TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, twelve months | $10 00 |
| " six " | 5 00 |
| " three " | 3 00 |
| " 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.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869.


## THE RAILROAD RING.

When the other day we made hasty reference to the proposed branch Road of the Western North Carolina Railroad, leading from Catawba Station to the *lime beds* in Catawba county, we were not aware of the importance of the suggestion we then made. It turns out to be a matter of some moment, and for an intelligent account of it, we refer our readers to the communication in another column, over the signature of "Burke." Let the people read it and see how their money is appropriated and lavishly squandered with a view to private ends. We are and have always been the advocate of a liberal system of Railroads, and especially the advocate of the Western North Carolina Railroad, but this "*lime bed branch*" caps the climax of Railroad enterprise *by the State*. It is a criminal mockery of public enterprise, and we are sure the Western people are not aware of it, nor do they approve it.

We are astonished at the absurdity of the project; and we are not less so at the extraordinary and unheard of action of the Board of Directors, in letting the proposed road to contract. No notice of the letting is given; the contract is let to a favorite of interested parties at the *Engineer's estimates*, and against the protest of the Directors elected by the *private* Stockholders—all the Stockholders appointed by Gov. Holden voting for the letting. No wonder the Governor and his friends desire to exclude ex Governor Vance and Judge Merrimon and Dr. McDowell from the Board of Directors! No wonder the *Standard* shouts at the triumph of the Governor and the "Rail road Ring." Can't any one, with half an eye, see the workings of the "Radical Railroad Ring" as it is aptly called! Hurrah for the Governor! Hurrah for public honesty! Hurrah for the *Standard!*

Will not some public spirited citizen put a stop to this beautiful little scheme of the "Ring" by appropriate application to the Courts? We trust so. And we trust the immediate true friends of the great project of the Western North Carolina Railroad will frown down such efforts to squander and misapply money that ought to be used to tunnel the great mountains over and though which the road must pass before it reaches the Valley of the Mississippi.

"The SENTINEL thinks 'the *Standard* is preparing to turn!' To what it thinks we are to turn, we cannot imagine."—*Standard, of Thursday.*

To the popular side, whichever and wherever that may be. To Grant or from Grant, as pohey may dictate; to carpet-baggers or against carpet baggers, as the one or the other course shall give more promise of the Governor's success in his Senatorial aspirations. We rather think the indications at present are, that the *Standard* is whetting the toe of its boot for the seat of honor of carpet-baggers. The *Star* says the turn is to be towards its own vomit, and that it has a great hankering for a plunge in its old mud-puddle. The *Times* thinks it has turned against "justice and honor," those strong grips which its party has upon the people, and has been doing "a good turn" for some who have settled "about our State Capital to suck the life blood from the State," and that it has turned its indignation on the *Times* for "showing up the swindle."

Our own opinion is, that the *Standard* has made its preparations to turn against the administration, if the present attitude of the administration in regard to general amnesty, &c., should be condemned by the people. It may be that it is getting ready to turn from its own recently constructed platform, in case its relations to the administration and the *public printing* should require it. There is no telling which way it may turn;

It wriggles in, and wriggles out,
And leaves the people still in doubt,
Whether the snake that makes the track
Is coming out or going back.

[illegible] NAMED.—The announcement by telegraph that the President is again off for Saratoga reminds us of a remark of the *Raleigh Sun* a few days ago, in characterizing the President and his Cabinet as "the peripatetic administration." We had not heard of any of them going down to Alabama, but from the term "Tallapoosing" used by the *Standard*, we suppose some of them have wandered off to that inland town of the South.

The principal civil, military and naval officers of the government have been invited to attend the Georgia State Fair, and the Macon Telegraph expresses the earnest hope that very many of them will accept the invitation, and thus bear that the people of the South are not only willing but most anxious to accept the situation, to return practically to the Union, and to invite co-operation in all industrial enterprises.—"We speak what we know," it says, "when we say that they will receive a cordial welcome from all classes of our people."

