the Governor sent up his militia for their protection.

When the Governor's "beloved" son Joseph William, Speaker of the House, accompanied by the Governor's friends who hold office in the Capitol, made an attack upon the Editor of the SENTINEL, armed with pistols, clubs, and bowie knives, the Governor applauded their murderous attempt in a public speech to five hundred negroes who crowded in and about the City Hall. When the Governor and his son left the Hall the negroes left hurrahing for Joe.

When three barns were recently burnt in Orange, in which were consumed grain, forage and horses, the Governor sent out no militia or even detectives. This burning was no doubt done by men who belonged to the Governor's secret oath bound association of which he is the head centre.

The Fuscue family of Jones county were murdered by League men; a whole family was put to death. Colonel Nethercutt, of Jones, was murdered in his own house in the night time and no doubt by members of their diabolical Leagues, organized throughout the State by the Governor himself.

Old Mr. Briley, of Pitt, was most inhumanly murdered by a carpet-bag Leaguer and three negroes belonging to the League.

In Wilson county a negro was beaten with 800 stripes by Leaguers for voting the Democratic ticket. Judge Thomas, signer of the ordinance of secession and League Judge, refused to allow the negro's counsel to prove that this outrage was committed by order of the League. Notwithstanding, the Leaguers were convicted and sentenced to jail, and the Governor, being President of the League, pardoned the perpetrators of this outrage. No wonder that murder, assassination, and all manner of lawlessness are on the increase.

The Constitution, the law and the Courts are disregarded by the Executive himself. He rescued a prisoner from the hands of the Marshal in defiance of law, and in contempt of the Supreme Court.

The Governor, as head of a secret political club, has trampled on all subordination and broken or borne down the unarmed laws of the State. He has uselessly called in a lawless militia to execute the civil law; nor did he desist from such lawless calls until his own militia murdered and cut each other's throats.

This state of things, though most extraordinary, for this country and this State, is not to be wondered at. It is all the workings, doings and proceedings of secret oath-bound political clubs and societies. Where there are one there will be two. Where there is two there will be murder, arson, burglary and all manner of atrocious crimes.

We tell the Governor that his Leagues are the secret cause of all the troubles, tumults, bare burnings and assassinations which have occurred in this once quiet land of law and order. Things cannot remain much longer in their present confusion and disorder. The murders and burnings will go on between the two secret political clubs until the whole people will be hurried into the rage of civil discord, revenge and violence.

It is time,—high time that the Executive should dissolve his Leagues and quit his orgy.

DAVE, WHERE IS HE?

The *Standard*, a few days ago, announced that our able-bodied Treasurer had gone West to the Springs.

Dave's parsimony in the use of soap might require that he should go to the branch, but his full health shows that he is not in want of tonics or mineral water.—We can't hear of our Treasurer at the Springs; but we do hear it secretly whispered in Wall in New York. If he is, why the necessity of keeping it secret. If Dave is there, you may look out for a jump in Bonds and North Carolina stocks: we don't know whether it will be up or down. It is almost time the Governor should telegraph again on the subject of our finances; that we will pay the interest on our Bonds, or all or pay. We hope the Treasurer, before he leaves New York, if indeed he be there, will learn that 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the North Carolina Railroad are worth more than sixty-five. The Governor, too, should be informed on that subject, lest he should again approve of the sale of such bonds at such ruinous rates.—We are rather afraid to say much about the Treasurer lest he hunted us for three days with a big hickory stick, for saying he was no more fit for Treasurer than was to catch a hawk. We shall not repeat the offensive language, for the next time Dave may find us, and put us down as low as he has put State Bonds.

VICTOR AGAIN.

It is sometime since the Code Commissioner, Mr. Victor Barringer, once of General Ransom's staff, has thought it within the scope of his Code duties to assail the Editor of the SENTINEL.

