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		2 00
" six "		1 50
" three "		0 75

THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1869.

Loyal Leagues and the Ku Klux—Seditious Teachings, &c.

We have condemned, in unsparing terms, these secret organizations. We have told the people, time after time, that no good can spring from them, and that their purposes and the effects produced by them, were unlawful and criminal. The Leagues gave rise to the Ku Klux; the latter were unheard of until the former came among us. This is natural, perfectly so; one secret society, aggressive in its character, especially when it is of such aggressive character as the "Loyal League" is known to be, begets another of the same spirit and in opposition to it, and the result is, conflict, bloodshed and murder. This has been so in all time, it is so now, and the truth of it is fully illustrated in the Loyal Leagues and the Ku Klux. The result of these organizations is to array one part of society against another; and each claims that the other is the worst.

For a long time past we have heard weekly, and sometimes almost daily, of loyal League outrages, and then of Ku Klux outrages. We have denounced these organizations as evil and only evil. But we never advised the two clans to war on each other, and to kill and murder at will; on the contrary, we have advised them to disband and disperse. This is the duty of every journalist seeking to establish and uphold the safety of society.

But what do we see? The Standard newspaper, in its issue of the 23d instant, comes out in an article, characterized by feelings of intense bitterness against the Ku Klux, in which it says not one word of the "loyal League," and its crimes, but advises them to war and murder and death upon the Ku Klux. The article is full of sedition and teachings that have influenced the minds of the members of the Leagues, which, in turn have stirred up and influenced the worst passions among the Ku Klux. It is well enough to denounce the Ku Klux, but it is quite as important to denounce the "Loyal Leagues" which constitute the pabulum of the Ku Klux—it is well enough to tell these organizations that they must cease their crimes, and if they do not they will be put down by the strong arm of the law, but it is a monstrous crime to tell these clans to go to killing each other. That is what the Standard actually does; if it does not do so in terms. Hear it; it says:

"We now tell those who are assailed to fight, to resist force with force, and murder with death. A man's house is his castle, and he who attempts to enter it to do injury can be shot down.

We counsel forbearance no longer. We tell the loyal men of the State to protect themselves and to demand life for life.—Let them keep watchers, who can notify them of the coming of the masked villains, and let there be signals for gathering, that the murderers may be caught in their own toils.

Let the Ku Klux be found out and identified that the law may be able to convict him and the gallows receive its own.

The time for temporising has gone by when MURDER stalks almost unrebuked through the land, and the assassin's knife is a political weapon.

We tell the guilty men, that, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, they will be ferretted out, and, once convicted of murder, no power shall save them from the hangman's rope. They have refused to be governed by the laws of God or man, and have wet the soil of North Carolina with the blood of men murdered because they dared to vote according to their dictates of right. They have kept the land in terror and the people impoverished. Peaceful measures have failed. They have added murder to murder, and outrage to outrage.

Other means will now be tried—a bitter, never-ceasing effort to crush them. They will be watched until there is sufficient evidence to ensure their conviction, when they will be arrested and tried, and, if convicted, HUNG.

They will be followed by the officers of justice, and will not know the hand that strikes them until it is too late to ward off the blow.

To loyal men we say, protect yourselves to the best of your abilities, but do not commit similar outrages in retaliation. Protect yourselves and punish the assassins when you meet them, but do not retaliate upon men who may be innocent.

But, between KU KLUX assassins and loyal men, let there be no terms."

Now, is not this nice language for a newspaper, and that paper, too, the official organ of the State? Is it not manifest that this paper seeks to become the champion of the "loyal League" war upon the Ku Klux? That is the cry of the Standard; but it says nothing of the crimes of the Leagues. "Loil" men are advised to become [illegible] and kill the Ku Klux, but what are the Ku Klux to do when the "loil" men [illegible] them? The Standard don't tell them what to do. We tell them not to kill, but to appeal to the law; they can only be justified in killing in self defense.

