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.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

(RADICAL FINANCIERING!—RADICAL RUIN!

The Scriptures teach us how to make good impressions on the mind of perverse humanity—"line upon line; precept upon precept; here a little and there a little."—It is in deference to this wise moral precept that we reiterate facts that ought to be remembered particularly by the people of North Carolina at this time, while every bale of cotton they bring to market has a plug taken out of it as big as a flour barrel, and sometimes the whole bale, to pay the tax levied to support Radical extravagance.

The "loil" Legislature, in the interest of the "Ring" undertook, and, so far as they were able, succeeded, to increase the State debt to the enormous sum of $26,970,000. (Remember, this is in addition to the old State debt, which was, in round numbers, 14,000,000, making the whole debt over *forty millions*.) The Treasurer says, that, of this sum, $10,670,000 is void, because the acts appropriating the same are unconstitutional. He says the Legislature did increase the debt, *for corporations, alias* "the Ring," to the sum of $16,300,000. The bonds of the State will realize for them, in cash, not exceeding the sum of $5,433,334, leave the *savings of manipulators of the money*, and the "Ring;" thus leaving $10,866,666 of bonds of the State outstanding, for which the people *get nothing—not a single cent!* But the whole sum must be paid, *by the people*, so the Radicals say, *principal and interest!* The little financial operation for the ruin of the people, and for the benefit of the "Ring," stand thus:

Whole amount attempted to be appropriated by the Legislature,	$26,970,000
From this deduct the amount which the Treasurer says is unconstitutional,	10,670,000
This leaves,	$16,300,000
This last is worth in cash, (Go'd)	5,433,334
Deduct and it leaves,	$10,866,666

For this last sum of ten millions, eight hundred and sixty six thousand, six hundred and sixty six dollars, the State *does not owe, and never will, pay one cent!*

The truth of these figures and deductions, are incontrovertible! The statement is fairly made, and the result is what we state it to be, warp and twist the matter as you may.

What do the people of all classes think of such financiering? What do tax payers, (who have been required during the last two or three weeks, to sell even the bread and meat from their families to raise money to pay it,) think of it? What do farmers and mechanics and all intelligent working men of all trades and classes, think of it? Can they stand it? Will they stand it?

Can there be any public confidence or substantial prosperity among the people, or for for the State, while our finances are so manipulated? Will capital or labor seek investment among a people whose rulers thus manage to put them in debt and then grind them into powder with taxation?

Let the people consider, too, that the pittance realized on that appalling sum in bonds of the State, is not devoted to legitimate purposes, but mainly to enrich "carpet-baggers," and "the Ring," *alias* the *Sterling Society*.

Hence, we say, "*Radical financiering—Radical ruin.*" Have we not said correctly?

THE LEGISLATURE WILL NOT HOLD OVER FOUR YEARS.

In another column will be found an able and interesting article on the inquiry, "Will the Legislature hold over for four years?" This article was received some days ago, but we could not find room for it until to day. Let every body read and consider it. It is from the pen of a highly respectable Republican gentleman, but one who is not a Radical. His views are logical and unanswerable.

But we had not supposed that any one was so absurd in his notions, as to seriously think that the present Legislature would offer to attempt to hold over for four years. The idea is preposterous. Such action on the part of the Legislature would be an act of revolution; any act passed by it, after its term had expired according to the letter of the Constitution, would be void and null; and the members of the Legislature would have no more right to sit as a Legislature than any other twenty seven men in the State, and if these men were to undertake to assemble for the purpose of Legislating, they ought to be dispersed by force. We do not hesitate to declare that we would advise that they be dispersed by force, if this end could not be accomplished by other lawful means. We repeat, such conduct on the part of the present Legislature would be an act of revolution and would produce immediate anarchy, if not war.

But we do not believe the Legislature will seriously think of such a thing; it could accomplish nothing; it could pass no laws and no political evil could be attained; it could only *revolutionize* the State Government and place the offenders in a fair way to pay the penalty of such a crime with their necks. We understand that some one mentioned the matter in the presence of the Chief Justice, Pearson, and others of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and that the Chief Justice spoke of it as a matter too absurd to think about.

No; the leprous concern, dignified with the name of a Legislature, will not hold over for four years. Bad and corrupt as are many of its members, they will not try so dangerous an undertaking as that.

For the Sentinel.

WILL THE LEGISLATURE HOLD OVER FOR FOUR YEARS?

