THE SENTINEL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. [illegible]

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1870.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

The editor of this paper has been wearing "slip shod shoes" long enough; so pull up your shoes, Mr. Yates, it will enable you to think as well as to walk better.

The Democrat says "we never invited Mr. Turner to the discussion of personalities, as he says we did, and we censure him for intimating such a thing. We are not averse to a discussion of any sort with any gentleman, but prefer to confine it to public affairs."

Let us see if the censure he gives us is deserved; he says "he is not averse to a discussion of any sort." When he made us the subject of editorial criticism, did he expect to go uncriticised? Did he not look for a reply from us? He cannot deny that he did, and hence we said he "invited us to personalities," and so he did, and there is no candor in his denial of it.

"When Mr. Turner intimates in the Sentinel, that we are undecided in our political views, he does us gross injustice, and we are ready to join issue with him as to who is the best and most consistent conservative. He (Turner) may be justly styled a Radical Conservative, which is about as bad as a Radical Republican."

Just so, Mr. Yates, and that is just the opinion you entertain of Durham and all who dare oppose the villany of your friend Holden and his administration. Why do you wish to join issue with us about your conservatism, while your friend's administration is robbing the Treasury, plundering and oppressing the people? We charge you, make your issues with Holden and the carpet bag thieves, that stand around him. We shall not give you either provocation or excuse for making them with us. The man who is bent on exposing the frauds and resisting the oppression of Holden's administration, will seek no such issues as you wish to make with us. He has neither time, space or inclination for them, and if he has, the people have no time or inclination to listen to him, and should look upon him with suspicion, as willing and ready to give aid to Holden and the Radical rule with which the country is now cursed.

Your course, Mr. Yates, has given aid and comfort to Holden. What can be more soothing and solacing in his distress than the tone of the Democrat, or the accents of the friendly voice of its editor, when he comes to Raleigh? You have called upon every Conservative with whom you spoke to join in the condemnation of our speech. We challenge you to name one of your Conservative friends who joined you in our condemnation except Gen. Barringer, Dr. Pritchard or Fullerton.

If there is one Conservative in ten, in your own town, who does not look with distrust and disapprobation upon your political conduct since the surrender, name them to the public. We know they do, and we have evidence of it in our possession. We don't feel called upon to vindicate our course or conservatism, or compare it with yours. [illegible] to one thing only, and that is to drive Holden and his carpet bag thieves from their oppression and plunder of the people. In this work and even in our mode of performing it, we flatter ourself that we have the approbation of all good men, who are not Radicals, or in sympathy with Radicals.

MORE FRAUD.

No Christian people were ever cursed with such an Executive, such a Judiciary and such a Legislative department as North Carolina now has.

Captain Robinson, of Macon, called up a resolution he introduced before the recess, relative to a fraud perpetrated on the General Assembly, by interpolating the bill to provide for a system of public instruction. Pilgrim Ashley should be held up to public scorn for the interpolation and fraud, not that he committed it, but in this, he knew and now knows that the bill was interpolated, and he has been acting under it as if no fraud had been committed by interpolating. This old New England hypocrite, was more identified with the bill than any or all other persons. He was familiar with every line and word of it. To maintain silence as he did, in imitation of Gov. Holden about the bond swindle, was criminal in the highest degree. How does it happen that all, white and black, Democrats and Republicans, can testify, on the floor of the House, that a fraud had been committed, and sections and clauses added to it after it had passed the House? If the Governor was not [illegible] about the Littlefield Ring frauds, we would tell him to keep an [illegible]. But, [illegible] he should [illegible] would be word with the Governor. He has known of the Ring [illegible] He knows of the [illegible] to [illegible]. Yet, he comes with [illegible] informing the Legislature. When the House was investigating the [illegible] in State bonds, the Governor [illegible] a special message that it is [illegible] to [illegible] the Public Treasury [illegible] You have [illegible] in New York in [illegible] to the people and the Legislature.

GREASY SAM.

This week tallow-faced Jarvis adjourned his Court on Tuesday. When he dismissed the Grand Jury, he said it was with pain that he had heard that certain persons had been tampering with the Grand Jury, that the Grand Jury should not allow any person outside to approach them, &c.

General Cox, the Solicitor, asked Hawk Rogers, one of the Grand Jury, if any person had been before them except sworn witnesses. Hawk said no.

Mr. Badger being struck with the novelty of Greasy's charge, asked His Honor, if he understood him to say that persons were not allowed to approach the Grand Jury and give information, &c.?

Greasy said he understood correctly, persons could inform the Solicitor and he could inform the Grand Jury.