The editor of the Bristol (Tenn.) News, after the manner of the important Confederate documents placed in the vaults of a Montreal bank not two years ago, throws many of Mr. Pollard's statements.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of Tuesday last, you inquire what has been done with the appropriation of $80,000 to construct a branch railroad from the Western North Carolina Railroad at a point near Catawba Station to the *lime beds* of Drs. Powell and Mott, in Catawba county. The enquiry is opportune and pertinent, and as the matter is one of practical importance to the public as well as to two or three gentlemen personally interested, I propose to say a word or two about it.

The *proviso* of the first section of the Act of Assembly ratified the 29th day of January, 1869, making appropriation for the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, that of the appropriation made, a sum not exceeding $80,000 shall be expended in building such a branch as that mentioned, and not another word is said about it. (Is it not queer to create and provide for a Railroad in the *proviso* of a section of an act?)

Now I contend, in the first place, that the construction of the proposed branch road, *by the State*, is a great outrage upon the people of the State. The public have no more interest in these *lime beds*, as they are termed, than they have in my farm or that of any other citizen of the State. The beds, so-called, don't belong to the State nor is it proposed they shall. If the lime is valuable for any purpose, let those who want it buy it from Drs. Powell and Mott, and let these gentlemen haul the lime to the railroad like other folks, and ship it thence as they now do and have done. Why shall this not be so done? Why shall the State build a road to their lime beds any more than to other lime beds near the line of the road? Why not, for like reasons, have the State build a branch road to Catawba Springs, Wilson's Springs, Piedmont Springs and to Stowe's iron ore beds, and to Wilks' High Shoal Works, and, indeed, to anybody's saw mill or carding machine?—Can't any one see the ridiculous absurdity of such a project?

But secondly, I insist that this scheme is calculated and intended to enrich two or three gentlemen at the expense of the other people of the State, and these gentlemen have no more claims on the State than I have or any other citizen has. What more claim, pray, has Dr. Powell, a Director of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, or Dr. Mott, the President of that Company, than I have to have a like road built to my saw mill, or Mr. Stowe one to his iron works, or Mr. Wilks one to high shoals? Would not that be a nice thing? Can any one give a respectable reason for such a road so to be built?

Thirdly, I object to the proposed branch road, because it is a part of the handywork of the "*Railroad Ring*" that has succeeded in raising the public debt to the astounding magnitude of forty millions of dollars.

Fourth, I object, because the State is poor and the people are oppressed with debt, public and private, and can't pay the enormous taxes required of them. They can't afford to build railroads for the purpose of enriching two or three private gentlemen.

Fifth. The appropriation to construct the proposed road is in direct violation of the provisions of the State Constitution which prohibits any appropriation of money to construct any road other than an *unfinished road*, unless the proposed appropriation shall first be submitted to the people and approved by the popular vote. The act makes no such provision, and if it did, is any man so silly as to believe that a hundred men in the State would vote for it?

The appropriation is so manifestly in violation of the Constitution, that the Railroad Company ought not to insist upon it; but it does, as the Board of Directors do, and I suggest that legal steps ought to be taken at once to prevent such appropriation of $80,000. The Board of Directors acted in hot haste about the matter; they at once ordered a survey of the road and *estimates* of the work were made, *in a hurry*, and the *whole work* was let to a *favorite* of the parties interested *at the Engineer's estimates*, without even giving *any notice* to the public or anybody else, of the letting of the work, and this, too, against the recorded votes of the Directors of the Company elected by the *private Stockholders* of the Company! This fact I got from a Director, and he told me the minutes of the proceedings of the Board would sustain what he told me. The *State Directors*, to a man, voted for such letting, and the minutes show this as I learn. Do the people see the workings of the "Ring"? No wonder the "Ring" wants complete control of all the monied corporations in the State!

I insist that this project is not right, or just, or politic, and that it is a scheme that ought not to be tolerated. It is wrong in every point of view—and I fervently thank you Mr. Editor, *for* directing public attention to it. BURKE.