It was broadly intimated by leading spirits in the dominant party, during the late session of the Legislature, that that body would declare itself elected for four years, instead of two, and that it would continue to make laws, levy taxes, elect United States Senators, and perform the other high functions belonging to the General Assembly under the Constitution, until the year of grace, 1872. It may be that these disinterested friends of popular rights will not take it amiss if a private citizen should venture, through the press, to remind them of those Constitutional provisions which constitute the tenure of their power, and to point out to them the consequences of their proposed usurpation. With this friendly purpose in view, I beg leave to call their attention, through your columns, to the following clauses of the new Constitution of North Carolina, framed by themselves, and ratified by a large majority of the voters:

Section 3d, of Article II, is in these words: "The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators *biennially* chosen by ballot."

Section VI, is as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, *biennially* chosen by ballot," &c.

The 29th Section is as follows:

"The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts, and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, *on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy*, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the election.—The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on a Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter; *and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.*"

It thus appears that the Legislature is to be elected *biennially*, that the first *regular* election is to take place on the "*first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy*," and that the legislature now in being which was elected in April 1868, at an *irregular* election, "shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at *a regular election*;" viz: until the above named first Thursday in August, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy.

The framers of our Constitution will not be regarded by posterity as masters of style in composition, but it is due to them to say, that, in this instance at least, they have made themselves well understood. I undertake to say that honest minds can have no two opinions in the premises, and that it will be a dangerous experiment for the present legislators to attempt holding over longer than the two years and three or four months for which they were elected.

It is said that the friends of the proposed usurpation base their claims to a four year's lease of power on the *twenty seventh* section of article II. It is as follows:

"The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office, of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election."

It is pretended that this section confers upon the members of the present Legislature the right to hold over as if they were elected on the first Thursday in August, 1870; that being, as is assumed, the period for the "first regular election." But if that day should become, in fact, as the Constitution requires, the first regular election, and if the present body should, as is proposed, hold over, the result will be, that we shall have *two Legislatures* in being at one and the same time. On the other hand, if, in consequence of the holding over of the present body, no election should, in fact, be held on the first Thursday in August, 1870, that will not be what the supposition of those who claim an extension of time, the "first regular election;" and there will be the same pretense for holding over six years, that now exists for four. At the end of six years the same difficulty would exist, the same want of "a regular election" to date from—and our fortunate legislators, elected in April, 1868, would be in a fair way to become life members, if not hereditary lords over the people.

I have thus briefly traced the theory on which the proposed impudent usurpation is based, to its logical consequences. It results in a perpetual legislative body, independent of the people, and responsible to no one but to themselves for their conduct. It is obvious that by the "first ensuing election" is meant the first Thursday in August 1870. This section is less explicit than the others to which I have drawn attention; but it is not inconsistent with them, and cannot be so construed as to overthrow the biennial character of the Legislature, nor to take away from the people the right of holding an election on the first Thursday of August 1870, which is explicitly given in the 29th section.

The newspaper Press should warn all parties concerned, that whoever conspires, aids, or abets in this high handed measure, will be guilty of the crime of treasonable usurpation and will subject himself to condign punishment for the same. To usurp legislative powers by a body of men whose term of office has expired, is to overturn the State Constitution and Government; and the parties to the nefarious scheme may take warning, that a day of reckoning will come sooner or later. The people may submit to be cheated of their rights for two years, thinking that it cannot be done, but they will at the end of that time regain the control of the State in all its departments; and then, woe to the criminal usurpers! There will be no hiding place for them in North Carolina, nor in the United States. Traitors to the State are traitors to the Union, and they will be "delivered up," on the demand of the Governor, if to be found anywhere, in any State or Territory of the Republic.

The overthrow of a State Government by legislative and executive usurpation is parallel with the overthrow of a monarchy by the dethronement and decapitation of the King; and since we borrow our laws from England, we might do worse than well to study that period of English history which followed the restoration of Charles II. Whatever may have been the crimes of the first Charles, (and I believe the people had a right to dethrone him,) the Rump Parliament, consisting of about forty members, after the expulsion of the majority at the point of the bayonet, had no right to behead him. Thirteen years later they were brought to trial, condemned and executed for their crime; and their plea, that they acted with the authority of the Parliament availed them nothing. The court held that the usurpation of the Parliament was of itself treason; and subsequently it was held that the Parliament was dissolved by the death of the King, and that all its acts thereafter were acts of usurpation, without reference to the treason of the members who voted for the decapitation of the King.

In the matter, in this State, any attempt of a Legislative body to hold over beyond the constitutional limit of two years, would be usurpation and treason.