Last Winter, when he was here and it was convenient for him to work a little on the Code and much on the Editor, he assisted John Nunnery and Littlefield in blackguarding us. A recent article in the *Standard* has the earmarks of VICTOR. The number of falsehoods and false statements would make it appear to be from the pen of the Governor. Victor was raised to know that hearing false witness and slandering a neighbor was against the decalogue, but his close association with the Governor and "Hon. Windy Billy" will readily account for his departure from his moral training. Victor calls us "drunken." This is proof that he has associated with the Governor and his son, Joseph. This is one of the Governor's old libels upon us, we never noticed it until we took charge of the SENTINEL, and then we noticed it only to justify ourselves in publishing the Governor and his son for their drunkenness and frequent visits to grog shops.

On the question of temperance, we have too much the advantage of Victor to retaliate upon him as we have done upon the Governor and his son. Besides, many of Victor's kin read the SENTINEL, and we will spare Victor on their account. Furthermore, his charge of "drunkenness" can't hurt a man who was never drunk and rarely takes a drink a week.

Victor has attempted to give our political pedigree. He says our life was spent in denouncing Thomas Jefferson and the leaders of Democracy. What we said of Thomas Jefferson and Democracy was spoken after long and mature deliberation. We never expect to recant and repent ourselves of it, as Abbott did of what he said about Major Engelhard.

We were not educated to hold Jefferson in high esteem; he was a great man and altogether unscrupulous as to the means of obtaining an end. Chief Justice Marshall teaches us that Jefferson was not a man of truth. With us the man who wants truth wants everything, and we confess to no admiration for the character of Jefferson, while we acknowledge the great service he rendered the colonies in achieving their independence.

As to our political conduct in the late troubles through which we have passed, they are of no moment just now, and a discussion of them would be unprofitable to our readers at this time; on these questions we are content to stand Victor's malice and misrepresentations, and choose our own time to answer in.

ANOTHER PATCH FOR THE OLD GARMENT.

The *National Republican*, a Radical paper, published at Washington City, is getting tired of negro suffrage. We have thought all along, and firmly believe, that the time is coming, and is not very distant, when the colored people will be dependent on the Conservative people of the country, especially in the South, for their protection in their rights, and that, too, against the very men who have clamored so vociferously for the colored men's "rights before the law." The *Republican* is in favor of a *sixteenth* amendment to the Constitution, restricting suffrage to those who can "read and write the English language correctly." Here is what the *Republican* says on the subject:

"The system of putting the ballot into hands of the ignorant masses—no matter of what origin, if continued, cannot fail to lead to very serious if not disastrous results. Congress will be remiss in its duty to the country if early action on the subject is neglected. It is contended by many of our ablest men, and with great force of argument, the best suffrage qualification will be 'ability to read and write the English language correctly.' With this as the universal qualification test in all Federal and State elections, the ballot box would be protected against ignorance, and, to a large extent, against the possibility of corruption. * * * *

"It is objected that we cannot deprive any portion of our citizens of the right of suffrage already granted to them. There is no ground upon which to base such a conclusion; but, if even the argument was sound, it would afford no plea against the proposed change in the laws governing the right of suffrage. Suppose Congress, during the next session, enact a *sixteenth* amendment to the Constitution, requiring the qualification of 'ability to read and write the English language correctly,' as the condition of a right of suffrage, to take effect in one, two, or any certain number of years hence that might be agreed upon, and call upon the different States to ratify their act, what State or class of intelligent citizens would object to the proposition? None whatever. The measure would be universally popular, as affording a check against that control of the ballot-box by ignorance and corruption now dreaded in the future by our wisest statesmen."

"THE TEXAS FUGITIVE."—According to the *N. Y. Times*, Pratt succeeded in making his escape from Texas, and "his capture was only effected through considerable trouble on the part of a detective, who kept up the hunt for three or four months, and at a cost of $10,000 by the Government."

