TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, twelve months	......	$10 00
" six "	......	5 00
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Weekly, twelve months	......	3 00
" six "	......	1 50
" three "	......	0 75

THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

MORE OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE AND CRIME.

Extravagance, fraud, corruption and crime, absolutely permeate the present State government, "from turret to foundation stone." (We quote from Judge Reade, in Jacobs vs. Smallwood, 2 Phil., 112.)—The government itself is on a scale the most extravagant; at least, the machinery costs an enormous amount of money to keep it going; but bad as it is in this respect, those who administer it are infinitely worse.

We have had occasion to tell the public of some of the outrages and crimes of many of the higher officials. But such outrage is not confined to those in the high places, alone, but the "small fry," proceed upon a scale of magnificence that eclipses anything of a like character, ever before known in this country.

To illustrate the truth of what we here say, we call attention, especially the attention of the people of Wake county, to the outrageous, needless and lawless extravagance of the Board of Commissioners of the county. The five County Commissioners, plain men, without any peculiar learning or skill, charge the county of Wake as follows:

Paid J. P. Andrews, for 151 days at $3,	$453,00
Paid for mileage, 144 miles, 5 cents per mile,	7,20
Paid to Wm. Jenks, for 113 days, at $3,	330,00
Paid for mileage, 4 288 miles, at 5c.	214 46
Paid to C. J. Rogers, for 150 days, at $3,	450,00
Paid for mileage, 4,268 miles, at 5c,	223,40
Paid to Jacob Sorrell, for 148 days, at $3,	447,00
Paid for mileage, 2,980 miles, at 5c.	149,00
Paid to R. W. Wynne, 153 days, at $3,	459 00
Paid for mileage, 3,050 at 5c.	152,00
Total,	$2,894 00

The first thing noteworthy in this report is, that from the 1st day of July 1868, to the date of the report, the Commissioners say they have been *necessarily employed one hundred and fifty days*. This is simply monstrous! It is a crime! The official business of the Commissioners is not *one fifth* of that formerly transacted by the Justices of the County Courts. This we know, because we know the duties of each class of officers. The county Courts used to transact all the business of these Courts in the year, at least five times as much as that done by the county Commissioners, in *twenty-four days—four terms of six days each*. The people know this, for they know the County Courts were emphatically the *people's Courts*, and the cheapest Courts in the world, and of great use.

Then is it not manifest that the Commissioners have served the people *five times as many days as were necessary*! And for what? There is but one answer to this question, that is, they did it to get three dollars a day and mileage at five cents a mile. This is the explanation.

The next noticeable thing in the report is, the aggregate amount paid them is $2,894.00! These men know, the people of Wake and of the State know, they never earned the fourth of this sum! When did *five Justices* of the Peace in the good old times; the days of honest, fair dealing, get for holding the four terms of the County Courts, in any one year, $2,891? Never! But these five Commissioners get this sum under and by virtue of the "loil" radical, new system of government! Do the people look at and understand it?

There is another noteworthy thing about this report, that is, J. P. Andrews charges *for one hundred and forty-four miles* of mileage, when, in fact, he lives here in the city of Raleigh. How then is it possible that he is entitled to mileage. Does he charge for walking from his place of board to the Court House? What a shameless outrage is here brought to light by this report? Then C. J. Rogers, who is Post Master here in the City, within two hundred yards of the Court House, charges, in addition to $3 a day, for 4,268 miles travel! Was there ever anything so unblushing and monstrous? Anybody can see through the whole matter. It is a shame, an outrage and a crime, upon the hard working tax payers [illegible] The Grand Jury ought to present these men at the next term of the Court, and the Solicitor and the people of the County ought to see that they are punished [illegible] Will the Radical Judge charge the Jury on the subject of such outrage and crime? We shall see.

We learn that similar outrages, but not on quite so magnificent a scale, have been perpetrated in other counties. If we put the cost of this luxury of County Commissioners in the other counties of the State, at one half that of the Wake Commissioners, the aggregate for the State will be $125,000! This is the cost to the tax paying people of the Counties of the State, for Commissioners alone. Add to this the [illegible] Clerks, Registers, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, [illegible] Boards of Supervisors, School Commissioners, &c., &c., and what will the county expenses of the State under this "loil," radical State Government, be? At least *one million of dollars*, and the people will have to be taxed to pay it! What do they think of it? Isn't it a mighty high price to pay for such a show? They must pay it, too, to men for the most part utterly incapable and corrupt.