Yours, A REPUBLICAN.

For the Sentinel.

APPEAL OF THE "WAKE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION."

Animated by a pious and loving thought, the ladies of Raleigh, on the 10th day of May, 1866,—the third anniversary of the day that closed the grand life of Stonewall Jackson,—formed themselves into the patriotic Sisterhood, known as the "Wake Memorial Association." The designation bespoke our object,—a determination to collect all that was mortal of such of our Southern heroes, who fell or died during the civil war, as were sleeping in unmarked and widely-scattered graves in and around our city, into one consecrated spot, which it should be our constant care to beautify and adorn.

Through the delicate and timely liberality of Henry Mordecai, Esq., of this city, a suitable spot of ground, in the suburbs of Raleigh, was at once placed at the disposal of the Association, and the work of dis it terment and transfer was so actively and zealously prosecuted, that, in a few months, it was complete. What was *then* a *forest* was, in a twelve month, converted into a beautiful repository of the Dead. From time to time since, as the seasons have been propitious, the "labor of love" has been unceasingly carried on. The grounds have been improved and decorated with evergreens, shrubbery and flowers,—the graves turfed and fitly marked,—suitable head-boards constructed,—grassy mounds made,—and such other appropriate ornamentation attempted as individual or united effort might accomplish. We point, to day, with pride and satisfaction, to our Cemetery, as one worthy, in some slight measure, at least, of the memory of the gallant sons of the South, who "rest under the shade of the trees," within its secluded precincts.

All of this most expensive work,—but most *grateful* work,—has been the result of our own efforts and of means of our own diligent making, with almost the single exception, that the patriotic Legislature of our State of 1866 '7 voted a gratuity of $1,500 to assist our endeavors. And of that appropriation about $600 remain unexpended,—having been reserved to be devoted, so far as the amount will go, to the crowning purpose which we have had in view from the beginning, viz: The erection of a memorial shaft, which shall rise far above all surrounding objects, and stand a lasting monument of our gratitude and our affection,—and not of *ours* only, but of *all* who admire courage, endurance and misfortune, accompanied by fortitude of soul, of aim and of action!

But this amount, of course, is utterly inadequate to the plan we have cherished.—What is to be done at all should be *well done*. Our duties to the *living* let us discharge; yet in all ages, and in all countries, it has justly been esteemed the perfection of public virtue, to commemorate deeds of high emprise and to perpetuate the fame of departed heroes, by tablet, obelisk or other memorial device. In this exhibition of public virtue, shame to surviving *kindred*, if *they* be lacking!

The ladies of the Wake Memorial Association pledge themselves, by their own exertions, to keep the grounds of the Cemetery in good condition, and, with each recurring anniversary of the 10th of May, to crown with floral honors, as has been their custom, the graves of our dead. But they appeal to the people of the State at large to aid them in the erection of this Monument. It is designed to speak for NORTH CAROLINA,—not for *us*, alone. *Her* children,—these, alike, who came, at *her* summons, from mountain fastness and from seagirt shore,—have been the objects of our care, and it is for them, *all*, that we design to raise the memorial stone.

Nor yet for *them*, *alone*. Almost every State of the South is mournfully represented in our "City of the Dead." Will not the people of the other States, lately composing the Southern Confederacy, assist in this heart-undertaking of ours? To doubt it would be to undo our faith in the generous, *filial* impulses of the Southern heart!

The passions engendered by the war have, happily, well nigh subsided. It is a most fitting time, then, to consummate our labors. Yes, we may now come, with subdued emotions and chastened feelings, to the graves of our dead, and claim honor for their memories, admiration for their deeds, justice to their motives, and appreciation of their noble sacrifice. Until *this* time, studiously and of purpose, we have deferred this appeal.

North Carolinians! Southrons! This our appeal is before you. WHAT SHALL BE YOUR RESPONSE?

It is earnestly requested that the Press will give general currency to this address. In the other States it is hoped that the Press will suggest the volunteering of ladies or gentlemen to ask subscriptions for this "Memorial Monument," to be erected, at the Capital of North Carolina, in honor of the "Heroes of the South."

Contributions can be forwarded to Miss SOPHIA PARTRIDGE, Secretary of the Ladies Memorial Association, Raleigh, N. C.