EQUINE PEERAGE.—The first Arabian horse of celebrity was bought by James the First of a merchant for £500. It did not succeed as a racer, and the breed, for a time, fell into disrepute in Great Britain. In Charles the First's reign, a lighter and swifter horse began to be bred. Oliver Cromwell, a true country gentleman at heart, and very fond of racing, hunting, and all active sports, kept a racing stud.—The manager of this establishment, Mr. Place, possessed the famous White Turk, whose descendants were valuable in improving the breed of English racers. Charles the Second, an excellent rider, had several valuable mares sent him from Tangiers. The barb mare was given by the Emperor of Morocco to Lord Arlington, secretary to Charles the Second. The Turk was brought into England by the Duke of Berwick, in the reign of James the Second. It was part of the Duke's spoil at the siege of Buda. The Selany Turk was the property of Mr. Marshall the stud groom of King William, Queen Anne and George I. After Queen Anne's time many valuable eastern stallions and mares were imported. The Crown Arabian and the Golden Arabian were added to Lord Northumberland's stud about 1760. The Damascus Arabian arrived in New York the same year. The Cullen Arabian was a somewhat early importation. Racers now cannot do what their predecessors did. They have neither the speed nor the staying power. That patriarch of the turf, Sir Cuthbert Dunbury, who died in 1821, and whose horse Dunnock won the first Derby Stakes at Epsom in 1780, introduced the vicious custom of running horses at two years old, before their full strength had ripened. Lighter weights at once became necessary, and the horses, prematurely exercised, left offspring inferior to themselves in speed and endurance.

An Austrian in New York has produced raw silk from mulberry without the intervention of silk worms. Says the *Arbeiter Union*, of New York: "On Sunday last we saw with our own eyes, raw silk just prepared by the inventor himself in this manner. Having made this invention years ago, while in Vienna, was he, after his emigration here, saw from the papers that some one else claimed this same invention as his own, he applied in Washington for a patent for the United States, which was granted to him in July last."

German soils in the convention essay at the Amerbach academy among them. They use the pretty names of "spadge," "taddpoles" and rumble in speaking of them.

## A SAD TALK.

The *World* publishes the following from a lady, and seems to vouch for the truth of its statement:

That Mrs. Stokes was lovely in person, simple and childlike in character, all admit. Such characters are not easily degraded. Were she the degraded creature *he* has led the world to believe, her sensibilities would not have remained so acute that she died in *less than two years of a broken heart.*

She was weak and cowardly, I admit. Alas! these defects would have made her sacred in the eyes of a manly man, and he would have done his utmost to shield her from evil.

Let me depict the few last hours in the life of this injured woman.

Stung to madness, by an irresponsible feeling of remorse, he pretends in the eyes of the world to have restored her to favor. I will not discuss the propriety of this kind of kiopstock sentiment. I speak of the fact.

She was placed in a handsome house, with the ordinary appliances of wealth. Of the secret history of the two at this time nothing need be said. She was ruined in character, broken in health, utterly lost to the world as only a woman can be lost—left without hope, without society and without sympathy, except from the few who were related to her, and who loved and pitied her. She had long intervals of nervous prostration, when she would lie for hours like a dying person. She sat day after day, head leaning upon her wasted hand, and even listless, seeing and caring for little in a world whose sunshine to her had been so darkly eclipsed. She sighed faintly, but said little or nothing. She was a sad wreck. She knew she was dying, and expressed no thought or interest in anything but her absent daughter.

One day she turned suddenly to a young friend and asked: "Do you think me a guilty woman?" and without waiting for an answer, she went on, "I wish to speak now while I can. I was so shocked and terrified at that horrible time that I did not know what I said. But I am not guilty of any sin. Mr. Sickles was very violent—I was afraid of him—he brought me a paper, which he said I must sign—he said he should be hung if I did not sign it. I never read one word of that paper; I did not know one word written in it. I put my name where he told me, and to save his life."

She was sinking rapidly, and was carried to her bed from a long fainting turn. As she opened her eyes, reviving slowly, they fell upon the face of Daniel E. Sickles, painted and framed, hanging before her.—Lifting her pale hand, she said:

"Take it away."

Those about her remonstrated; but the second and the third time she murmured, "Take it away."