A book of detail could not more clearly prove the imbecility of "the Government." Pratt is an alleged murderer, cut-throat, "a Knight of the Rising Sun," &c., &c., and as such, is hunted up and down at a cost of $10,000 to the Government, besides the cost to this city, and then, after examination by a U. S. Court, is set free, because there is no evidence against him! Was ever imbecility more marked than this? If Pratt was guilty, why was the evidence wanting to hold him? If innocent, why was he hunted and held at such cost? The blunder and wrong either way are most conspicuous.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE VIRGINIA TEST-OATH.—If Governor Gilbert reads the newspapers he will find, even in the journals of his own party, many such sharp paragraphs as this from the *Commercial Republican*:

"The Virginians complain that bad faith is exercised towards them, and they complain with truth. Cannot the President stop long enough in his jaunting to look at this question from the point of soldierly honor and manly faith? Or is he to let a subordinate do what he chooses and himself repudiate the responsibility? The case seems very plain, and it is annoying that any man be so short-sighted and so blinded by party zeal, as to sustain Gen. Canby in his present purpose."

From the New York World.

CAN CANDY?

It is stated that General Canby, with the approbation of President Grant, is to require the test oath from the members elect of the Virginia Legislature. The result of this will be to thrown out a majority of such members. The seats thus vacated are to be given to the unsuccessful candidates therefor, on the ground of their being next highest on the poll; and, as these unsuccessful candidates are almost unitedly for a man, the result of their admission will be to secure the election of two United States Senators of the Boutwell stripe. As an excuse for this roguery it is stated that the test oath is required by the reconstruction acts. This is false. The later statute repeals the one of prior date; and if the reconstruction acts ever did require this oath from the reconstructed legislatures, such requisition was abrogated by the act of May last, whereby the President was authorized to submit the Virginia constitution to the vote in detail. In pursuance of this act, the provisions requiring the test oath was separately submitted and heavily voted down. By the Congressional act—for it was cunningly drawn—it is in the power of Congress to nullify the vote; but, until so nullified, it is binding on them. There is no more right, even under the reconstruction acts, for them, or any or all of them, to exact this test oath than there is for them to upset the government of any other Southern State to-day. In plain English, this desperate attempt is in stern reality what was charged as the intent of the Democratic party in the late Presidential election—a dispersal of a reconstructed legislature at the point of the bayonet.

Three parties are implicated: Canby, who is charged with seeking the position of United States Senator from the Legislature he seeks to purge; Grant, who sneaks and cringe beneath the thumb of Boutwell; and Boutwell, who bribes, instigates, and menaces the other two. A word upon this lawless and ungovernable fanatic. Contemporaneous with this his appearance as a would be upsetter of the Virginia election, he is presented in Treasury Detective Wood's letter as a suborner of bribed evidence, a winker at gross frauds in the dnances, and an implied accomplice of a negro thief. Over his own signature Col. W. P. Wood charges Mr. Boutwell, first, with having offered $10,000 as a reward for evidence against President Johnson on the impeachment trial; second, with a wilful blindness in certain outrageous frauds upon the Treasury, as in the corrupt sale of printing presses and bank note paper and in failing to arrest known counterfeiters; and, third, in removing a Treasury officer for too faithfully performing his duty in unearthing that negro scoundrel who was appointed United States Postmaster at Macon, Georgia.

Let Secretary Boutwell look to those grave charges ere he bribes Canby and coerces Grant into dispersing this reconstructed Legislature of Virginia at the point of the bayonet.

From the Journal of Commerce.

COTTON STEALING.

New York, July 9, 1869.

Messrs. Editors:—Complaint is often made of leaves in the weight of cotton. To-day, while looking out my office window, I saw a solution of this whole difficulty. Opposite there is a cotton warehouse, (and there are several others in the neighborhood,) and I saw thieves stealing the cotton as it came from the warehouse. The word *stealing* tells the whole story! All hands steal. The carmen, the laborers, the samplers, and the best of girls and boys and men and women, that are hanging around, all steal. And the warehousemen themselves wink at it, if they do not profit by this wholesale stealing. If you will spend a few minutes at my office almost any day, you may witness all that I have detailed above. At the same time, probably, you may see a policeman leisurely walking by, *ignorant* of all that is going on. A short time since I called the attention of a policeman to a case of cotton stealing, and he told me that he would not arrest a cotton thief, if he saw one in the act. His excuse was, that the Police Justice would not notice him, and that he would get nothing but abuse for his pains, and that, if he persisted in doing his duty, he could not keep his place three months. This is a dreadful condition of things. In my neighborhood are several places where this stolen cotton is openly bought, and the thieves can be seen going in and out all times of the day, and their business is no secret.