The Standard ought to have sense enough to know that such articles are dangerous, and especially so, when addressed to such organizations as the "Loyal Leagues." The writer ought to have prudence and foresight to see the inevitable consequences of such teachings. If the "Loyal Leagues" begin the work of death, as they are advised to do, the Standard and "loil" league men, too, will find to their sorrow, as well as that of every good citizen, that there are two sides to this matter of espionage and death.

This article, in the Standard, is in keeping with the teachings of that paper, and those who have kept up feuds for sinister purposes, between that class of the community called "loil" men, and that other class called by the Standard and its friends, "Klux." It ought to be condemned in the severest terms, by all good men of all parties. Such articles are a reproach to any public journal, and especially is it so to the "official organ" of even this State Government.

We counsel peace, forbearance, and constant appeal to the laws of the country, and we call upon all men to sustain the legal authority, even in the hands of such men as now pretend to wield it.

MORE NEWS FROM JO.

In our late visit to Rockingham we heard all, or, at least, a good deal, about Jo. We must have heard much that was not true, and there were some things that we know to be true that we will not state now.—We spared Jo the mortification of their publication, on a former occasion, although he may, next week, with Pike, Cebe, Menninger, Farriss, Boshier, Jenkins and Company, come to the Depot, to whip us. Well, we will spare Jo the pain and mortification of a publication again, at the risk of being whipped next week.

Perhaps it would not be out of the proper order of things to tell, first, what we did not hear of "our Beloved's" beloved son, the Speaker of the House. We did not hear that "my son, Jo," was making much proficiency in the study of the law, but we did hear that which induced us to believe that the trump of war has fallen from his hands. He no longer pants to meet the "mercantile mauler" in Tucker's back yard, or to print exclamation points in the countenance, or full stops with his knuckles over the eyes of Attorney General Coleman. Softer visions and gentler vibrations have stolen over the dreams of Jo, the Speaker. But Jo is not entangled in the mystic labyrinths of law—like uncle Toby, he has fallen in love. Uncle Toby said that "falling in love carries with it an idiomatical kind of implication that love is below a man." However that may be, uncle Toby fell in love with the widow Wadman, and, in like manner, Jo has fallen in love.

It would certainly be an invasion of the "social circle" to comment upon Jo's love affairs, therefore, we forbear, but we can assure Jo that, if he reads the Virginia and North Carolina papers for the last week, he will find they have not been quite so forbearing. We claim great credit for our singularity in this respect.

But, to return to the subject. We did hear that Jo went to Reidsville for Judge Settle's mail, and that the horse and buggy both got drunk; that Jo "busted" the tire of the buggy wheel, and lost a new churn; and that he fired five shots at a stump by the roadside that he mistook for a Ku Klux; that he afterwards called a bull yearling, that chanced to be passing, to "order," and said, "so much passing about the Hall must be discontinued."

But our readers will be able to understand it all as well as if we were to write a full chapter on each particular incident.—Suffice it to say, Jo went to Reidsville on Wednesday, for the Judge's mail; the distance was only about ten miles, and the Judge expected him to return in a few hours. But Jo "took up" in Greensboro', instead of Reidsville. Jo did not return "in a few hours," nor in a day, nor two days. The Judge fearing the horse and buggy might be drunk, sent a special messenger, (or detective) for them, on the third day. But Jo, it seems, had got lost, and after going to Greensboro', he wandered off to Richmond. After several days he returned to Reidsville and started thence to the Judge's, with a new churn and the mail in the buggy. He set out in the morning and, after traveling all day, returned to Reidsville late at night, the point from which he started in the morning, declaring the horse and buggy were both drunk.

Of all the acts of Joseph William, from the time he left Greensboro', to that of his return to Reidsville, including his exploits in the city of Richmond, behold they are written in the Richmond correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

We advise the Judge to be more careful, hereafter, as to whom he sends for his mail, and the people of North Carolina, as to whom she makes Speaker of her House of Commons, in the General Assembly.