How long will the people—the hard working, tax-paying people, tolerate such official corruption and crime?

Recollect reader, all this money that you have to pay in taxes that we have just been talking about, is outside of your State taxes for Railroads, penitentiaries, useless State officers with high salaries, for which your bonds that you have got to make good, dollar for dollar in gold, are taken to New York and sold for 25 cents in the dollar, gold. We have a good deal more showing up of this sort to do, which we will attend to before long.

THE GOVERNOR'S DETECTIVE, WILLIAM HUSKEY.

We have several letters from Chapel Hill giving an account of this new detective William Huskey. He is spoken of by all the correspondents as a man of bad character. It seems that Huskey exhibited his commission from the Governor as a special detective, and said the Governor paid him $1,000 dollars a year and $500 dollars for every Ku Klux he may have convicted. One of the correspondents says that Huskey was recently convicted of larceny, and complains that such a man should carry the great seal of State in his pocket.

This detective and friend of the Governor was severely whipped by a Ku Klux.

Huskey has requested us to say to the people of Chapel Hill, that H. B. Guthrie was the cause of all his misfortunes, and that he was no guard for Guthrie, as Guthrie stated; he further stated that Guthrie was now blaming him because he did not kill a Ku Klux.

Huskey said Guthrie's son and Guthrie himself were in the house, and if neither of them would shoot, they should not blame him for refusing to do what they dared not. Guthrie, Holden and Huskey, what a trio! God save the State!

JUBAL DILLARD.

Jubal Dillard, of Rockingham, is a colored man, works hard, makes an honest living and, now and then, a Conservative speech. At the Ku Klux Court, he failed to answer to his name as a witness. A *sci. fa.* was run against him to show cause why he should not pay $40 for failing to attend, as he was summoned to do. Jubal stated to Judge Tourgee that he lived twelve miles from the Court House, and that he came in soon after he was called.—The Clerk stated that it was so, for he saw Jubal come in soon afterwards.

The Judge required Jubal to pay the cost, which was about $7, and added that it would learn him to start a little sooner the next time. The bar, instanter, called up Jubal in the presence of the Court and paid the cost, which the Judge had remitted to half.

A gentleman living at Leaksville, was summoned to Court as a witness, he attended on Monday, but there was no Judge or Court. On Tuesday he started, but was told on the way that the Judge had not arrived. On Wednesday he was too late and was called out. He had forfeited, as Jubal had. The Judge and Solicitor did not make him pay cost, or half cost, as they did Jubal. There was this marked difference between the two, one was white and had a horse to ride, and never made a speech against Judge Settle and the carpet baggers.

Jubal Dillard had, and besides is a subscriber to the SENTINEL. By-the-by, we received two colored subscribers besides Jubal. Ned Bennett, of Madison, a very intelligent and industrious man, well thought of by all, and Dennis Broadnax, of Cascade, Pittsylvania county Va. Dennis Broadnax, as the name imports, is of the first family of Virginia.

WHEN THE DEMOCRACY RULED THE NATION.

In a leading editorial, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, tells this truth:

"The Democratic party enjoyed a supremacy in this country for many years."

Well would it have been for the country and its people if this rule had continued.

During the many years of Democratic supremacy, there was no vast National Debt, to eat out the substance of the people.

No Government tax gatherers were to be seen—no stamp act was in force—no tax on all the poor man eats, wears and consumes, No States were cut in the cold, and denied their constitutional rights within the Union.

No standing army was retained at a vast expense, to enforce negro suffrage on an unwilling people.

The President of the United States received no presents, as a means of securing office to the donors.

Government vessels were then used for legitimate purposes, and not to carry the President and his friends to watering places, at the cost of the taxpayers.

Talent then ruled the nation.

Honesty in public officers was the rule then and not the exception.

The country was respected abroad, because it asked nothing that was not clearly right, and it submitted to nothing wrong.—*Statesman*.