The picture was removed. "Now place my daughter's face there," she said, with a sad smile. This was done, and she gazed with a longing, wistful look upon the young face, and sighed heavily. The poor weary eyes closed, and she was gone to Him unto whom is open the secrets of the heart.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

EXTRAORDINARY SELF-IMMOLATION.—The following statement appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

"All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown in the shade by a terrible act of self immolation which is reported from the government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation, and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having baricaded the doors and windows, set the buildings on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to Heaven."

According to Pliny fire was a long time unknown to the ancient Egyptians, and when Exodus (the celebrated astronomer) showed it them, they were absolutely in rapture. The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanion, Mela, Plutarch, and other ancients, speak of nations who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern nations. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the dessert of Magellan, in one of their islands. At first they believed it was some kind of an animal that fixed to and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Phillipine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents, even in our own day, nations in this deplorable state.

WINE-MAKING IN FRANCE.—*To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:*—Your California correspondent, writing of wine-making in France, refers to the practice the naked women have of going into the wine-vats up to their waists, to stir the fluid, and thus facilitate the process of fermentation! I have often heard of such a practice, but was an unbeliever until a late visit which I made to the vineyards on the Rhine, and in Champaign, France, where I found the custom was universal, and, on referring to authorities, I found the statement fully confirmed. Writers disagree as to the object of this practice, some claiming that the natural warmth of the body hastens fermentation and others asserting that the stirring about and mixing up of the pomace in this way, gives the wine a "fuller body," a deeper color, or a superior boquet.

As it is now estimated that we have already planted in the United States 2,000,000 acres of vineyard, or an area equal to two-fifths of that devoted to vines in France, it is to be hoped that the French mode of making wine will not be introduced into this country—at least until Yankee ingenuity has been exhausted in finding a substitute.

A Pittsburg inventor has constructed a furnace in which a pan of water has been so arranged that water is delo upon and the oxygen ejected into the fire, rendering combustion complete, and saving fifty per cent. of the fuel. It is intimated, however, that a similar arrangement was invented in Europe a few years ago, but failed to save fuel, because it required as much heat to decompose the water as was gained by the use of the oxygen.

The devil appears to have got into the negro preachers of Alabama of late. Rev. Peter Goode, of Montgomery, Rev. Henry Burgan, of Demopolis, and Rev. Henry Jackson, of Bummerfield, are all charged with rape, or attempts to commit rape, on the persons of negro children. Henry Jackson was bound over last Saturday by Justice Berry, of Selma.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN—THE CAPTURE OF HAKODADI—HEROIC DEFENSE BY THE REBELS.

The Japan Times of July 12, gives an account of the fall of Hakodadi, by which the late civil war came to an end. On the 19th of June a very severe engagement occurred between the Tokugawa refugees and the imperial fleet, consisting of the Honda, the Kami-no-Kami, the Kiangan, and another vessel, name not given, all led by the Stonewall. The fire was directed against the fort and the rebel war vessel Eagle, and was answered with spirit. The Eagle was stranded, but not silenced during the battle.

On the 20th the Mikado fleet commenced an attack on the fort, while the troops advanced towards the breastworks. For four hours a severe and continuous fire of great guns and musketry was kept up, and both sides fought with vigor and spirit. But superior to all in gunnery, in indomitable courage and inexhaustible vigor, were distinguished the crew of the rebel ship Emperor. Beset by the whole of the Mikado fleet, menaced by the crushing ram of the Stonewall, the special mark of the well directed fire of the Kiangan and the Honda, the little vessel, hardly larger than a yacht, was fought with heroic courage and dauntless resolution.

One of the attacking fleet was blown up by a shell in her magazine, thrown by the Emperor. She sank immediately, and her crew struggled in the water, with more shell from the enemy bursting over their heads. The rules of civilized warfare were not observed by the rebels, and the sinking men were so far neglected by their friends that only twenty were saved. As the day progressed it was evident that Tokugawa men were being overpowered. The Eagle and the Emperor were fired and blown up. The town and neighboring villages and official houses were also fired. During the afternoon of June 21 the Mikado's troops and civil officers occupied the town, but the Fort Kamida still held 1,400 desperate men. It was surrounded by Imperial troops, and on the 23d a message was received from its commander, Enomoto, proposing terms of surrender. The terms were rejected, and Enomoto opened fire with rapidity.