Judge Merrimon said, "with all deference to your Honor, I do not so understand the law; when I was upon the Bench, I charged the Grand Jury that it was the duty of all good citizens who knew of violations of the law, to inform the Grand Jury. I suggest that it is a matter of the greatest importance in the administration of the criminal law, and your Honor's understanding of it is certainly new to me."

Greasy said he had maturely considered what he was saying, and no person should approach the Grand Jury except through the Solicitor.

Mr. Peterson Dunn, foreman, informed a member of the Bar that the Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury, when Court opened, said that it was their duty to inquire who had been guilty of a violation of the law, and his charge when they adjourned, was just the reverse of what he said on that point, when the Grand Jury was organized.

Now, Greasy Sam was striking at the Editor of the Sentinel. We tell his Greasiness, that Quent Byrant will pull him from under Fanny Levy's bed by the legs, fifty times more, before he catches us tampering with the Grand Jury.

We went to the door of the Grand Jury room and asked the officer of the Grand Jury, to call out the foreman, Mr. Peterson Dunn. We told him to call on the Clerk for the record in the suit of A. W. Shaffer against Littlefield, Smith and Deweese, and to have M. W. Churchill, sworn as a witness. We further told him we had no concealment in the matter, if we knew the facts personally, we would go and testify before the Grand Jury. We talked with the Solicitor, Gen. Cox, and gave him the facts. And we say, if we had a decent Judge, to preside at our Court, most of the frauds which are, and have been perpetrated, would be ferreted out and Littlefield, Judge Alden and the Ring brought to condign punishment.

This is the tampering with the Grand Jury that pained Greasy Sam. Greasy is too easily pained, he must have been pained when the Grand Jury presented Littlefield twelve month ago, for he adjourned the Court as soon as the presentment was made. Alas for the Judiciary of North Carolina, that its ermine should be worn by such a creature!

A CHANGE NEEDED.—As will be seen from the House proceedings of yesterday, a resolution was adopted by that body requesting Gen. Littlefield to resign his appointment of Public Printer. While this resolution may do very well as an intimation to the Governor, that it is the wish of the Legislature that he should annul the appointment, yet it would have been a more effectual way of getting clear of Littlefield, if they desire to do it, to have passed a bill repealing the hastily enacted law by which the Governor was empowered to appoint him. The law was concocted by Littlefield and the Governor, and "put through" in the confusion of adjournment, by much less than a quorum, and, therefore, ought to be repealed any how.

Should Littlefield conclude to accede to the "request" couched in this resolution, which is not probable, there will be necessity for a change in the *Standard* establishment, and we may expect to see another man of straw, in the shape of "N. Paige & Co," or "John B. Neathery & Co," stuck up at the head of that paper.

After this demonstration on the part of the House, what does the *Standard* think of Dr. Beall's resolution that it became so funny over yesterday!

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AHEAD OF TAMMANY.—The following we find in the New York *Herald*, as a letter from Chief Justice Chase to a member of the Ohio Legislature:

WASHINGTON Nov. 1869.

Hon. Thomas Yeoman:

DEAR SIR—The eyes of the whole country are upon the State of Ohio. On your vote depends the passage of the fifteenth amendment. I am for universal suffrage and universal amnesty. The amendment must be put through the Legislature at all hazards.

S. P. CHASE.

Now, considering the recent action of the democratic Legislature of New York on this fifteenth amendment, and of other Legislatures of the same faith, the Chief Justice has cut himself loose from the democratic party.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.—Court assembled at the usual hour. Cases from the 5th District, (Judge Cloud's district,) were called:

R. J. West vs. J. W. Hall, *et al*, from Rowan. Argued—Hon. Burton Craige, for Plaintiff; R. W. Caldwell, Esq., for Defendant.

Geo. C. Douglas vs. R. A. Caldwell, from Rowan. Argued—Hon. J. H. Wilson and J. M. McCorkle, Esq., for Plaintiff; Hon. Burton Craige and R. W. Caldwell, Esq., for Defendant.

C. C. Koster vs. J. W. Hall, from Rowan. Argued—McCorkle, for Plaintiff; Craige and Caldwell, for Defendant.

E. T. Clemmons vs. E. D. Hampton, *et al*, from Forsyth. Argued—Clement and Masten, for Plaintiff; Scott and Wilson, for Defendant.

William Hollifield vs. R. H. Smith, from Rowan. Argued—McCorkle for Plaintiff; Craige and Caldwell, for Defendant.

The following gentlemen of the Bar were in attendance: Hons. J. H. Wilson, Nat. Boyden and Burton Craige; and Messrs. C. Dowd, W. L. Scott, Joseph Masten, J. M. Clement, H. B. Parker, W. J. Montgomery, R. W. Caldwell and Rufus Barringer.

