THE SENTINEL.

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JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

ORGANIZED IDLENESS.

The Romans made their soldiers work during the intervals of war. All citizens were trained to arms, each ready to defend his country with his soul and life. Those not ready to sacrifice life, property and all, in defence of the country were not thought worthy to have a country.

A great portion of the able bodied men of this government were, for four years, engaged in war. Our government did not imitate the Romans and put the soldiers to work when the war was over. If the government had put Gen. Laflin, Gen. Littlefield and Gen Abbott to work, it would have been better for the morals and the industrial interest of the country. These are all able-bodied men except Gen. Laflin, they would make valuable hands on the heavy public works which are going on all over the North and Northwest. If these Generals had been put to useful work by the government, State bonds would not have fallen so low as 33, and no sales at that. The debt of $20,000,000, created for Railroads, would not have been made — There would have been no grog shop opened in the Capitol, and without Littlefield and the grog shop these bills calling for $16,000,000 could not have passed. The $2,000,000 appropriated to the Chatham Road could not have passed but for the fact that Littlefield was paid $100,000 as a fee, and the members of the Legislature received of Littlefield $10,000 or more gratuitously bestowed in the way of whiskey, champaign and cigars.

The real functions of Gov. Holden's secret societies are not known except to the Governor and the secretly initiated; the world knows nothing of its real functions and operations. It was not known until recently that the Governor was the President and Head Centre of all the organized secret societies in the State.

Idleness is said to produce "want, vice and misery," unorganized idleness is a fearful thing in any government, neighborhood or community, but when organized it must be broke down or it will break down society and government itself. If the natural and appropriate punishment for idleness is poverty, ignorance, misery and want, simply Governor Holden has entailed them up on his oath bound secret Leaguers.

Every jail is crowded with the members of his secret societies, imprisoned mostly for larceny.

In London and Paris 'tis said they have schools where pocket picking and stealing is taught as a profession. One thing is certain if the Leagues do not teach larceny, they do not teach scorn and abhorrence for those who commit larceny.

A few days before the most important election ever held in North Carolina, Major Smith, who leased the Road, went in person to two or three counties and stood bail for the Governor's league friends who were in the custody of the law.

The Governor being President of the Leagues pardoned a number of his league brothers who were in jail for whipping a colored man for voting against the Republican party.

These organizations of idleness are supported by the State and Federal Governments for party purposes. The Bureau was one of the great means of concentrating and organizing the idleness of the South for party purposes. The only hope of the struggling Federal General who has squatted in localities where negro influence predominates, is to support and sustain the organized idleness of Governor Holden's secret Leagues. When they are dissolved and the carpet-bagger uses up his present supply of paper collars, he will take up his bag and walk. We tell them, that time is fast approaching. Littlefield, Abbott and company must cease to rely upon State bonds and the Legislature for their support. If they go to Florida again, they should be arrested, and on the vagrant act, for they have no visible means of making a living in that State, and from this State, we say, let all such begone.

GOING ABROAD.

An old Philosopher once sent his son abroad, that he might see and learn "with how little wisdom the world was governed."

There is no necessity for parents imitating Chinese philosophy, by sending their children out of the city. Let the nurses take the children up to the capitol to look upon the "assembled wisdom," and the children can learn all about it.

Carlile says "we are going to hell in Africa," this is an ugly way for one of our cousins across the water to speak of us, if the people will quit following Governor Holden and the Radicals, we think they may escape.

This quaint old Englishman says, "to be governed by small men is not only a misfortune, but a curse and a sin, and the cause, too, of all manner of curses and sins." Alas! Thomas Carlile, that our people should feel so forcibly the truth of your saying.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This august body was to have met for business on yesterday, but upon assembling and calling the roll, it was found there were only twenty Senators and forty-eight members of the House of Representatives present, consequently there was no organization in either House, for want of a quorum.

What has become of the hands? We suppose some of them were delayed in arranging affairs in the other offices held by them, while one, at least, has to wait for Congress to remove his disabilities, he having been converted and elected since the last Congressional scrubbing.

Of course, those not present to-day will not think of charging the State for their valuable services for the day, when they come to draw their *per diem*. Such a course would be so foreign to their *usual practice* as to subject their conduct to animadversion and censure.