THE LADIES OF THE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

A COUNTY COURT AND CITY COUNCIL INDICTED.—The grand jury of Buchanan county, Missouri, at the August term of the Circuit Court found indictments against the mayor and city councilmen of St. Joseph and the judges of the Buchanan County Court. The bill against the mayor and council charges them with unlawfully subscribing for four thousand shares of the capital stock of the Denver City railroad, and then issuing bonds to pay for them with illegally issuing bonds to the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company.

A company has been formed in Paris to carry out a novel idea in the way of advertising. The company takes a lease of one side, low in the second or third story of a house in a prominent street or boulevard. From dusk till nine midnight a transparency, brightly lit up, on a sea green ground, sets forth the advertisement. You can arrange either for a display once a week or a whole week, &c., alternately in any of the windows in the several quarters possessed by the company.

A. T. Stewart's store in New York twenty $2,000 shawls have been sold this season, and one worth $5,700.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senorita Cortes, a Spanish mezzo-soprano and pupil of Rossini, is coming to sing in America.

The merchants of Louisville, Ky., have contributed $13,000 towards defraying the expenses of the commercial convention which meets in that city on the 12th of this month.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson, wife of ex-President, is not expected to live through the winter.

A fatal disease is devastating the poultry yards in Sumter county, Ga. Peacocks tumble from the trees dead, and young fowls and chickens are dying by the hundreds.

Americans imprisoned in Cuba are said to demand $1,500,000 damages of the Spanish Government, and contemplate bringing their claims to the attention of the State Department.

An English druggist proposes that, in addition to the word "poison," the labels on the bottles or packages containing poison should have printed on their margins the appropriate antidotes for each class of poison.

The concert in aid of the home for destitute Catholic children, at the Boston Coliseum, on Sunday evening, was attended by over 30,000 persons. There was a chorus of 400 voices, with 80 brass and 20 reed pieces.

A Rangoon fisherman put a fish between his teeth to hold it better while he fixed his tackle, but the fish spasmodically jumped down his throat, caught there and strangled him to death.

The Atlanta, (Ga.) *Intelligencer* makes anxious inquiry after the beautiful monument which was to have been erected in that city over the Confederate dead. The designs were perfected, but the monument is only visible so far on paper.

Judge Lachman, of the Wayne (Miss.) Circuit Court, has decided in the case of Nelson Salter, negro, and Elizabeth Duke, white, who were indicted, that the intermarriage of negroes and whites, according to the civil rights bill, is lawful in the State of Mississippi, the law of the State to the contrary notwithstanding.

During the month of August, at the public baths in Boston, 331,800 persons indulged in the summer luxury, an increase of 101,931 over the same month last year. Of the number 58,670 were girls.

Hon. Frederick F. Low, who has been appointed United States Minister to China, was a representative from California in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and from 1863 to 1867 Governor of California.

A quorum of members of the executive committee of the Irish National Republican Association, in consequence of the detection of their chairman, have issued a call for a meeting of that body in the city of New York on the 20th of October.

NASHVILLE.—The municipal election on Saturday, the 25th inst., resulted in the success of the entire conservative ticket.—K. J. Morris, conservative, for mayor, received 2,238 majority in a total vote of 4,251. All the wards were carried by the conservatives. The colored voters, for the first time, voted in large numbers for the conservative ticket.

One of the most interesting papers in *Putnam's* is a contribution from the publisher himself, who gives a few pleasant pages of anecdotes and letters of well known authors—Prescott, Cooper, Paulding, Poe, Margaret Fuller, and others—from which we copy this about Poe:

"Some years after, when my desk was in Broadway, in separate quarters, a gentleman with a somewhat nervous and excited manner claimed attention on a subject which he said was of the highest importance.—Seated at my desk, and looking at me a full minute with his 'glittering eye,' he at length said 'I am Mr. Poe.' I was 'all ear,' of course, and intensely interested. It was the author of 'The Raven' and of 'The Gold Bug.' 'I hardly know, said the poet, after a pause, 'how to begin what I have to say. It is a matter of profound importance.'—After another pause, the poet seeming to be in a tremor of excitement, he at length went on to say that the publication he had to propose was of momentous interest.—Newton's discovery of gravitation was a mere incident compared to the discoveries revealed in this book. It would at once command such universal and intense attention that the publisher might give up all other enterprises, and make this one book the business of his life time. An edition of 50,000 copies might be sufficient to begin with but it would be but a small beginning. No other scientific event in the history of the world approached in importance the original developments of this book. All this and more, not in irony or jest, but in *intense* earnest, for he held me with his eye, like the ancient mariner. I was really impressed, but not overcome. Promising a decision on Monday (it was late Saturday P. M.), the poet had to rest so long in uncertainty about the *extent* of the edition—partly reconciled by a small loan mean while. We *did* venture, not upon 50,000, but 500. This little book of 'great expectations' was simply 'Eureka, a new Theory of the Universe,' which Mr. Poe had read as a lecture to a small audience at the Society Library. A Southern magazine, 'The Nineteenth Century,' gave recently a high estimate of the theory or discovery announced in 'Eureka,' but it has never, apparently, caused any profound interest either to popular or scientific readers."