Joseph's trip after the Judge's mail lasted about fourteen days. We understand he inquired, while on the train from Richmond, what the papers had said about him and his trip, and seemed evidently disappointed that the SENTINEL had not given him a notice. "Tis pleasant to see one's name in print," and Jo will likely enjoy this pleasure for some time; but not from us, for we intend to punish him, in this way, that is, by not printing his name, for some time to come.

The Judge may send his "student" for the mail as much as he please; we shall not notice him. We hope the Judge may recover his new churn by the time his new bridge is completed and his law student graduates, so that many coincidences may conspire, at once, to increase his happiness, and that "his joy may be full."

"Unfortunate Joe! He broke his "tickler," lost the churn, "busted" his buggy wheel tire, and got lost himself. No wonder our laws are so crooked, uncertain and hard to understand, when we consider that Joe has to sign them all."

In Quebec, Canada, Messrs. Woodley have discharged from their boot manufactory all the men belonging to the St. Crispin Society. A pastoral letter was read in the Roman Catholic churches condemning the St. Crispin Association, and refusing absolution to those of its members who belong to the Catholic Church. The St. Crispin Society are on a strike in Montreal and Toronto.

For the Sentinel.

APPOMATTOX DEPOT, VA., September 21, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—A grand Tournament and Coronation ball took place here yesterday, the 20th. The people commenced gathering about 10 o'clock, and at half past 1 the Knights, headed by the Marshall, Major James E. Robeson, formed in regular military order, and marched to the riding ground, about a half a mile from this place. They came up abreast before the large crowd of spectators, and the charge was delivered by Capt. Daniel Marr, who was very unexpectedly called on. Though he made a short speech it was to the point. The Knights then adjourned to the lower end of the track and were called as follows:

Knight of Bright Hope, W. F. Collins.
" " Lone Star, D. D. Isbell.
" " Divided Heart, B. H. Gregory.
" " Nebraska, N. H. Gregory.
" " Columbia, R. T. Pace.
" " Moonlight Night, C. T. Plunkett.
Knight of the Park, M. W. Carson.
" " Lunenburg, —— Cheatham.
" " Appomattox, Taylor Jage.
" " Virginia, Ned Mabery.
" " Stonewall, S. W. McDearmon.
" " Locust Grove, Robt. Browning.
" " Red House, Zack Jennings.

After the riding was over, the Judges announced Mr. Robert Browning, "Locust Grove," as being the successful Knight; he crowned Miss Bettie Hix, as Queen of Love and Beauty. The contest for the three Maids of Honor was between Knight of Bright Hope, W. F. Collins; Knight of Columbia, R. T. Pace; Knight of Moonlight Night, C. T. Plunkett; Knight of Stonewall, S. W. McDearmon; Knight of Lunenburg, — Cheatham.

After several rides the honors were awarded as follows:

Knight of Moonlight Night, first Maid of Honor; Knight of Lunenburg, second Maid of Honor, and Knight of Bright Hope, third Maid of Honor.

There was quite a large crowd at the coronation. The crowd enjoyed themselves finely. After dancing till right late, there was a splendid hand round supper brought in, consisting of cakes, candies, nuts, and raisins in abundance. The ball closed about 1 o'clock, A. M. I never saw people enjoy themselves better.

The successful Knight, Mr. Browning, was challenged by Knight of Bright Hope, and three or four others, but declined to accept.

Respectfully and truly,
W. F. C.

INCIDENT AT AN INTERVIEW.

The New York Sun's interviewer has been interviewing one Dowling, a "City Judge" of New York. The judge was asked if he had not said on a recent occasion that he didn't care a d—d for the Sun. He denied the allegation with peculiar emphasis, whereupon the reporter who had made the charge was called in from an adjoining room. The following scene occurred:

Interviewer—"The City Judge denies that he ever said anything against the Sun."

Reporter—He did say it, and I can relate the conversation word for word as it occurred.

The City Judge (interrupting)—You are a liar. When did I say so?

Reporter—About two months ago, when we were speaking about the press. You said that you didn't care a damn for the Sun—that I might pitch in as much as I d—d please—that it couldn't hurt you at all—that you didn't care for the whole press of the city—mentioning the Times, World and Tribune.