A number of the members having accepted office under the General Government, and having also taken an oath to support the constitution of this State and laws made thereunder, which forbid the holding of office or place of trust, honor or profit under *both* at the same time, will *of course* resign *immediately*, that their places may be filled at the earliest practicable day. The wonder is, that they have not done so before.

We suppose they will get regularly to work at farthest by the day after thanksgiving.

INSURRECTION AND REBELLION.

The Republican outbreak in Spain, in October last, threatened to be a gigantic affair; the number of insurgents were reported at 20,000. The town of Reus proclaimed the Republic. Valentia also stood a short siege. Eighteen hundred insurgents surrendered to Gen. Baldrich. About the same time some alarm was created in France, but the imperial guard soon quieted the discontented.

Lopez raised the standard of insurrection in South America, and after many vicissitudes, seems to be holding his own pretty well, with fair prospects of success.

We have no recent intelligence from the revolted provinces of Jones, Chatham, Lenoir and Orange, declared in a state of insurrection by the Governor. A part of the United States army, after the Governor's threat and proclamation, reached Chapel Hill, which was supposed to be the strong hold of the insurgents. The arrival of the troops made little impression on the insurgents. Two of the students quit the University. Professor Martin's books were put to bake in the stove. The students refused to eat of his "possum" supper. They assaulted the Professor in the face of the troops. They gathered blue buckets of acorns and as Martin entered the sacred walls of the Institution they pelted him with these missile-like missils. The students retreated to a room on the second story in the East building. Martin made an unsuccessful effort to storm them, he struck the door with violence and commanded the students to open the door, or he would report them to the Faculty. The door did not open, then he said in a pacific tone, if the door was opened immediately the breach between himself and the insurgents could be amicably arranged.

We see no necessity for further action of the troops at Chapel Hill. We hope the military will refer the matter to the Trustees of the University, who are to meet on to day, (Tuesday,) according to programme.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The *Standard* is greatly exercised in regard to the removal of political disabilities; they must all be removed, and every white man that has been banned by the Radicals heretofore, must be raised at once to political equality with the negro. In connection with this subject, that paper announces the enfranchisement of Mr. Patrick McGowan, who has just received the pardon of all his political sins, (if he had any) and a restoration to all his rights as a citizen. But how is this? Congress has the sole right to remove disabilities, and Congress is not in session. If Congress removed Mr. McGowan's disabilities before the adjournment, where has the papers been all this time? We think we see the print of the Governor's finger in this matter. When he was Provisional Governor he kept back the pardons of several persons after they had been forwarded to him for delivery.

The Governor has been trying very hard to make Patrick McGowan a Radical, but we believe the metal was a little difficult to bring to the right heat. Patrick is an honest Irishman and can't well harmonize with Radical corruption.

In regard to the removal of disabilities, so strenuously urged by the *Standard*, the thing would have been done long ago, but for such carpet-baggers as Heaton, Abbott, Laflin and Estes, and the personal malignity of the *Standard's* master, Governor Holden. We know there was on the part of the Northern members of Congress a liberal sentiment on the subject of the removal of disabilities, until the carpet-baggers arrived in Washington, last winter.

Some low strung natives are to-day, paying court to Heaton and Abbott to get their disabilities removed, and these carpet-baggers rejoice to be thus socially recognized; while these same carpet baggers, Heaton and Abbott, will not recognize them as political equals. We have no hesitation in saying, even at the risk of being called "disloyal" and "rebel" that the man who will take by the hand and recognize socially, Heaton and Abbott, and others of their stripe, while Heaton, Abbott and Company deny him political association on terms of equality, is a creature so low and so destitute of the instincts of a man, that he deserves that the "below, unmoving finger of scorn" should be pointed at him wherever he goes. Down with all such natives, who are so insensible to their degradation and shame.

Louisville makes one thousand barrels of flour per day; and 2,100,000 gallons of whisky per year.

The Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 15th 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock.

The President, Mr. Caldwell in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names. Messrs. Beeman, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Etheridge, Forkner, Galloway (col) Hyman (col.) Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Lindsay, Murphy, Respass, Robbins, Shoffner, Stephens, Swepe, Walker and Wilson—20.