The story of Cinderella is familiar to every one, and yet there are few that treasure it up as in any respect true. But it has a foundation and a reality that really need no fairy godmother, with her pumpkin and her rats, to make an entertaining tale. It is as follows:

'In about the year 1730, a French actor by the name of Thevenard lived in Paris.—He was rich and talented but his had no wife, and we may believe he had never loved any one, but gave all his affection to those ideal characters that he could represent so finely on the stage. One day as he was walking leisurely along the streets of Paris, he came upon a cobbler's stall, and his eye was attracted by a dainty little shoe which he then noticing for copies, the imagination began immediately to form the little foot that must fit such a little shoe. He examined it well, but only to admire it more and more. He went to the stall, and inquired again for another shoe, inquiring with regard to the owner of the shoe. The only item he did his engagements, and made him more determined to know to whom it belonged. Day by day he was disappointed, but he was not discouraged. At last the little foot needed the little shoe, and Thevenard met the owner, a poor girl, whose parents belonged to the humblest class.—But the ardent actor thought not of caste or family. His heart had already pronounced the little one his wife. He married the girl, with no question of what people would say, and felt joy enough in hearing the tread of the light, nimble feet through his silent rooms, to pay him for the sacrifice of people's approval. This is the true story of Cinderella, and from which the child-romance sprang."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. J. MOSELEY'S,

[FENTRESS' OLD STAND.]

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

CONFECTIONERIES!

YOU WILL FIND A CHOICE STOCK TO SELECT FROM, AND EVERYTHING THAT IS KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

COME AND SEE!

FRENCH CANDIES,
PLAIN CANDIES,
CONSERVED AND GLYCERALINE FRUITS.
All at
MOSELEY'S,
oct 2-d3m Fentress' old stand.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS and Nuts, Cocoanuts, Figs, Dates Prunes, Raisins, Currants and Citron, you can buy at
MOSELEY'S,
oct 2-d3m Fentress old Stand.

JELLIES AND PRESERVES, Pickles, of all sorts, Fresh Peaches, Fine Apples, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Clams and salmon.
All at
oct 2-d3m MOSELEY'S.

CAKES! CAKES!

Pound, Fruit and Jelly Cakes; Lemon Novelties, Ginger Schnapps, Washington and Jumbles.

CRACKERS.—Soda, Wine, Edinburgh, Cream, Picnic and Lemon.

All these good things at
MOSELEY'S,
oct 2-d3m Fentress' old Stand.

CIGARS AND "GOOD" SMOKING TOBACCO, and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco you will find at MOSELEY'S.

N. B.—As soon as the weather turns cold, there will be an OYSTER SALOON, for LADIES, attached. Quite a treat for the Ladies.

Families supplied with any and everything, at short notice, by
oct 2-d3m MOSELEY.

1869. Fall Trade. 1869.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
An extensive Assortment.
White Granite and C. C. Ware,
Glass Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses,
Bar Ware, Jiggers, Butter Plates,
White China Cups and Saucers.
J. BROWN,
oct 2 d1f With Hart & Lewis.

SALT, SALT.

10,000 SACKS IN STORE AND Afloat.
LIVERPOOL (220 lb weight)
AND
AMERICAN, in Liverpool Sacks.
For sale by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
oct 2-d3t Wilmington, N. C.

AUCTION SALE!

Monday of Court Week.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' Auction and Commission Warehouse, on Wilmington Street, sale to commence at 10½ o'clock,

ONE FINE STALLION,

without reserve, gentle and well broke to single harness.

ONE FINE COW,

an excellent milker, and other Live Stock.
One two-horse Wagon, in good repair.
Furniture and Household Articles; one good Clock, in running order, and a lot of Merchandize, Ready-made Clothing Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c.
JAS. M. TOWLES,
oct 2-d1d Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

UNDER A DECREE issued from the Superior Court of Edgecombe County, to sell Real Estate for assets to pay debts, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of my intestate Kenelm H. Lewis, deceased, late of Nash County, at the several times and places mentioned, to wit:

At Rocky Mount Depot, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1869,

I will sell, 1st, One tract containing 469 acres, more or less, lying in Nash County and on the West side of Stony Creek and North side of Tar River.