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask the question, can this thing go on and our community not suffer? Men and women are not the only ones engaged in this business, but scores of little children are included among the thieves, and they show as much skill as their elders.

This city will suffer in its business unless this thing is stopped. It is not safe to send cotton to New York for sale. I would not do so, and would advise my friends not to do so, unless a stop could be put to this wholesale thieving. A loss of one or two bales to a hundred is trifling, it must be much greater. Our judges and police will do nothing. Cannot our cotton merchants devise some plans to stop it? If not, the day cannot be far distant when it will be a bold and reckless man that will send his cotton to New York for sale.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEW BAYONET.—The proposed new bayonet of the British infantry is the same as that supplied to the Irish constabulary.—It is a saw-sword bayonet; that is to say, it has a sword edge and a saw back, while the point is as effective as that of an ordinary bayonet. It is of the same length as of the present weapon, but the Martini Henry rifle itself is 3½ inches shorter than the Snider-Enfield, and the total length of the arm as a pike is, therefore, reduced by so much. The committee, in recommending this saw-sword bayonet, appear to have had in view the fact that bayonets will henceforth be less frequently used than in former times as weapons of offense and defense; they desired, therefore to substitute an instrument of more general utility. The efficiency of the weapon as a sword, as a saw, and as a bayonet, was carefully tested. With the sword edge a sheep was cut up into joints; and with the saw back the skeleton of an ox, a Norway spar, 2½ inches in diameter, another of 3½ inches, and a 3-inch balk of very tough dry elm were sawn through. The weapon fixed to the rifle, was also thrust through a dead sheep with its wool on and wrapped in a great coat; and the security of the attachment of the weapon to the rifle was tested by twisting it about inside the sheep, and driving it six inches through a 1-inch deal door, and allowing it to swing while sticking in the wood. Thus the soldier will have a tool as well as an effective military weapon, and one with which he can clear away wood, cut materials for fascines and pallisades, or he can use it if he likes, as knife for cutting up his rations.

LIGHT.—We observe that lamp posts are being placed in position, preparatory to lighting the streets with gas, and by the next "dark moon" we may expect to see our city once more blessed with light enough to enable pedestrians to avoid the ditches and gutters.—*Sav. Observer.*

For the Sentinel.

HALIFAX County, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—Tea culture in North Carolina seems to be exciting so much attention just now—that perhaps it would not be without general interest to republish the result of our experiments in that line: I therefore send you a letter written in Nov., 1866, at the request of a gentleman in Ga., and by him published in the Southern *Cultivator*, in Dec. of that year; since that time we have continued the cultivation of the plant, with even greater success,—having made last year—1868, nineteen lbs. of good tea, and gathered twenty five lbs. nuts, which, in themselves, are valuable, (being advertised in Georgia for sale at $1.00 per lb) off of two small garden squares. The cultivation the plants now need is very slight, as they shade the ground well. Our intention is to continue to keep them well clipped so as to allow, of close planting, and to give them an occasional dressing of swamp mud and the "peat" below spoken of, commending "Chinese Tea in North Carolina" to your favorable notice.

I am,
respectfully yours,
E.