A school teacher recently remarked to us that he believed parents had changed their policy in educational matters within the last few years. Formerly, the boys were thoroughly educated, and the girls only learned the rudiments. Now, he said, the girls received most attention in this respect whilst the boys were put to work after getting a common English education, or going to school enough to learn to read and write and cypher.

Our experience is not sufficient to say to what extent this remark is true, but one thing is certain, since the abolition of slavery white boys are more willing to work than formerly, for they begin to understand that those who do not work are counted trash, while the working men are certain to become the most respectable portion of the community. But while boys [illegible]

For the Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance to previous notice, the citizens of Chapel Hill and vicinity, assembled at the Township House at 12 o'clock, on Saturday September the 25th 1869. On motion of Mr. Andrew Mickle, the meeting was organized by the appointment of John R. Hutchins chairman, and J. M. Alexander secretary. At the request of the chairman, the object of the meeting was explained by Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, who thereupon moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. This motion having been put to the house and carried, the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, H. H. Lee, J. H. Watson, H. J. Stone, Foster Utley, Col. W. L. Saunders, Hon. T. M. Argo, W. J. Newton, A. Mickle, J. F. Freeland, and Fendal Southerland, Esqs. The committee after having retired for consultation, returned and unanimously reported as follows.

We the people of Chapel Hill and vicinity have heard with surprise, and indignation of the appointment by Governor Holden, of a secret spy in our midst. This has been done in the face of the fact, that we have quietly and patiently, during the whole time, almost since the close of the war, submitted to grievances, and indignities, scarcely to be borne at all by free men.

We have submitted patiently, to the organization in our midst, of negro leagues, whose chief officer in the State was Governor Holden himself. We have submitted patiently to the appointment by Governor Holden, of negro magistrates for this community, and to his failure to appoint white magistrates also, after having been petitioned so to do. We have submitted patiently, to the action of the board of commissioners of Chapel Hill, of which Mr Solomon Pool, President of the University, is a member, in unanimously electing a negro constable, over a white competitor, notwithstanding that thereby, the whole administration of the law, was thrown into the hands of negroes; and that in this whole vicinity—there was neither white magistrate to issue process, nor white officer to execute it.

We have submitted patiently to the destruction of the means of support for ourselves and families, by the withdrawal of patronage from the University, consequent upon the appointment, and persistent retention in office, of a faculty obnoxious to the people of the State.

We have submitted quietly to the introduction in our midst of armed negro soldiers, under pretence of guarding College property. We have submitted to these things partly because we were powerless and under despotic rule, partly because we hoped for brighter days and desired to throw no obstacle in any way, that promised to open to us the means to provide the better for ourselves and little ones. We find however, that patience and submission do no good, and are of opinion, that the time has come, when we ought to declare our sentiments, and especially, to express our indignation at the insult put upon us, by the appointment of a man—a man of bad character, to spy secretly upon our actions. We do, therefore declare,

1st. That the act of Governor Holden, in giving a commission on the 27th day of August 1869, under the broad seal of the State of North Carolina, to Wm. M. Huskey a man of notoriously bad character, "as a chief detective for the State of North Carolina," is an outrage upon the people of this community, and of the State at large, and it is a palpable violation of the substance and spirit of the 15th Section, I Article, of the State Constitution, which declares, that "General warrants whereby any officer, or messenger, may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person, or persons, not named, whose offence is not particularly described, and supported by evidence, are dangerous, and ought not to be granted."

2nd. That the action of Governor Holden, in refusing to appoint white Magistrates, when requested so to do, and the action of the Board of Commissioners, of which Mr. Solomon Pool, President of the University, is a member, in unanimously electing a negro constable, thereby putting the whole administration of the law, in the hands of negroes; was an outrage upon the white people of this community; and demands the unqualified condemnation of both white and black, as tending to develope an unnecessary antagonism, between the two races.

3rd. That after the refusal of the Magistrates of this county to sign a request to the Governor, in order to justify him, under the law, in quartering armed troops in our midst in time of peace, any further attempt in that direction, will put at hazard, the peace and quiet of the community.