The City Judge—You are a d—d liar!

Reporter—You are a liar!

The City Judge—Where was this conversation?

Reporter—In your office.

The City Judge (turning about)—I never used such language in my life. The whole thing is a lie—a wilful lie. I am a gentleman by birth and education, and cannot stoop to bandy words with such an ignorant fellow.

Reporter—If you were not so small and diminutive I would chastise you.

More bitter words followed, and the lie was repeatedly bandied between the General Sessions Reporter and the City Judge. Suddenly Justice Dowling, who had returned from his Court, drew a long breath and said:

"Well, it is perfectly evident that no settlement of this thing can be effected here to-day.

The party arose and dispersed.

HON. O. H. BROWNING ABANDONS THE RADICALS.—It is a circumstance calculated to set the Radicals thinking, when such men as the Hon. O. H. Browning, the Secretary of the Interior in the Lincoln administration, are compelled to cut aloof from them. Judge Browning accepts the Democratic nomination in Illinois for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that State. He might have had any position he preferred, at the hands of the Illinois Radicals, but he rejects them and says he would prefer to represent the Democrats in the Constitutional Convention. It is stated that he is in full sympathy with the Democratic party, and is satisfied that the true interests of the country demand the defeat of the Radicals. In this opinion he will find thousands of his late Republican friends coinciding; and their number is daily increasing. He says:

"I am opposed—decidedly, heartily and defiantly opposed—to striking the word "white" out of the Constitution of Illinois, and does not hesitate to say that the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, if ratified, will be inconsistent with the other provisions, and with nearly all of them, to which it is an amendment, and necessarily, therefore, void—as much so as if it were a proposition to set aside and abolish the Constitution of the United States.—Intelligencer and Express.

There are only 30,000 land owners in England. In 1860 the entire land tax was £1,750,000—the rental being £66,000,000.

The Chicago Medical College has opened wide its doors to the admission of womankind, and hereafter female students will be admitted with all privileges of men.

The startling intelligence comes that the small State of Delaware is growing smaller, from encroachments of the Delaware River.

Caleb Cushing's fee as counsel for Mexico before the Mexican claims commission is $20,000 in gold.

Fruit trees in parts of Illinois are putting forth second blossoms.

Governor Reed, of Florida, is at his home in [illegible].

Brigham Young's last proposition is a "stunner." He proposes to confine himself to one woman if every member of Congress does the same.

Adams Express Co. compels all agents and employees to put up their photographs at the general office, so that in case any of them run the detectives can identify them.

The Tennessee Legislature will meet on the 1st of October, and the election of Senator will take place on the 11th of the same month.

They have a club of female billiard players in Cleveland, Ohio, known as the White Stockings.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

The elections for State officers in Pennsylvania and Ohio will take place on Tuesday October 12. Although special interest attaches to the results, since in each case a Governor is to be chosen, in neither State has the campaign been prosecuted with much outward show of vigor. The grand rallyings of the two political parties, accompanied with stirring music, gorgeously bedecked banners, and speeches of political champions, seem to have been discarded as if by agreement between the parties concerned. This state of affairs we attribute rather to the natural reaction from the strain of the excited Presidential campaign of last year than to the lack of interest on the part of the friends of the candidates before the people.

It appears to be generally conceded that Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will be elected over his competitor, John W. Geary. The latter, it is true, has the advantage of holding that office now and of exerting for his own interest such influence as inheres in it; but his administration has been inefficient and he has made himself unpopular with a portion of his party. The Radicals are divided in counsel, and Governor Geary, by essaying to secure the friendship of each faction, has incurred the distrust of all.—The vote will probably be light as compared with that of last year, at which time the State polled a larger vote than ever before. Governor Geary was elected in 1866 by a majority of 17,178, in a total vote of 597,370. In 1867, at an election for Justice of the Supreme Court, the total vote was 534,575, and the majority for the Democratic candidate 927. At the election for Auditor General, last October, the total vote reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 653,155, and the Radical majority was 9,677. Three weeks later, at the Presidential election, there were polled 655,662 votes, out of which Grant received a majority of 28,898. It is obvious from these figures that to overcome the average Radical majority of 13,704 at the last four elections will be a most brilliant triumph for the Democracy, second only to the wresting of New York State from Radical rule in 1867, and again in 1868. Asa Packer possesses ability, familiarity with the affairs of his State integrity and popularity, and bids fair to win the day in the face of the obstacle just mentioned. That he will do this is the earnest hope of every Democrat in the land.