Supplies were sent into the fort during the night of the 23d, from some of the Mikado's men. The garrison was also allowed to replace guns in position and enjoy other advantages, because the Imperial officers thought it was "inglorious to interfere with them in their starving condition." This absurdity is described as peculiarly Japanese. On the 25th the fort was surrendered after some fighting. On the 27th the Tukagawas were all disarmed. They were a motley crew—many of them lads of 17 or 18, and all very young. Their dress exhibited every possible variety of what seemed English slops of the worst description, in the dirtiest possible condition.

The number of executions will not be great. Seldom, says the Japan *Gazette*, has a revolution anywhere, certainly never in the East, been followed by so few political executions. Enomoto's crime, however, has been enormous; he is a traitor to his sovereign, a traitor to his chief, a renegade from his clan, and a robber of the public. He has caused much bloodshed and great loss to the country, and his punishment will doubtless be signal.

On the 26th of July the *Gazette* had the following:

"Politically everything is quiet. The fleet has returned from Hakodadi with a great portion of the troops on board, the rest coming down overland. As they arrive they are dispatched to their several provinces, and Yeddo will soon have only its ordinary garrison. The place seems to be filling fast again with its legitimate inhabitants. We wish we could add that its legitimate trade was also reviving."

THE CITY FASHIONS.—The prettiest fashion we have had for many a day is the universally popular and universally becoming fashion of wearing white, and it will be carried into the fall and winter as far as practicable. White cloth cloaks and white plush sacks will enliven our promenades, while white jackets and basques will give a July aspect to the frostiest day in January. Fall dresses, like summer ones, are made with overskirts, tight-fitting basques or polonaise. Capes looped up at the shoulder are still worn, but not so much affected lately. So, also, are skeleton basques, but the cold weather will necessitate a change in outside garments soon. Ladies' cloth will be much worn for suits this winter; the favorite shades will be brown, olive, invisible green and blue. Empress cloth and velours will find many purchasers, and water-proof is becoming almost indispensable. It is too soon to say anything positive about furs, but it is stated upon good authority that the furriers are coming out with something original in their line.—Brass buttons will be worn in ladies' cloth dresses. Inexpensive dresses have sashes of the same material. Feathers will be much used this fall and winter, in every conceivable form and way. Fur hats will be worn this winter. "Lucifer" is the name of the new shade of red that will be in fashion this autumn and winter. Chintz colored satin cord will be much used in trimming. Scotch plaids are coming in, to stay. English water-proof should be laid past for a rainy day. Peacocks' feathers will be used for trimming. Frills and flounces are still in favor.—*Metropolitan Record.*

LACE MAKERS.—The lace makers in France, it is estimated, are women and girls, and number about 200,000. Their wages are on the average twenty-four cents per day; some who are particularly skillful and industrious earn sixty seven cents for ten hours' hard work. Lace makers are mostly peasant women, who work in their own houses. The raw materials used in the manufacture of lace in France are spun specially for it. The price of the raw material amounts to from six to twenty per cent of the value of the production. Pillow lace is made on a sort of frame, light and simple in construction, and is held on the knees of the lace maker. Lace generally takes the name of the town in which it is produced. The annual production of lace in France is valued at $19,-200,000, and is sold to the United States, Great Britian, Brazil, Russia, India and other countries.

GENERAL CANBY ORDERED TO INSTALL GOV. WALKER.—The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* says:

"It is stated in Washington, on good authority, that General Canby has written to General Sherman, asking for instructions to install Gilbert C. Walker as Governor.—The commanding general in Virginia expressed himself in another conversation with Dr. Gilmer in favor of the inauguration of the Governor elect as an act of simple justice to people whose interests were at stake. There are several important appointments as railroad probates soon to be made, which doubtless influence a this action of General Canby."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* writes, August 30:

"I have it from the best authority that General Canby has written and asked Gen. Sherman for instructions as to the immediate installation of Governor Walker. A reply is momentarily expected here, and it is settled that in case it is favorable to us, Wells will at once resign."