4th. That it is our belief that as soon as the secret society, known as the Union League, an association formed, as we believe, to organize oppression, and in violation of law, shall have been disbanded, all organizations entered into to ward off such oppression will also be disbanded.

5th. That while in our opinion, it is the imperative duty of every good citizen, first, to seek redress for grievances and reparation for injuries, by the ordinary process of law, and while we believe the welfare of the State demands that the most profound veneration, respect and obedience, be paid to the law and its duly constituted officers, we are yet not prepared, hastily or without reserve to condemn good citizens and true men, who, in self-defence, resort to other means because they fail to obtain from the law that protection and security which they have a right to demand.

6th. That in our opinion the redress of grievances by any other process than that provided by law, is liable to so great abuse and fraught with so much danger to the peace and harmony of the State, that we think it ought to be resorted to only in the most extreme cases, and then only with the utmost prudence, caution, discretion and circumspection.

7th. That in justice to the colored people of this community, we feel it to be our duty to say, as a general rule, they have deported themselves with becoming and gratifying prudence and moderation, in spite of the persistent attempts made to arouse their passions and excite their prejudices against the white people, and that from them as a people, we apprehend no trouble.

On motion of Mr. Argo, the report of the committee was, after a few remarks, unanimously adopted. On motion the secretary was requested to send a copy of these proceedings to the Raleigh *Standard*, Raleigh SENTINEL, Wilmington *Journal*, and the Hillsboro' *Recorder* for publication.

On motion Mr. J. R. Mason, was allowed to have his opposition to the adoption of the report of the committee, entered upon the record.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

J. R. HUTCHINS, Ch'm'n.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

General Canby has printed his correspondence with prominent Virginians relative to the test oath. The letters show that as early as June 4, a month before the election he had, in reply to letters [illegible] announced his intention of requiring the oath of the members of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

SOUTH MILLS, Sept. 20, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—Presuming that a short communication from Camden County might be of some benefit, and afford some items of interest to the many readers of the SENTINEL, we have attempted, for the first time, to prepare a scrap for public print.

Under the benign influence of modern Radicalism in "South Mills Township," we are verily on the high road to prosperity. Not an officer mentally or morally qualified for the positions they hold; possessing, however, the vindictiveness and savage rapacity of the beasts of the field. "Able supporters" and violent defenders of every intrigue, plot or scheme gotten up by the Union League.

This "Union League," resolving in secret conclave to burn the barns, and "make daylight shine through the bodies" of such men as F. N. Miller, D. D. Ferebee and W. H. Abbott, in the event of a discharge or removal of a tenant. Fine state of affairs, indeed! when men, intelligent, respectable, peaceable and quiet, because, forsooth, they do not prefer black to white, cannot exercise the right of disposing of and controlling their own property as they may see fit. This, Mr. Editor, is no sensational report. We proceed to give the facts in the case:

Case A.—A colored man voted the Conservative ticket at the last election, and he has been hunted like "the wild boar of the mountain," at his residence, on the highway, and through the woods, even arraigned in his Church for perjury and treason to both man and God.

Case B.—A member elect of the School Committee steals his neighbor's wife, runs away to Va., returns home, is required to give bond for his appearance at December Term, and our distinguished Magistrate takes as security to the bond, a negro just out of prison, last year, having not a dollar in the world, to the wonderful sum of two hundred dollars.

Case C.—Both of our Magistrates guilty of stealing cattle, and will doubtless be tried at the next term.

Case D.—The large barn of Col. D. D. Ferebee was burned with all its contents, on the night of 14th. It was the work of an incendiary. Who did it? A mean, low, woods-skulking bacon stealing, union league white man. A renegade from Arkansas—deserter from the Army, a native however of this place. He is still at large! Where is Gov. Holden's loyal Militia? If it had been a Radical's barn burned, the Conservative white man would have been hunted day and night, until some innocent good man would have fallen a victim to Radical rule and Holden & Co's fury.

The loss of the Colonel is estimated at $5,000. It was the largest and best constructed barn in the District of Edenton.—Even the Yankee soldiers refused to destroy it during the war, while encamped on the premises. Yet a *home born slave* of the Union League, eating and sleeping with negroes, having (through a freak of nature) a white skin instead of a black one, has proceeded in his hellish work of destruction, and the Constable elect, (not able to bond) with writ in hand, meets the veritable and redoubtable leader of the League and says, you shall be protected in your burning expeditions.