The canvass in Ohio is, in some respects, peculiar. The Democrats, after going somewhat outside of their ranks to select Gen. Rosecrans for their leader, upon his declination, for private reasons, of the honor, called to the front their particular champion, George H. Pendleton. It is believed that he can poll a larger vote in Ohio than any other Democrat, both by reason of his personal popularity and the prominent position he has occupied in national politics since 1864. Unfortunately for him and his supporters, he is prevented by the results of an accident from stumping the State. As a speaker, Mr. Pendleton is effective and persuasive, and less likely to loose a friend than to win over an opponent. He is, moreover, regarded as the originator and special advocate of paying the national debt in greenbacks, and, inasmuch as he has revived this issue quite recently, his election will be claimed as the indorsement by his own State of his pet theory. That the Radicals feel concerned as to the result of the election is evident from the fact that they have flooded the State with speakers, among whom are several of their ablest men. In Governor Hays, per se, Mr. Pendleton has a weak opponent, the former being a very ordinary sort of a man, and possessed of none of the qualities which win popularity. Two years ago he was elected by the meagre majority of 2,983, in a total vote 484,227. Last fall, at the State election, 516,750 votes were polled, of which the Radical candidate for Secretary of State obtained a majority of 17,372, and three weeks later Grant carried the State by 40,617 majority, the total vote of the State being 519,829. Comparing the votes at these several elections, it is ascertained that the average Radical majority was 20,324, which Mr. Pendleton has to overcome to be the next Governor of Ohio. The vote we opine, will be much lighter than either of those of last year, and the Democrats of the Buckeye State express full confidence in the election of Mr. Pendleton. Should their hopes be realized (as we trust they may,) and should Asa Packer carry Pennsylvania, the Democratic party, after the election in New York State, in November will start the new year with the control of the three largest States in the Union.—N. Y. World.

At a meeting of the Board of Education held last night in the Council Chamber, all the members present, the following text-books were adopted:

The Bible, Holme's Speller, McGuffey's Reader, Cornell's Geographies, Holme's Grammar, Quackenbos' Arithmetics Venable's Algebra, Goodrich's History of the United States (with the chapters on Buchanan's, Lincoln's, and Johnson's Administrations omitted,) Worcester's Dictionary, Brookfield's Composition, Beer's System of Penmanship.—Richmond Dispatch, 24th.

Here is a feeling and genuine personal: One of the Washington papers advertises that "if U. S. G. will only return to his distracted friends, all will be forgiven and forgotten."

OBITUARY.

Died, at the residence of her father, in Yanceyville, N. C., on the 27th of June, 1869, of Typhoid fever, just entering upon her 22d year, Mrs ANNIE B., wife of Mr. James M. Smith and daughter of Col. Robt. B. and Nannie Watt.

On the first day of June Annie Baily Smith stood, the centre of a happy throng of friends, the cynosure of all eyes, a lovely and joyous bride. On the 27th of the same month envious death had loosed the silver chord of life and the spirit had returned to the God who gave it. How short a step from the bridal to the tomb! How uncertain and brief the joys of earth; but how solid and enduring are those of Heaven, of whose angel throng she is now a member! Who would have her now to exchange the one for the other? She had given the pure fresh morn of her existence to the meek and lowly Jesus and for more than five years, as a member of the Presbyterian Church, had been a decided but humble, unobtrusive follower of the Cross. What consolation for the sorrowing loved ones left behind! The daughter of almost idolizing love, she has become the Seraph child of Him who is all love. The bride of an hour has become the eternal bride of the Lamb! Tho' torn from loving sister and friends, let them remember, it is only to re[illegible] a brother [illegible]

The writer knew the subject of this notice from childhood and to know her was to love her. The gentle loving smile of welcome with which she greeted her friends, her amiable and unselfish [illegible] sunlight and happiness throughout the circle of her acquaintance, her regard for the feelings of others, her person scarcely less lovely than her character, embalm her in our sorrowing hearts amongst their sweetest memories. Ah!