There being no quorum present, on motion of Mr. Sweet the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869.

House was called to order at 12 o'clock. Mr. Speaker Holden in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Long, of Chatham.

The clerk called the roll and the following members responded to their names:

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Argo, Barnes, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Candler, Carey, Cawthorn, Crawford, Downing, Ellington, Farrow, Forkner, Gahagan, Gatling, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hodgett, Humphries, Hudgings, Ingram, Jattus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Malone, McCanless, Loring, Morrill, Palmer, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stevens, Vestal, Vest, Welch, White, Wilson—48.

The Speaker announced that no quorum was present, when, on motion of Mr Argo, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

For the Sentinel.

MISS ALEXANDER, THE ACTRESS.

This beautiful young lady and *debutante*, whose appearance on the stage and in social circles, during the past week, was so cordially and enthusiastically greeted, is a native of Charlotte, N. C. Her father was the late Hon. *Wm. Julius Alexander*, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons in this State, and for a long time Solicitor of the old 6th Judicial Circuit. He was one of the most popular and prominent men of his day and had all the advantages of family, wealth, talent and education, to give him promise of the highest distinction.

Her estimable and accomplished mother, who yet lives, is the daughter of the late *Hon. Joseph Wilson*, for so many years the ablest and most efficient Solicitor of the "Western Circuit," extending from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. He was the most distinguished criminal lawyer of his time in North Carolina, and was a terror to all evil doers in that vast extent of territory.

Through these channels Miss Alexander is intimately connected with several of the best and most widely known families in North Carolina. Such as the Hendersons, the Caldwells, the Alexanders, the Wilsons, &c. &c. Her aunt, Miss Laura Wilson, for whom, we suppose, she was named, married a most talented and promising brother of President Polk, whose early death was mourned by so large a circle of friends and admirers in North Carolina, and whose only son, Gen Marshall T. Polk, reared under the care and patronage of his uncle, the President, is now living in Tennessee.

With such antecedents, and under the peculiar and very often false notions of Americans about the "Stage" and "Theatrical life," it required the highest moral courage on the part of Miss Alexander, to enter upon this career. But she found a sufficient and laudable motive in the pious duty of contributing to the support of an aged and widowed mother. Under the auspices of Mr. Ford, the well known Manager, himself of high social position in Baltimore, and a public benefactor to that whole community, by his numerous and large charities, and spirit of public enterprise, we doubt not that Miss Alexander will succeed. She is highly gifted and accomplished—has great perseverance and a noble pride of character, with a just appreciation of her position. With these qualities and a most captivating manner and address, she will succeed, and pass unharmed, the trying ordeal of the Stage.

May an intelligent and appreciative public greet her *everywhere*, and give her such a reception—a *real ovation*, as she had the good fortune to meet with here, among the best people of the "City of Oaks."

RALEIGH.

H. H. Arnold, colored, of Alexandria, Va., has been appointed a messenger in the Treasury Department in Washington, at a salary of $80 per month.

The cholera is raging extensively in India. There have been 20,000 deaths per month in the central provinces during the season.

Fisk, jr., threatens to break down Vanderbilt if he lives two years longer. If they were both broken down it would be well for the people.

Five hundred and eighteen vessels arrived in the port of New York, in the month of October.

Sixty-two years ago, October 9th, the first steamer was launched in the United States.

A Pennsylvania paper suggests that Mrs. Grant secure for herself the first vacancy in the Cabinet by giving the President the $35,000 she is said to have made in Wall street.

The Sultan is improving by the example of American civilization. He has suppressed *the Levant Times* for a month, because it was not sufficiently obsequious to his administration.

DESPERATE ASSAULT BY CONVICTS.—On Monday evening last, about sunset, five negro convicts, hired by the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, and engaged in working on the Pond above Tyre' Dam, five miles from the city, made a concerted and desperate assault upon the two guards who had them in charge, and escaped. One of the negroes had been using a "brier hook" in cutting down the weeds along the bank of the pond, and with this he assailed Mr. Brooks, one of the guard, inflicting a fatal cut on the head, and as is supposed mortally wounding him. The other guard, whose name we did not learn, was overpowered by these desperadoes, and his gun taken from him before he could fire it. Fortunately he escaped without being injured. The negroes then jumped into a canoe which was near by, crossed the pond, to the Amherst side of the river, and made their escape, and are still at large.—*Lynchburg News.*

A citizen of Knoxville, Tennessee, has invented a steam wagon. It is described as very ingenious. Mr. Savage the inventor, proceeds on entirely new and original principles in the very beginning—boiler, engines, frame work, and all appurtenances being to his own design and perfectly unique. The principal of propulsion is not by wheels, but by driving rods. Mr. Savage estimates that the locomotive, when complete, of three horse power, will cost about the same as a good team and wagon, will run ten miles an hour on common roads, and be serviceable for all kinds of work.