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MULLETS! NEW RIVER MULLETS! [illegible] barrels of these choice Fish in Store. B. P. WILLIAMSON. sept 3-tf

BAGGING AND TIES, FOR COTTON.
5,000 yds. "GUNNY" and "NEW-YORK" and "FLAX" and "DUNDEE" Bagging.
6,000 lbs. "ARROW" TIES.
Now arriving. B. P. WILLIAMSON. sept 3-tf

PINE WOOD WANTED.
For 100 Cords of PINE WOOD (original growth) DELIVERED in my FOUNDRY YARD, I will pay ($275) two hundred and seventy-five dollars. I will pay for it as fast as 20 cords can be delivered. Part of it must be delivered at once. B. P. WILLIAMSON. sept 3-tf

GEORGE W. WYNNE & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Exchange Stables,
Wilmington St., opposite Market Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Horses for sale. Carriages and horses for hire. Parties sent to any point desired. Horses boarded on reasonable terms. sept 3-3m

R. A. YOUNG, JNO. D. YOUNG,
R. A. YOUNG & BRO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 IRON FRONT BUILDING,
PETERSBURG, Va.,
Inform their friends in N. C. that they have ample arrangements for receiving and selling consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO and other PRODUCE, either in this market or through their friends in New York.
They are prepared to furnish samples at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. The senior partner devotes his personal and unremitting attention to the business, and his old friends and the public generally may rely on the promptness and despatch of any business entrusted to their care. sept 2-d3m*

GROCERIES!
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.
PARAGON FLOUR,
WELCH FLOUR.
PORTO RICO SUGAR,
STANDARD CRUSHED SUGAR,
SOFT SUGARS.
ROSIN SOAP,
PERFUMED TOILET SOAP.
COFFEE,
RICE,
SALT,
LARD,
&c., &c.
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, by
DOUGLAS BELL.
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 3-tf

Mechanics' Building and Loan Association.
THE REGULAR MEETING of the MECHANICS' BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held in the COURT HOUSE, on Friday Evening, Sept. 3rd, at 8 o'clock. Members can pay their dues to Mr. Jno. C. Blake, Teller, at the Raleigh National Bank, or to the undersigned.
All dues must be paid by Friday night, or members failing to pay will subject themselves to a fine, as prescribed by the By-Laws.
WM. SIMPSON, Sec'y.
sept 2-d3t

JNO. ARRINGTON, R. T. ARRINGTON, S. S. ARRINGTON.
JOHN ARRINGTON & SONS,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
104 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, Va.
sept 2-d1m*

N. C. REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY.
GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE!
HON. SION H. ROGERS, ..... President.
JOS. DIXON, ..... Vice Presidents.
ROBT. G. LEWIS, ..... Counsellor and Treasurer.
CAPITAL STOCK $200,000!
Drawing to take place on the 19th Day of November—Certain.
*Scheme Remodeled—$75,000,00 worth of Real Estate to be drawn for.*
THIS PROPERTY IS DISTRIBUTED IN 21 Counties in North Carolina, with two valuable prizes in the State of Georgia. Tickets already sold will hold good in this drawing. Only the numbers sold will be placed in the wheel.
Five per cent. of the nett earnings of each drawing will be paid over to the Public Treasurer for the benefit of the Common Schools.
Tickets $2.
For further particulars, and list of prizes, address the Secretary of the Company, at Raleigh, N. C. sept 2-tf

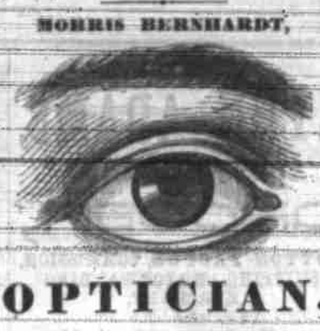
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MERCHANDISE AT AUCTION.
Wednesday, Sept. 1st, 1869,
WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION and Commission Warehouse, on Wilmington Street, an entire stock of MERCHANDISE, without reserve. For particulars see posters.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.
aug 31-d2t

1,000 LBS. VA. AND N. C. BACON—hog round. Nice and bright, for sale by LYNN ADAMS. aug 31-tf