"Death lay upon her, like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field."

May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, comfort the hearts bow stricken and desolate under this crushing bereavement!

ONE WHO LOVED HER.

Death has again folded its wings at our door. Infant son of J. A. M., and Maria M. [illegible], died July 27th, 1869, aged three weeks and one day. This promising little bud, just beginning to unfold, has been called away.

"Oh, weep not for the joys that fade
Like evening lights away;
For hopes like the stars decayed
Shall shine to perfect day." Sterne.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF

TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Office Publishers' Sup't of Introduction,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21, 1869.

A DEPOSITORY has been established at Raleigh, in charge of Mr. Alfred Williams, for the following books, which were adopted Aug 5th, 1869, by the State Board of North Carolina for uniform use in the Public Schools:

PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL PRIMER,
PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL SPELLERS,
PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL READERS,
DAVIES' ARITHMETICS,
MONTEITH & MCNALLY'S GEOGRAPHIES,
MONTEITH'S YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE U. S.
BEERS' SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be ready about the middle of October prox. The maps, &c., are now being engraved as rapidly as possible. This work will be furnished with Monteith & McNally's Series, without extra charge.

PROF. JEROME ALLEN'S COMPLETE SYSTEM OF MAP DRAWING will also be furnished to the Public schools with Monteith & McNally's Series, without extra charge.

The books will be supplied at exceedingly low rates to the Public Schools in the State.

Similar terms will be made accessible to private schools adopting the above named books uniformly.

Pupils attending the Public Schools will, in accordance with the State contract, be furnished with new copies of Monteith & McNally's Geographies and Davies' Arithmetics in exchange for old copies of Cornell's Geographies and Quackenbos' Arithmetics, which they may possess.

Books will be supplied, carefully packed and shipped, by ALFRED WILLIAMS,
Depositary, Raleigh, N. C.

Teachers and Educators generally are respectfully invited to correspond with
C. W. LAMBETH,
Agent for the Publishers
and Sup't of Introduction.

From Dr. WM. B. HARRELL, Prin. High School, Snow Hill, N. C.:

SNOW HILL, N. C.

"I am much pleased with both the Spellers and all the Readers; and as to the series of Geographies by Monteith & McNally, I have long used no others when those could be obtained.

From Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

I have examined the Geographies—Monteith's [No. 4] and McNally's [No. 5] and find excellencies in both, which eminently entitle them to a wide circulation. It is my purpose to introduce Monteith's [No. 4] into my school. I give it the preference for the information which it gives on the subject of Physical Geography. The maps and questions in both works seem to me to be admirable. ALDERT SMEDES.

From J. W. GULICK, A. M., Prin. Male Academy, Goldsboro', N. C.:

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

I find your books are in use in many Schools in this section. The teachers speak in the highest terms of your Readers and Geographies, and of Peck's Ganot in particular.

J. W. GULICK.

From Col. WM. BINGHAM, Prin. Bingham School, N. C.

The introduction of so much valuable matter on the subjects of Physical Geography and Geology, and in a form so simple and intelligible, makes it (Monteith's Intermediate Geography) in my judgment, a charming school book.

"We shall introduce Davies' Bourdon, perhaps others of your books."

From Dr. CLOSS, Prin. Durham Academy, N. C.:

DURHAM, N. C.

I design introducing the present session McNally's Geography and Davies' University Arithmetic; also Boyd's Elements of English Composition. M. CLOSS.

From M. L. LITTLE, Esq., Prin. Pleasant Hill Seminary, Newton, N. C.

NEWTON, N. C.