FROM POVERTY TO OPULENCE—A STRANGE BUT ALLEGED TRUE TALE.

The Altoona (Pa.) *Tribune* is responsible for the following story, as the it pronounces true to the letter: A young man giving his name as Harry Stewart arrived in Altoona, not long since, in a state of complete destitution, and called upon Rev. Mr. Guyer, to whom he stated that his parents had died in Idaho, leaving him alone and penniless; that they had come from England and moved to Idaho when none but Indians infested that territory, and that he had never enjoyed any advantages of education save what his mother had given him. He had heard in Idaho that in Pennsylvania orphans were given education for nothing, and he desired to reach Harrisburg to obtain an entrance to one of the state institutions of learning. The boy appeared ingenious, and greatly interested Mr. Guyer in his behalf, who, took him to Mr. John Shoemaker's office. Mr. Shoemaker speedily obtained him a situation in Black's planing mill, but after working three or four hours he came back and stated that he wished to go on to Harrisburg. A pass to that place was procured for him, and he was sent on his way, those who had been willing to befriend him soon forgetting all about him in the busy cares of life.

While in conversation with Mr. Guyer, the boy had stated that his mother had left him some papers which she declared were very valuable, but which he could not read. When in Harrisburg a sudden thought struck him, and he entered the law office of Mr. B. Munich, to whom he showed the papers. A brief examination of the documents showed the latter their true nature, and he at once telegraphed to the British minister at Washington, who in turn telegraphed to the American minister at London, and in a short time answer was return that young Stewart was heir to an entailed fortune amounting to $53,000,000 in gold, deposited in the Bank of London and equal to about $77,000,000 in American currency. This fortune has been lying in the bank for some six generations and has thus increased to its present vast proportions.

Young Stewart's identity as the legal heir to this vast possession has been fixed beyond doubt, and he will receive the first instalment of about $3,000,000 during the present month. What effect the sudden possession of such immense wealth will have upon the mind and character of a young, uneducated, and inexperienced boy remains to be seen. Stewart appears to have a large share of sturdy common sence, a well-balanced thought uneducated mind, and considerable natural shrewdness, and if he is fortunate enough to escape the wiles of the human sharks who will be attracted by the glister of his gold, may soon learn to use it for the benefit of his fellow men, and the still further enchantment of himself. Mr. Munich has furnished young Stewart with a traveling companion, a shrewd and talented young railroad engineer name Johnson, whose knowledge of the ways of the world will be a safe guard against the temptations of designing persons.

NATIONAL DEBT PAYMENT.

The Radical papers will keep up their great ado, about the enormous decrease of the National debt under the sound and economical management of the illustrious modern financier, Secretary Boutwell. According to their representations a person, not otherwise posted, would naturally be led to suppose that there is but little left already of that prodigious mountain of debt, of which so much has been said and more been *felt* by the American people, and that there is a good prospect of our waking up some fine morning and finding the whole burden gone.

Such, however, is not the case, nor is it at all likely to be. The debt is just as much a fixed fact as it was before the valiant Boutwell attacked it with his slate and pencil. Figuring talents remove it. With all the vast amount of revenue which has been received since the present Administration came into power, which is admitted on all hands to have been unprecedentedly and unexpectedly large, the National debt at the present time, taking Boutwell's own figures and adding the $62,000,000 of Pacific Railroad Bonds, which Mr. McCulloch always included, is as large as it was on the first of March last, within the small amount of two million dollars.