20 SACKS FLOUR, In store and for sale by LYNN ADAMS. aug 31-tf

Desirable and Secure Investment
IN THE
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.
M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.
By CRONLY & MORRIS.
Valuable Real Estate for Sale, Lease or Rent.
Seven (7) lots on west side of Cape Fear River and adjoining the depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, each with river front in good order, 50 feet front, running back 1,740 feet to Brunswick County line. Two (2) of them with large sheds.
Three (3) lots and wharves, lying immediately between the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad depots.
Eighteen (18) eligible building lots, each fronting 60 feet on Fourth street, running East 150 feet, to 20 foot alley in rear.
Fourteen (14) desirable building lots, each fronting 66 feet upon Fifth street, running West 150 feet to 20 foot alley in rear.
One-and-a-half lots on Front Street, 99x166 feet adjoining Wilmington and Weldon Railroad track.
Messrs. James & Brown will give all information as to terms, &c., of the above property.
Such portions of the above as may not be disposed of at sale to be offered at public auction, on Wednesday, September 15 next, when on that day will be offered at public auction, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Exchange Corner in this city. Terms liberal and made known at sale.
aug 30-d2t C. G. PARSLEY.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
OFFICE NO. 16, FIRST FLOOR.
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1867, by MORRIS BERNHARDT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama.
MORRIS BERNHARDT,



OPTICIAN,
OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA.
Recently of New York, offers those who are suffering from weak and defective sight, his