Such, Mr Editor, is our lot in this land of Radical rule, oppression and Mobocracy. Is it not high time for the white men of our several counties to awake to a sense of their duty, and the importance of making a provision for our security and protection in the future.

God grant that our time of deliverance may speedily come, when the native born sons of North Carolina shall control the destiny of our State, and rid her of the accursed Yankee innovator and scalawag barn burners. JUSTICE.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ILLINOIS, September 16, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been eleven years since I left my native State for a home in the then far West. And it might be reasonably supposed that I had measurably forgotten the home of my youth, and the friends that I left behind. But it has not been so with me, I am still a great admirer of the South and feel as deep an interest in her welfare as when I lived within the confines of the Old North State.

The Weekly SENTINEL is a welcome visitor as it comes from the Capital and center of the State, freighted with the news from all parts, and giving an account of the actings and doings in different localities.—And I also admire the way in which you handle those heartless, unworthy and incompetent creatures that now domineer over the State as her officials. I hope you will continue to hold them up to public scorn and derison. "Lay on, Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries hold! enough."

The history of North Carolina for the past four years has been a history of wrong, oppression and tyranny. Private persons have been shamefully abused and the government slandered, and defrauded. To be satisfied of this it is only necessary to look at the proceedings of the last Legislature, how they have abused their powers and privileges in helping to bankrupt the State. And all these enormities have been winked at and encouraged by the Chief Magistrate of the State as well as other high officials. How true it is "when the wicked rule the people mourn."

Time seems to have wrought great changes in North Carolina, in the midst of the great devastation made by the war. There seems to have fallen by the hand of death many of her brightest intellects, statesmen and jurists; such, for instance, as the Hons. John M Morehead, George E. Badger, R. M. Saunders, Thomas Settle, John M. Dick, George C. Mendenhall, Jas. L. Gaines, Frederick Nash, Alexander Little, John A. Gilmer, Jonathan Worth, and others I might name. These men, or the most of them, once filled the highest offices of the State with honor and dignity, because they were "worthy and well qualified." But when we reflect upon whom their mantles have fallen, and who now occupy the offices which they once filled, many of whom are foreigners, unacquainted and unaffiliated with the Southern people, and who have no interest in common with them, and who care not for the prosperity of the South. All they want is to fleece the Government, and put it into their own pockets, of which [illegible] unmistakable evidence in the case of North Carolina. It is to be hoped that the good people of the State will, ere long, arise in their might at the ballot-box and [illegible] hurl these vile miscreants from office and fill their places with honest, upright citizens, who will deal justly and love mercy, and carry out the principles of the Constitution and Government; and say to these vampires, who are now sucking the very life's blood from the State, "Stand behind me, Satan."

Permit me to subscribe myself a genuine OLD CAROLINIAN.

A gulf cable dispatch from Havana states that ex Confederate General Jordan, of the Cuba insurgent forces, has offered to sell out to the Spanish authorities on the island. The story is probably an invention, and will be contradicted by the next [illegible] all the Cuba sensations.

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. 9th, 1869 by the State Board of North Carolina for uniform use in the Public Schools:

PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL PRIMER.
PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL SPELLER.
PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL READERS.
DAVIES' ARITHMETICS.
MONTEITH & McNALLY'S GEOGRAPHIES.
MONTEITH'S YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE U. S.
BEERS'S 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 these 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 Auburn 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. OBERCHAIN, 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 those 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 [illegible] merit. J. H. FOY

From the Statesville, N. C. *American*, February 20th, 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 these 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 [illegible]

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, 1869.
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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,

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Recently of New York, offers those who are suffering from weak and defective sight, his

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE — M. BERNHARDT, OCULIST & OPTICIAN

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BRAZILIAN — DR M. BERNHARDT — PEBBLE — TRADE MARK

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

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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 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 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 the 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 23, 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 12th, 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.

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HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New York.

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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

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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.

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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 24-3m

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Which will be made up by the best workmen in the [illegible] Charges [illegible] satisfaction warranted in all cases.
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