But this is not all which should be borne in mind. For the unconcelled bonds which he holds in the Treasury, to the extent of some $60,000,000, Mr. Boutwell has paid about $12,000,000 more than their holders were entitled to by the law under which they were issued; so, that, on the whole, while bondholders may be enriched by Boutwell's financiering, and may have ample cause to rejoice therein, the nation the great mass of the people are being impoverished thereby, and are "out of pocket" thus far by his management, in the snug little sum of ten millions.

Such is the pre-eminent merit of the Boutwell policy.—*People.*

SINGULAR DIRECTION OF EMIGRATION.—The crowding of the Chinese into this country presents a very remarkable piece of emigration statistics, but the greatest curiosity of all in that line is the movement of Irish men and women going from the south of Ireland to make their homes among the Arabs and Berbers of Algeria. The Cork Constitution says that over a hundred have already booked themselves for Bona, in a steamer chartered by the French Government. They are offered a free passage, and some land when they arrive.

Auction Postponed.

OWING TO THE WEATHER TO-DAY THE regular weekly auction will take place on Tuesday the 16th inst. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A collection of good Furniture and Household articles, but little used.

1 Good Cooking Stove.
1 Excellent Carpet 45 yards.
Tables, Chairs, Bed Stands, Feather Beds, Work Stands &c., &c.

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a large lot of good new Merchandise Dry Goods, Readymade Clothing, Boots and Shoes, New Blankets, Bed Ticks, Double and single barrel Guns, Pistols Umbrellas, Crockery and Glass Ware, Beautiful Kerosene Lamps with Shades, Hardware &c., &c.

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Adopted by the State Board of Louisiana, July 17, 1869.

By reference to the accompanying lists of Text Books used in the Schools of North Carolina in 1852, and those adopted this year, it will be seen that, in nearly every important particular,

THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD IS RETAINED.

1869	1853
The Present Standard	*The Original Standard*
Adopted by the Board of Education.	**Recommended by the State Superintendent,**
Parker and Watson's Spellers.	Webster's Elem'y. Spelling Book.
Parker and Watson's Primer	N. C. Reader No. 1.
Parker & Watson's Readers	North Carolina Reader No. II.
Beers' System of Penmanship.	North Carolina Reader No. III.
Davies Primary Arithmetic.	Davies' Primary Arithmetic.
Davies' Intellectual Arithmetic.	Davies' Intellectual Arithmetic.
Davies' Written and Practical Arith's.	Davies' School Arithmetic.
Monteith's Series of Geographies.	Monteith's Manual of Geography.
McNally's School Geography.	McNally's School Geography.
Mouzon's History United States.	Bullion's English Grammar.

From Rev. C. H. Wiley formerly State Supt. of Education.

BRYSON, TENN., Oct. 14, 1869.

I had seen by the papers what had been done by the Board of Education in North Carolina and was glad. I had ample reasons for my former recommendations in the use of the books in our schools.

These Books are Used by the Best Schools in the State.

Late Testimonials in Brief.

It affords me great pleasure to bestow on them my heartiest commendation. They are really superior to any other books of the kind I have yet seen.—W. H. WEATHERLY, Prin. Class. and Math. School, Elizabeth City, Oct 25, 1869.

Send me ten Davies' Intellectual Arithmetics for introduction. They are superior to any I have seen.—W. F. KNAPPER, Mount Olive, Oct. 20, 1869.

I intend using the same books in my school as those used in the Common Schools. * * I am already using Monteith's Geographies.—JOHN D. JOHNSON, Yadkinville, Sept. 28, 1869.

I am and have ever been an earnest advocate of uniformity in school books. The Board recommendations—arithmetics and Geographies—are the best that could have been made.—H. H. SMITH, Lincolnton, Sept. 29th, 1869.

Because these books are adopted by the State Board, as well as for the merits of the books themselves, we wish to introduce them, and use them exclusively in our school.—REV. A. C. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1869.

Steele's "Nat. Philosophy" received. Am struck with its superiority to the other in many respects. As a class is waiting substitute in my order Steele's Philosophy for first introduction.—G. W. JEWETT, Wilmington, Oct. 13, 1869.

Davies' Mathematics was adopted by me in 1856, and up to this time I have examined no work superior to them. I have examined Mc Nally's Geography and Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy. I consider them most excellent works and shall put them into my boys' hands at the earliest period.—J. E. DUDLEY, Prin. Male Academy Warrenton.