We got from the Patent office, in the spring of 1860, twelve (12) plants, in thumb pots, seven only of which lived through the first summer. As we had no knowledge of the best method of managing them in our climate, nor practically of drying the leaves, we were left to our own judgment and experiments. I feared to strip the leaves and expose the plant to our June sun, so adopted a plan which I have found to answer admirably with the sage, *i. e. to cut them in*; to take off *branches* rather than *leaves*; being careful only to leave new shoots sufficient for the summer's growth. The plants grew so vigorously after this treatment, that in October of the same year, 1864, they then being four years old, we made a second cutting of young tender shoots, and gathered besides nearly two pecks of nuts from the seven plants. The amount of Tea I made was, after drying, only about 2½ lbs. The next year, 1865, emboldened by the impunity with which we had clipped the plants, we pursued the same course; cutting them however, much closer; that year we made 5 lbs. of Tea, which was pronounced by good judges equal to the imported. This you will admit, was, in that terrible year of war—of no slight assistance to house keeping. This year, 1866, I have not touched my plants; being from recent sickness, too feeble to attend to the drying of the leaves myself, and having no hope in these times of freedom, of having it faithfully done without my personal supervision. They have in consequence, grown vigorously, and are now five feet high, in full bloom and leaf; but from the close cutting last fall, the crop of nuts is a small one. We have now about 125 plants of one and two year's growth, raised principally from the nut, though there are a few layers and cuttings amongst them.

Now for the drying of the leaves. After many trials, we found fire heat absolutely indispensable to bringing out the flavor or aroma; sun or shade dried leaves, simply making a rank, weedy, herb tea; not to the taste of a true disciple of Dr. Letsom. We found the best way was to pluck the leaves from the branches so soon as gathered, and allow them to wilt in a basket for a day or more. We had no convenience of metal plates and chafing dishes, so used my preserving furnace with a slow charcoal fire and a common cast iron spider (I suppose you are acquainted with that utensil) upon it; sheet iron we found, dried the leaves too rapidly; they scorched. Having the spider just hot enough to be uncomfortable to the hand, not hot enough to burn it, I put in the leaves, twisting and rubbing them with the palms of the hands, raising them from the pan, twisting and bruising them and letting them fall back; when they began to crisp, slackened the heat, and stirred them constantly until they were dry. We think bruising essential; they emit during the process, a large quantity of green sap of rather a rank smell. *Bruising* we think takes the place of rolling each leaf as practised by the Chinese.

I tried rolling them with much perseverance; but, besides doing it very badly, and getting very tired of it, I found that the time it consumed made it inadmissible in domestic economy. Beyond a little difficulty at first in apportioning the quantity proper to be made at one infusion, I found no inconvenience from want of rolling—for from the fact of the unrolled tea being more bulky than the Chinese article, our grand mother's old rule of a "spoonful all round, and one to the pot," will not apply to it. Our two year old plants are now in blossom; they have never been clipped, though they would, I think, now bear it.—The only protection we ever gave them was a few pine bushes, in the vernacular, "tags," stuck on the north side of the plants the first two winters. I do not now think they needed even that slight shelter, it was, however, a precaution. They blossom with us in September, October and November; but the nuts do not begin to swell until the following spring, and are not ripe until the fall; just a year in maturing. A very fair tea is made from the dried nut hulls—roasted, however, before infusing; not quite two pecks of nuts (measured after hulling,) yielded a pound of dried (but not roasted) hulls. We found it best to parch the hulls as they were needed, as they contain a large quantity of volatile oil.

Respectfully Yours, E.

November, 1866.

I notice an article on Tea culture in the *Cultivator* for October, which has just reached us. I think it contains an argument in favor of *our* plan of *cutting* the plants instead of *plucking* the leaves; our plants were in a row, 4 feet apart; from seven, we made in one season, *five* lbs of tea, whilst the writer of that article, from fifty plants, five feet apart, made but five or six. Clipping them as we do, of course, allows close planting. We made but one application of any special manure, and that was simply common black swamp mud, (called, I know not how correctly, here, "peat," which we had used to advantage upon our other evergreens,) this was dug in around them, the second year. The cultivation has been that of a common garden, &c. We have taken a crop of small vegetables from the same ground upon which our young plants stand every year, though as they get older that practice must be discontinued. They stand four feet apart every way. The kernel of the ripe nut is so bitter, that we are sure it would prove a substitute for Quinine. The Dogwood is not near so bitter. Respectfully yours, E.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—A colored man moved to Detroit from this Co., some year or so ago, because he could not secure an office, not doubting his success there. Several personal efforts were made to "walk in," but they failed. In the late township elections, however, he made a bold push for the Magistracy. Registering in two townships he took his choice. The whites and blacks fixed up a ticket and put him on the school committee, but this did not suit the blacks must have a Magistrate, and who so fit as the colored schoolmaster, late of Milton. So the mixed ticket was upset, and the races made separate nominations. The colored ticket was badly beaten, and the colored pedagogue is still minus the honor and emoluments of an office. Well, he'll find out how ungrateful Republics are, ere a great while.—*Dallas Chronicle.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[redacted]