Will introduce the University Arithmetic next term. Have examined it with much satisfaction. An admirable work. M. L. LITTLE,
Prin. Pleasant Hill Seminary.

From Rev. S. IVEY, Prin Asburn Academy N. C.:

AUBURN, N. C.

Monteith's Geographies are excellent works, and I shall introduce them into my school.

STINCEON IVEY.

Prof. WM A. OBENCHAIN, writing from Hillsboro' Military Academy, says:

The superior and durable style of binding of your works is a very great recommendation—one with which I have long been favorably impressed.

From J. E. DUGGER, Esq., Prin. Male Academy, Warrenton, N. C.

WARRENTON, N. C.

"Davies' Mathematics" was adopted by me in 1858, and, up to this time, I have examined no works superior to them as a whole.

I have examined, with a view of introduction, "McNally's Geography" [No. 5] and "Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy." I consider them most excellent works, and shall put them in my boys' hands, at the earliest period. The Philosophy is truly an enticing work and must meet with universal commendation. J. E. DUGGER.

From W. C. KERR, State Geologist of N. C.

I regard Monteith's Physical and Intermediate Geography as one of the best books of its kind. It has several points of superiority over most primary Geographies; not the least of which, especially in the eyes of the juveniles, will be found in its attractive and very graphic illustrations. Another is the truly wonderful amount of substantial and really scientific information conveyed by these wood cuts, and the concise and lucid descriptions appended. But the chief excellence consists in this, that Geography is here treated from the only true and rational standpoint, viz: of Geology and Physical Geography; so that the learner arrives, by a natural and easy process, at the true conception of the earth as an organized whole; the designed result of successive changes and modifications, under the control of physical laws, constituting a true growth from a chaotic germ through manifold stages of progress, all pointing forward to its destined end as the home of living beings, and finally of man.

From Rev. G. D. BERNHEIM, Principal of Mount Amoena Female Seminary, Mount Pleasant, N. C.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C.

I have introduced your National Series of Readers with great satisfaction to myself and to our teachers. We find them to be excellent, just suited to our purpose.

With Davies' Mathematical Series we have been long familiar, and can find no good reason for changing them.

In the Primary Department we have Monteith's Geographies, and in the advanced classes we have introduced Peck's Ganot, with much acceptance. G. D. BERNHEIM.

From Prof. Jos. H. Foy, President Stantonsburg Scientific High School, N. C.

WILSON, N. C.

I have carefully examined the claims of the different Series of School Books most prominent before the public at this time. I have tested the merits of many of them in the school and lecture room, and feel no hesitancy in pronouncing the "National Series of Readers and Spellers" the best with which I am acquainted. I shall henceforth use no others in my school, and I shall furthermore use my influence to secure their adoption into other Seminaries in this section.

I use Davies' Mathematical Series in my school. I consider his works incomparably superior in many particulars, even to Stoddard's Course, which is saying a great deal. In fact, I consider it the highest encomium in my power to bestow.

I use Monteith's Series in my school. They afford a gradual but thorough and systematic progression, from the simplest rudiments of science, up to a development sufficiently exhaustive for all ordinary educational purposes. Their very superior merit has led me to discard ——— which stands next best on the list.

McNally's, the fifth book of the course, is decidedly the chef d'oeuvre of Geographies. No competent instructor can examine it for an hour without being struck with its extraordinary merit. J. H. FOY.

From the Statesville, N. C., American, February 24th, 1869.

We would call the attention of Teachers in Western North Carolina to the valuable school publications of this firm, which are equal to any in the Union.

Messrs. Barnes & Co., of New York, are now issuing large editions of their Standard School Books for the Southern States. The series consists of the National Primer, or Word Builder, National Elementary Speller. The National First 2nd 3rd, 4th and 5th Readers. This firm will allow no competition in the price of books published by them, which are among the best in the States.

From the Raleigh Daily Progress, Feb. 20, 1869.

NATIONAL SECOND READER.—We have never examined a volume of its class which we could commend more cordially to parents and teachers.

From the N. C. Presbyterian, March 7, 1866.