AND

GLASS SPECTACLES,
Superior to any other in use—constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of
A CONCAVE CONVEX ELLIPSIS,
Admirably adapted to the organs of sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision ever invented. Used only by
MORRIS BERNHARDT,
SPECTACLE & OPTICAL MANUFACTURER.
THE ADVANTAGES of these Spectacles over all others are:
1. They can be worn with perfect ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, by candle or any other artificial light, comfort to the spectacle-wearer hitherto unknown.
2. How to select Glasses. It requires professional guidance even when a good article is offered. Dr. Bernhardt not only has the best Glasses that can be found in the market, but carefully examines the eyes of his patients, and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of them.
3. When the eyes ache or pain through the action of a bright light, such as is reflected from the snow, sunny weather, white paper, and in reading, writing or sewing, or vivid colored bodies; these lenses, by softening the rays, effect a most agreeable sensation and give great relief.
4. These spectacles are scientifically adjusted to every case of defective sight with unerring accuracy, whether arising from age, strain, over work, or premature decay, by Dr. Bernhardt on a new and exact principle, entirely his own, which has seldom failed to be correct.
5. After several years of public practice, adjusting spectacles to patients under every aspect of defective vision, as well as experience in an extensive, long established business in his Optical Stores, both here and in Europe, Dr. Bernhardt considers it a sufficient guarantee of his ability to supply such glasses as are best calculated for the assistance of imperfect sight.
6. M. Bernhardt, to signalize himself from the host of pretenders in his profession, with pride submits for inspection, copies of testimonials he has received from medical gentlemen of the most unquestionable respectability and talent in America; also a number of certificates from well known gentlemen of distinction who have used his spectacles—the originals of all which he will be happy to show to those who may request it. The use of any of the following names or certificates hereunto affixed, without an actual possession of the same, would be a forgery, a capital offence, punishable by State imprisonment.
Testimony of Recommendations from Medical Gentlemen, Professors of the highest Opthalmic talent in Raleigh, N. C., and in the Union.
Raleigh, Aug 24, 1869.
I have carefully examined Prof. Bernhardt's Spectacles, and take great pleasure in recommending him to those who, having defective vision, can be made to see more clearly and distinctly by the use of glasses. He has wonderful skill in this respect. The pair he has supplied me with are of Brazilian Pebble, of most superior quality and excellent finish. They enable me to see how to read, or write, at the ordinary focal distance, as clearly and distinctly as I did twenty years ago. I very cheerfully bear testimony both to the Professor's skill and to the wonderful properties of his glasses.
CHAS. E. JOHNSON, M. D.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 24, 1869.
I take great pleasure in saying that the Glasses I have obtained (and am now using) from Dr. M. Bernhart are to me a source of greater comfort than any I have previously used; my own experience fully sustaining the testimonials of excellence and commendation which he has received from gentlemen of science, and high character, in various parts of our country.
WM. G. HILL, M. D.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug 24, 1869.
I take pleasure in stating that I have examined the glasses of M. Bernhardt, Oculist and Optician, and think they are of the best material, and constructed on scientific principles. I would advise those in need of glasses to call on him.
Very respectfully,
E. J. HARWOOD, M. D.
Raleigh, Aug. 24, 1869.
Doctor Bernhardt called at my house and exhibited to me his new assortment of Australian Crystal Glasses, which are of a very superior quality and workmanship. I take pleasure in saying that the glasses I have obtained from Professor Bernhardt are to me a source of greater comfort than any I have previously worn and cheerfully recommend them to those who may be in need of glasses.
W. H. M. REID, M. D.
Raleigh, Aug 25, 1869.
After an attentive examination of the various glasses in the possession of Dr. M. Bernhardt, accompanied with his explanation of his mode of preparing and adjusting them, it is with great pleasure I state for relief of his great skill and of the benefit which those needing glasses must derive from his assistance.
R. S. MASON, D. D.,
Pastor Prot. Episcopal Church.
Raleigh, Aug 25, 1869.
Dr. M. Bernhardt, Oculist and Optician, has fitted me with a pair of Spectacles superior to any article of the kind I ever had before. The material is Australian Crystal, the quality of which renders vision very clear and distinct, and enables me to read and write with as much ease as I did ten to twelve years ago. His assortment of glasses is most complete and the finish apparently perfect. I take great pleasure in recommending him to all who need their sight improved.
DRURY LACY, D. D.,
Late Prest. of Davidson College, N. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1869.
It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the extraordinary value and excellence of the glasses prepared and furnished by Prof. Bernhardt. To those who need artificial aid for their vision he will be of the highest service.
J. H. ATKINSON,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
State of North Carolina,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 26, 1868.
I have examined a large number of the glasses of Prof. M. Bernhardt, and with pleasure certify to their superior excellence. I wear a pair of them and can see perfectly well with my youth. They are the best I ever used, and I therefore heartily recommend him to the patronage of the public.
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.
State of South Carolina,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, June 19th, 1866.
Sir: I have made a full and satisfactory test of the Spectacles procured from you, and I have the pleasure to say that the glasses are better adapted to my eyes than any I have ever used. The facility with which you fitted the glasses to my eyes, furnished me conclusive evidence of your scientific skill in optics and your thorough experience as an Oculist.
Your attainments in your profession entitle you to the confidence, patronage and gratitude of the public. I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.
Prof. MORRIS BERNHARDT, Charleston, S. C.
Wilmington, March 31, 1866.
I have examined a number of Professor Bernhardt's Glasses and am now using a pair of them, and take pleasure in testifying that they enable me to see better than any others that I have used, while in his collection there seem to be some adapted to remedy any kind of defect in vision.
THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of North Carolina.
Nashville, April 27, 1867.
The difference between Dr. Bernhardt and most Opticians is, according to my observation, that while they pretend to more than they know, he knows more of his business than he professes.
W. K. BOWLING, M. D.
Testimonials similar to the above may be seen at Dr. Bernhardt's office, from the most reliable and well-known gentlemen of the United States, among whom are:
HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New York.
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N. B.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, Dr. Bernhardt will be able to remain here only a short time.
I EMPLOY NO PEDLARS.
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Ginghams, etc., etc;
ALSO
Ladies, Gent's and Boys' Boots, Shoes and Hats.
Cassimeres, Linen, Hosiery and Ready-made Clothing for Gents and Youths.
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Gent's Underwear, Linen Shirts, white and colored. Home furnishing Goods, such as Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins and Table Damask.
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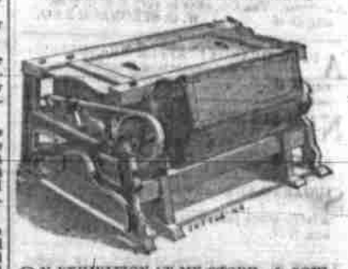

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