Sale of Land in the City of Raleigh.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE of Wake Superior Court, made in the cause of Daniel G. Fowle, Admr. &c. of George Smith and others, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, Oct. 4th, the following Real Estate, part of the estate of Adison Smith, deceased, to-wit:

A House and Lot, on Davie Street, adjoining the lands of Jas. McKinnon, dec'd, containing about a quarter of an acre.

Also, a House and Lot, adjoining, containing about a quarter of an acre, subject to the widow's dower.

Also, two other Lots, adjoining the lands of Jno. Williamson and Jno. Creech, containing about one-third of an acre.

Credit of six months. Bond with good security required. DANIEL G. FOWLE, Admr.
aug 21-4w

HAWKINS, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores and Western Produce,
Agency for the sale of Virginia and North Carolina Manufactured Tobacco.
106 WEST LOMBARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.

We beg to refer, by permission, to D. Sprigg, Esq., Cashier Merchants National Bank, Baltimore; McKim & Co., Bankers, Baltimore; Alex Kerr & Bro., Philadelphia; Robt. Tannahill, New York; Cabot, Bowles & Co., Boston; Mellwaine & Co., Petersburg, Va.
aug 21-d1m

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
203 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED stock in the City of
SCHOOL, LAW, DENTAL, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL, RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.
Bank Books manufactured to order in any style of binding and ruling.
aug 21-dcodtin

SARATOGA WATER, ON DRAUGHT,
And kept cold at all hours. Families are invited to call every morning before breakfast, and every afternoon before tea, and enjoy this most healthful and invigorating water. It may save a Doctor's bill, and the expense of a trip to the Springs.
aug 20-d3tsw4w P. F. PESCUD & SON.

MACKEREL! MACKEREL! MACKEREL!
100 kits No. 1 Mackerel, of prime quality, for sale low by
aug 20-tf B. F. CHEATHAM & BRO.

NEW RIVER MULLETS!
15 bbls., Prime article, for sale by
aug 20-tf B. F. CHEATHAM & BRO.

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!
100 bags Bird, Squirrel, Duck and Turkey Shot, just received and for sale at
aug 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES! MOLASSES!
8 hhds. Cuba Molasses, just arrived at
aug 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
150 Sacks Worthington Liverpool fine Salt at
aug 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

AXLE GREASE! AXLE GREASE!
Another supply of Axle Grease arrived at
aug 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

LEATHER! LEATHER!
A new supply of Sole and Harness Leather, at
aug 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
AGRICULTURAL COURSE.
The Special Course of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts will begin on the 6th day of September. Instruction in Military Tactics will not be given until later in the season.
aug 19-13tawtsep6 S. POOL, Pres't.

MRS. EDW'D R. WHITE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, removed to No. 59 West 42nd street opposite Reservoir Park, New York City.
References—Bishop Potter, New York; Bishop Davis, South Carolina; Rev. W. S. Beauly, Atlanta, Ga; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute; General Wade Hampton, South Carolina; W. W. Corcoran, Washington, D. C; President Middleton Charleston College; Professor Charles Davies, New York; W. Gilmore Simms, South Carolina; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy.
aug 19-d2w

BALTIMORE REGALIA EMPORIUM.
SISCO BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Regalia, Jewels, Lodge Paraphernalia, &c.
For Masons, I. O. O. F., Red Men, Knights of Pythias, and all other Societies,
Banners, Flags, Ship Signals, &c.,
14 N. Charles St., Corner Fayette,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Price List furnished upon application.
aug 19-d3m

Mullets! Mullets!
SUPERIOR NORTH CAROLINA Mullets, just received, and for sale low for cash.
aug 18-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

2,000 LBS. WELL CURED N. C. Bacon, in store and for sale by
aug 17-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

RICHMOND "A" Extra "C" and "C" Yellow Sugars, just from the Refinery, by
aug 17-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

FRESH TOMATOES,
Received every day, at
aug 18-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO'S.