2nd. One tract, known as the Home tract, on the North side of Tar River and East side of Stony Creek, on which intestate died and devised to him by the late Richard Harrison, and covered by the widow's dower, containing 136 acres, more or less.

3rd One tract lying in Edgecombe County on the North side of Tar River, and on both sides of the W. & W. Railroad, known as the Little Falls Plantation, devised to intestate by the late Richard Harrison, and containing 1,300 acres, more or less—1,098 acres of which are covered by the widow's dower, and 202 acres in the pine timber are unincumbered.

4th. One tract in Edgecombe County, lying on the W. & W. R. R., a small portion being in Nash County, adjoining Dempsey Travathan and others and purchased by intestate from Willie Burras and containing 253 acres, more or less.

At Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C.,

Before the Court House door, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of NOVEMBER next, I will sell the Plantation known as Spring Hill, lying on the North side of Tar River, and within one mile of the town of Louisburg, purchased by intestate from Messrs. Skinner, and containing 688 acres, more or less.

At the Court House Door in Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 9th, 1869,

I will sell a tract of Land, lying in Craven County on the East fork of Slocumb's Creek, and on Lake Ellis, being the divided interest of intestate in the lands purchased from the Donnell family by J. F. Speight, K. H. Lewis and W. F. Lewis and containing 4,000 acres, more or less. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell the undivided one-third interest of my intestate in about 12,000 acres, more or less, lying in the Counties of Craven, Carteret and Jones, purchased by the same parties from the Donnell family.

TERMS:—One fourth of the purchase money will be required in Cash. The remainder on the 1st day of January, 1871, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1870. The title will be withheld until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

W. F. LEWIS,
Adm'r of Kenelm H. Lewis, dec'd.
Tarboro', N. C., Oct. 2 w4w

HENRY WARD

BEECHER'S

SERMONS IN

PLYMOUTH PULPIT,

Are being read by people of every class and denomination all over this country and Europe.—They are full of vital, beautiful religious thought and feeling. *Plymouth Pulpit* is published weekly, and contains Mr. Beecher's Sermons and Prayers, in form suitable for preservation and binding. For sale by all newsdealers. Price 10c Yearly subscriptions received by the publishers $3 giving two handsome volumes of over 800 pages each. Half-yearly $1 75. A new and superb Steel Portrait of Mr. Beecher presented to all yearly subscribers. Extraordinary offer:—PLYMOUTH PULPIT ($3), and THE CHURCH UNION, ($3 50), an illustrated Independent, Christian Journal—16 pages, mailed, a early published, ably edited, sent to one address for 52 weeks for *four dollars*.—Special inducements to canvassers and those getting up clubs. Specimen copies free. Address J. H. SOBER & CO., Publishers, 40 Park Row, N. Y. oct 2-d1m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Egypt Company will be held at the Yarborough House, on Wednesday, October 20th, inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.
D. W. STACK,
Raleigh, sept 30-d3w Secretary.

Mechanics' Building & Loan Association.

THE REGULAR MEETING of the Mechanics' Building & Loan Association will be held in the COURT HOUSE on Friday evening, Oct. 1st, at 8 o'clock.

All dues must be paid by Friday evening, or delinquents will subject themselves to a fine, as prescribed in the By-Laws.

Members may pay their dues to Mr. John C. Drake, Treas., at the Raleigh National Bank, or to the undersigned.
sept 30-d3t WM. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

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 1869, BY DR. M. BERNHARDT, IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE EASTERN DIST. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TRADE MARK.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1869 BY DR. M. BERNHARDT, IN THE CLERK'S 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, disease, over work, or premature decay, by Dr. Bernhardt on a new and exact principle, unerring hitherto, 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 respectable 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. Bernhardt 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 own compound of Australian Crystal Glasses, which, for my eyes, I find very superior and decidedly useful. 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.

E. H. MCKEE, M. D.

Raleigh, Aug 23, 1869.

After an attentive examination of the various glasses in the possession of Dr. M. Bernhardt, accompanied with his explanations of the 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 two *to* years ago. His assortment of glasses is much 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. 23, 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 25, 1868.

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 found 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 15th, 1868.

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, 1868.

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 6 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!!

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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.

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New York Styles

FOR

1869.