It is my purpose to introduce Monteith's (No. 3) 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 (Monteith and McNally) seem to me to be admirable.—Rev. ALBERT NEALSON, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Raleigh.

The system of Geography—Monteith and McNally—I am well pleased with.—Rev. WM. S. LACY, Raleigh.

Davies' Arithmetics, Monteith's Geographies and the National Readers are too well known to require a word from me. Monteith and Davies are the best that I am acquainted with.—Prof. FRANK VAUGHAN, Elizabeth City, Oct. 11 1869.

I have waited patiently for the adoption by the Board of Education of this State of the books to be used in the public schools, and am truly pleased to find that so many have been selected from the National series.—Rev. W. L. SHIELDS, Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1869.

Am much pleased with both the Spellers and all the readers; and as to the Series of Geographies, I have long need no others when these could be obtained.—Dr. WM. B. HARRIS, Prin. High School, Snow Hill.

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.—Col. WM. BINGHAM, Prin. Bingham School.

I design introducing McNally's Geography and Davies' University Arithmetic.—Dr. GLOSS, Prin. Durham Academy.

Will introduce the University Arithmetic next term. An admirable work.—M. L. LOVELL, Prin. Pleasant Hill Seminary, Newton.

Monteith's Geographies are excellent works, and I shall introduce them into my school.—ERICSON IVEY, Prin. Auburn Academy.

The superior and durable style of binding of your works is a very great recommendation—one with which I have long been favorably impressed.—Prof. WM. A. OBENCHAIN, late Hillsboro' Military Academy.

I have introduced your National series of Readers. We find them to be excellent, just suited to our purposes. 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.—Rev. G. D. BOSWORTH, Prin. Female Seminary, Mount Pleasant.

The National Series of Readers and Spellers are the best with which I am acquainted. I shall henceforth use no others in my school. I use Davies. I consider his works incomparably superior in many respects. Monteith's series afford a gradual but thorough and systematic progression.—Prof. JOS. H. FOY, Presidents manuscript Scientific High School.

I regard Monteith's Physical and Intermediate Geography as one of the best books of its kind. It has several points of superiority over the ordinary primary Geographies; Geography is here treated from the only true and rational standpoint, that of Geology, and Physical Geography.—Prof. W. C. KERR, State Geologist of North Carolina.

Mr. Taylor Johnson Olive's Chapel, has introduced the National Readers, Monteith's Geographies, Davies Arithmetics, Clark's Grammars, etc.; Mr. John Franks, Grove P. O., has introduced the National Series throughout; Mr. W. A. Branch, New Hill P. O., uses the National Series throughout; Mr. Adolphus Rogers, Green Level P. O., uses the National Readers, Copy-Books, Monteith's Geographies, and Tate's Grammar; Mrs. Emma Hargrave, Cary P. O., uses the National Series; Mr. H. C. Olive, New Hill P. O., introduced Monteith's Geographies. There are now at least 250 pupils in Wake and Chatham counties who are daily using the National Series of books, within my knowledge.—Prof. W. H. MEARES, Chatham county, Sept. 14, 1869.

I am glad to learn that some of your books are to be introduced into our State Schools.—Prof. J. M. M. CALDWELL, Greensboro' High School, Oct. 23, 1869.

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The Series must prove generally acceptable. The typographical execution of Mr. Sargent is beautifully exhibited.—*Presbyterian Presbyterian.*

The fresh and chaste appearance of the series of books published by them, which are among the best in the state.—*Statesville American,* 1868.

Have a reputation for merit unsurpassed.—*Statesville American,* 1868.

Peculiarly adapted to supply the wants we have long felt.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Have acquired a superiority by the most competent judges.—*Western Democrat.*

Davies is excellent in the first degree.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

Are excelled by none of the many used, and they are supported by most of them.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

When we examine the bright pages of the National series, and think how we groped along the dry and uninteresting "task" of our boyhood, we are constrained to be envious of the happy people of the present.—*Washington Press.*

The National series has attained probably a higher reputation than any other complete series of School Books now in existence.—*Washington Herald.*

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CERTAIN CASH VALUE PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

ITS SYSTEM IS CASH.

DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY IN CASH.

NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Special attention called to its system of TONTINE DIVIDENDS. Be sure and call on our competent and courteous Agents throughout the State before insuring elsewhere.

GENERAL TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR N. C.

GEN. L. S. BAKER, CAPT. J. W. DOTAL.

Martin & Finch

General Agents for North Carolina,

EDENTON, N. C.

W. A. CUMMING, Ag't. Wilmington; C. W. MCLEAN, Ag't. Newbern; Ro. S. HOYT, Ag't. Washington; GEO. D. GREEN, Ag't. Wilson.

Nov 2-dtm.

UPWARD AND ONWARD!!

WHY IS IT BEST TO INSURE

IN THE

BROOKLYN LIFE?

BECAUSE,

AMONG OTHER REASONS, IT IS THE ONLY COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH PRESENTS THE GREAT FEATURE OF GUARANTEEING DEFINITE

CASH SURRENDER VALUES,

IN CASE A POLICY IS FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.

ALL POLICIES

Are non-forfeitable after two full Annual Premiums have been paid.

The policy-holders of this Company may travel or reside where they choose—anywhere on the Globe.

The BROOKLYN LIFE has paid, and now pays to its policy-holders, LARGER DIVIDENDS than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company.

DIVIDENDS ARE PAID IN CASH,

or applied to the permanent increase of the policy, or left with the Company to accumulate at interest, in either way, at the option of the policy-holder.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, PRESIDENT.
D. P. PACKLER, Actuary, WM. M. COLE, Sec'y,
DANIEL AYRES, M. D. LL. D., Med. Director.

A. W. LAWRENCE, General Agent. Raleigh, N. C.

aug 5-tf

FISH! FISH! FISH!

JUST RECEIVED AT LEACH BRO'S
10 Kits Shore No. 2, Mackerel.
10 " Nos Family " Do.
10 Qr. Kits Shore No. 2, Do.
5 Kits Medium " Do
4 " Shore " Do.
10 " N. C. Mullets, Fresh.
nov 12 tf

LARD AND BUTTER

10 TUBS NATURAL LEAF LARD,
5 Tubs Glades Butter.
nov 10-tf LEACH & BRO'S.

BACON, BACON,

JUST RECEIVED,
At
nov 10-tf LEACH BRO'S.

N. C. FLOUR,

50 BBLS. ON CONSIGNMENT.
At
nov 10-tf LEACH BRO'S.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,

BEE HIVE SYRUP,
SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP,
LIBBY MOLASSES,
At
nov 10-tf LEACH BRO'S.

CHOICE FAMILY MEAL.

At
nov 10-tf LEACH BRO'S.

A MONEY MAKING INVESTMENT.

THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR THIS COUNTY of the celebrated BARTRAM AND FANTON SEWING MACHINE of New York, is offered to parties of enterprise and ability, and on terms more liberal than that of any other Sewing Machine Company in the country. The B. and F. Machine is so superior for family sewing. Its wonderful simplicity commends it to all. A sample Machine can be seen, for a few days, at the Exchange Hotel. The citizens of Raleigh are invited to call and examine THE MODEL SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD

J. B. GIBBS,
nov 11-2t

THE CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS, OVER - - $20,000,000.

Numbering more than 60,000 members.

Total Claims by Death paid to June 1, 1869, over - - - $8,000,000
Total Dividends paid to June 1, over - - - 6,000,000

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

Surplus divided equitably among its Policy holders in Annual Dividends.

Over $10,000,000 of its Assets have been loaned to Policy-holders, amply secured by values of Policies, and its investments are all of unquestionable security, including no questionable paper, MINING, FANCY STOCKS, or other TRADITIONARY or SPECULATIVE Assets!!

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, as computed by Commissioner Sandford, of Massachusetts, - - - 141.33

Surplus, December 31st, 1868, as computed by Commissioner Sandford, - - $6,450,857

BEYOND DOUBT, THE

Strongest Mutual Life Insurance Co

IN THE WORLD!!

E. D. WATT, Gen. Agt.
oct 29-2tf Raleigh, N. C.

WIRE SWEEPS 1862, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70, 71 and 72 inches wide. Just received and for sale low by

GILLIAM & DUNLOP,
121 Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
Oct 19-1m