For Sale.
NORTH CAROLINA CHEESE, manufactured at Elk Mountain, Buncombe County. This Cheese is very rich and nice.
aug 18-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

NEW SUPPLY N. C. SHOES
Gents, Ladies and Boys. For sale by
aug 2-tf CHEATHAM & BRO.

NEW SUPPLY COFFEE AND SUGAR.
For sale by
aug 2-tf B. F. CHEATHAM & BRO.

FLOUR, BACON, SIDES AND SHOULDERS.
For sale by
aug 2-tf B. F. CHEATHAM & BRO.

THE COMET;
OR
THE EARTH, In its Varied Phases, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE,
As deduced from the highest and most reliable authorities. In three parts—with Illustrations. Published by E. J. Hale & Sons, 16 Murray St., New York; 1 vol. of about 300 pages, 12mo. Price $2.25. Sent to any address, by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
FOR SALE BY
ALFRED WILLIAMS,
BOOKSELLER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
aug 14 tf

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE LEADING COMPANY IN NORTH CAROLINA IS
THE ÆTNA LIFE,
OF HARTFORD.
JULY 1ST, 1869.
Amount of Assets $12,000,000.00.
DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $2,675,999.48,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
ALL THE SURPLUS OF THE COMPANY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID ANNUALLY ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.
ALL POLICIES (AFTER TWO FULL PAYMENTS) NON-FORFEITABLE, AND SO EXPRESSED ON EACH POLICY.
No Restrictions as to Residence and Travel in the United States,
RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY THAT PAYS DIVIDENDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.
IT ISSUES ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY IN CASH.
LIST OF LOSSES ACTUALLY PAID BY THE ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO., AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, IN RALEIGH, BY THE HANDS OF W. H. CROW, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE STATE AND PART OF VA.

No.	15,273	$ 5,000
"	18,018	5,000
"	18,607	5,000
"	24,692	2,000
"	27,512	10,000
"	28,655	5,000
"	42,974	2,500
"	35,802	10,000
"	48,793	3,000
"	16,159	5,000
	and a cash Dividend of	78
"	43,676	2,000
"	47,330	5,000
"	51,136	2,000
"	14,598	10,000
"	40,266	5,000
"	42,975	5,000
"	22,304	15,00

And $5,000 ready to pay a loss of No. 84,161, so soon as the party authorized to receive the money appears.

The Company has been well tested throughout the State, as to its promptness in paying her losses, reliability, &c.

DIVIDENDS PAID AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER.

Its ratio of expense to income is extremely low. This may be seen by reference to the Official Reports for 1868. For example:

EXPENSE ON THE $100 RECEIVED.

KNICKERBOCKER,	$16,54
EQUITABLE,	17,44
NORTH AMERICA,	21,16
BROOKLYN,	21,09
UNIVERSAL,	27,24
JOHN HANCOCK,	18,27
THE NATIONAL,	63,48
THE ÆTNA,	13,41

It has an IMPORTANT NEW FEATURE that has been copy-righted. According to this plan the rates are MUCH LOWER than in any other Company in the world.

Its ratio of Mortality is low. Its rates are very low. Its expenses are very low. Its dividends are large.

It insured more lives in the City of New York in 1868, than any other Company, except one. It issued more Policies in the United States than any other save one. It insured more lives in Canada than any other Company, British or American.