NATIONAL FIRST READER. We recommend it to all who desire a valuable book of instruction for beginners.

From the Wilmington, N. C. Daily Herald, 1869.

"The National Series has attained probably a higher reputation than any other complete series of School Books now in existence.

sept 23-4t

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICE NO. 15, 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

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1866, BY DR. M. BERNHARDT, IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE EASTERN DIST. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BRAZILIAN DR. M. BERNHARDT PEBBLE TRADE MARK

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1868 BY DR. M. BERNHARDT, IN THE CLERKS OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AND

AUSTRALIAN CRYSTAL TRADE MARK

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,
F. J. HAYWOOD, M. D.

Raleigh, Aug. 24, 1869.

Doctor Bernhardt called at my house and exhibited to me his fine assortment of Australian Crystal Glasses, which are of a very superior [illegible] 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 commend them to those who may be in need of glasses.

W. H. McKEE, 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 my belief 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 or 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 Pres't. 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. M. ATKINSON,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

State of North Carolina, Executive Department, Raleigh, March 28, 1866.

I have examined a large number of the glasses of Prof. M. Bernhardt, and with pleasure testify to their superior excellence. I wear a pair of them and see as perfectly as I could in 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.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

CONSULTATION FREE,

YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

N. B.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, Dr. Bernhardt will be able to remain here only a short time.

I EMPLOY NO PEDLARS.

aug 27-tf

FOR 1869.

NEW GOODS!

A HOUSE CHOCK FULL!!

AT

Creech's!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

WIDE AWAKE HOUSE!

DOWN STAIRS FULL; UP STAIRS FULL; SHELVES FULL! PILED ON THE COUNTER; PILED ON BOXES AND ALL ABOUT THE HOUSE!

COME TO CREECH'S!!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! In great variety; Styles new; Goods pretty, cheap enough to buy.

FRENCH MERINOES,

In which I recognize no competition, as they will be sold just as cheap as they were when Cotton was 10 cents per lb. and money equivalent to gold.

ALWAYS COME TO CREECH'S to buy MERINO DRESSES, for my money is as good as anybody's; I bought them as cheap as anybody, and I intend to sell as cheap as anybody. That's the way to talk it.

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

Such as Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets and Cassimeres. No better assortment or greater variety in the city. In fact, I have enough to keep the boys, the youths, the young men and the old gentlemen, all warm. Step in at Creech's and look at them before you buy.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

For Gent's, Boys and Children. Pull off your old summer hat; it's too late to wear it now; style is changed. In fact, a new hat looks best, anyhow. Call at Creech's corner and examine, before you buy a new Hat.

SHOES! SHOES!

One among the largest and best assortments in the City. Come pull off your old shoes, throw away those that are worn out, and put on a new pair. Keep your feet dry, and preserve your health. Always come to Creech's before you buy.

Ladies and Misses' Hats! Hats!

No use to talk. The style has changed. Spring and Summer styles are out of vogue; so go to CREECH'S. HE ALWAYS KEEPS THE NEW STYLES.

LADIES' BONNETS.

Some small enough; some large enough; some trimmed; some untrimmed. It won't do you any harm to call at Creech's before you buy.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—A Fine Assortment.

Now don't you think you had just as well step over to CREECH'S, and look. Probably you will save time and money. In fact, that is just the very place to get the worth of your money; and permit me to tell the people, that when they visit the City, to COME TO CREECH'S, for thousands who have come, acknowledge the truthfulness of my assertions.

I have more to say to you, but will tell you the balance at my place of business.

A. CREECH.

sept 24-dtf

New York Styles

FOR

1869.—FALL & WINTER.—1869.

KRETH & WEIKEL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,

ANNOUNCE to their Patrons and the Public that they have just received their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

of superior ENGLISH FRENCH and GERMAN

Cloths, Doeskins,

Beavers, Castors,

Cassimeres and Vestings,

Which will be made up by the best workmen in the State and in the latest styles.

Charges exceedingly moderate, and satisfaction warranted in all cases.

sept 24-d3m