See what the HIGHEST INSURANCE AUTHORITY in this country says. In the June number of the *Insurance Times*, of New York, the following opinion was expressed:

"If there is any great benefit in mutual association, any great advantage to be derived from scientific organization and a chartered source, tending to mitigate the sufferings, lessen the privations, and add to the peace, security, and happiness of humanity, we are prepared to show that these blessings flow, in all their fulness and purity, from this excellent, powerful, and flourishing Company, the Ætna Life, of Hartford."

"No institution had brought more prompt, full, and grateful relief to the hearths of the bereaved and desolate, and none has been more uniformly distinguished for the enterprise, wisdom, and equitable liberality with which it has fulfilled the purposes of its formation."

"Its success has been almost unbounded and beyond all precedent. Eight years ago, in 1861, it issued only 389 policies, received an income of seventy-eight thousand dollars, and possessed nett assets amounting up to something over two hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars; but last year, 1868, it granted 13,327 new policies, more than any other Company, except the Mutual Life; received an income exceeding six million dollars, and had amassed solid, securely and profitably invested nett assets amounting to over Ten Million Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. And this wonderful ratio of growth has been sustained in 1869."

GENERAL STATE SOLICITORS,
T. R. KINGSBURY. EDWARD JOHNSON.

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for North Carolina and Virginia South of the James,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.
W. H. McKEE, MEDICAL EXAMINER.
aug 18-d&w1m

GRAND DRAWING
OF
REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY
BY THE
North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency.
RALEIGH, N. C.
CAPITAL STOCK $200,000.

Subscribed and taken by responsible persons, and chartered by special act of the Legislature of North Carolina. Joseph G. Hester, of Raleigh President; Joseph Dixon, of N. C., Vice-President; Robert G. Lewis, of Raleigh, Treasurer; John Skinner, Secretary. Gov. Worth's magnificent residence in the city of Raleigh, along with 2,000 other valuable prizes, valued at $146,694, will be drawn for on the regular plan of the Havana Lottery, on the 26th day of August, 1869. 73,317 chances at $2 each. Tickets sent to any address in the United States upon receipt of $2 and postage. For further particulars address
JOHN SKINNER, Secretary.
P S.—We refer to any banker, merchant, or gentleman in North Carolina. aug16-d5w1m

BLACK INK.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF HOOPER'S SUPERIOR BLACK
WRITING INK.
This is not the kind that has to age many but IS BLACK AND FREE when first applied, and so continues.
In beautiful GLASS STANDS and BOTTLES.
For sale by
J. A. JONES,
BOOKSELLER,
aug 16-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

FRENCH BRANDY—PURE.
I have in store a small quantity of very superior French Brandy which I will sell by the Gallon or the Bottle.
aug 17-tf B. F. WILLIAMSON.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
(Office over Mr. Hearn's Store, formerly occupied by Dr. P. Babcock.)
HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF his profession, respectfully solicits only a share of the liberal patronage of Raleigh and the surrounding country.
aug 16-d3m.

"Georgia" Cotton Gin.
I AM AGENT FOR THE SALE of this Celebrated Cotton Gin. Orders left with me will be filled at Manufacturers prices—freight added.
M. C. Hodge and J. D. Powell use this gin.
Aug 3-tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

"Star" Cotton Gin.
I AM AGENT FOR THE SALE of this reliable Cotton Gin. Wherever used it has given entire satisfaction.
J. W. Fort, Jeff. Fisher and A. F. Page use this Gin.
Aug 3-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
20 Sacks Peruvian Guano in store, in time for Turnips.
aug 7-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO! TOBACCO!
A prime lot of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, for sale by
aug 7-tf B. F. CHEATHAM & BRO.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF RICE, Spice and Pepper, at
aug 7-tf B. F. CHEATHAM & BRO.

NORTH CAROLINA RICE
Just received by
aug 7-tf B. F. CHEATHAM & BRO.

FOR SALE
A prime lot of WHITE CORN, (80 lbs.) Cheap.
aug 13-tf W. H. JONES & CO.
Agts. & Com. Merchants.

OATS AND MEAL.
200 BUSHELS OF PRIME OATS!
Fifty bushels MEAL.
For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
aug 16 tf Fayetteville St.