Court adjourned at 2, P. M.

The Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26th 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Whitesell in the Chair.

FROM THE HOUSE.

The following bills were transmitted from the House, which were referred to appropriate Committees, viz:

Bill to incorporate the town of Mt. Olive in the County of Wayne.

Bill to authorize W. Smith, late Sheriff of Rockingham County and W. D. Justice, late Sheriff of Henderson to collect arrears of taxes.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Lenoir County to levy a special tax.

Bill to repeal chapter 189 of the laws of 1866 and 7.

Bill to incorporate Reversion Manufacturing Company.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Duplin County to levy a special tax.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Robeson County to issue bonds.

Bill to incorporate the Bucket and Axe Company No. 1 of Newberne.

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Ebenezer Church in the County of Mecklenburg.

Bill for the relief of the several Sheriffs and tax collectors of the State.

Bill to establish the Special Court in the Cities of Wilmington and Newberne, with amendments, asking the concurrence of the Senate.

A. H. Galloway (col.) moved that the Senate do not concur, which motion prevailed.

Mr. W. L Scott, one of the Committee on Investigation came before the bar of the Senate and was qualified to enter upon his duties.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By A. H. Galloway, (col.): To amend chapter 279, title 21, of the Code of Civil Procedure; referred.

By Mr. Colgrove: To authorize the County Commissioners of Jones to levy a special tax not to exceed $5000; referred.

By Mr. Love: To amend chapter 270, Laws of 1868 69; referred.

By Mr. Shoffner: Resolution directing the Clerk to lay upon the desk of each Senator, a printed calendar of all public bills, on Monday morning, and of the private bills on Saturday morning, of each week, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the rules were suspended and the following bill was taken up to wit:

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSIONERS OF ORANGE COUNTY TO ISSUE BONDS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Sec. 1. That in order to liquidate the liabilities of the county of Orange, the Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to issue coupon bonds, not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty five thousand dollars in denominations of not less than twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. The said bonds shall run for ten years, with interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum payable semi annually, and coupons on said bonds, shall be receivable in payment of county taxes for any fiscal year in which they may fall due.

Sec. 3. The said County Commissioners shall have privilege to redeem said bonds at any time after the expiration of one year; and shall appoint a suitable person as Trustee and Commissioner of a sinking fund, who shall each year purchase one tenth of said bonds then outstanding, or receive from the County Treasurer by order of said County Commissioners one tenth of the amount sufficient to redeem said bonds, when they shall fall due.

Sec. 4. That no bonds authorized by this act shall be issued until after an election, to be held in said county under the direction of the County Commissioners, in which election a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters of said county shall be in favor of the issuing of such bonds for the purpose herein specified.

Sec. 5. The said Commissioners of Orange County are hereby authorized to levy a tax of one tenth of one per cent on the real and personal property of said county for the special purpose of redeeming said bonds.

Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Jones of Columbus, moved to amend the bill so as to prevent the sale of said bonds for less than 90 cents in the dollar.

Mr. Cook, favored the proposition to amend, only he desired it should be a little more so, he preferred that $1, should be substituted for the 90 cents.

Mr. Graham, said he was surprised to see the spirit manifested against this bill, by Senators too who had voted heretofore for enormous appropriations of the bonds of the State, without any restrictions whatever upon the parties who had them in charge, as to the *per cent* that they should require when disposed of. This was a very simple question and one that is to be submitted to the people of Orange, who, it is to be hoped, will be allowed to control their local matters themselves, the bonds would not be offered for sale, and the only object of the bill is to get the indebtedness of the county in such a shape that it may be paid in instalments, and thereby make it lighter upon the already burthened tax payers, in a word there are claims held against the County of Orange by other counties, which would be exceedingly onerous on that county, if compelled to pay the whole of said claims in one year, they desired to remedy that evil by the passage of this bill, to pay the interest on the debt, until they become better able to pay the principal.

Mr. Robbins, said the fact was the Senators from Columbus and Johnston have had something done that they did not like, something had been said about a similar bill being defeated, in reference to Johnston county, and about the amendment tacked on the bill yesterday, prohibiting the sale of State bonds appropriated for Railroad purposes at a less sum than 90 cents in the dollar, that was the cause of the opposition, he thought there was no use of such factious opposition, this was a simple proposition to allow the county of Orange to fund her debt, and allow her people to say in what manner it shall be done, he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Jones, of Columbus, said the Senate had voted, on yesterday, to restrict the sale of Railroad bonds to a less sum than 60 cents in the dollar, he thought a similar amendment should be placed in the bill under consideration. If it was to be applied to the State bonds it should also apply to county bonds, that sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander.

Mr. Lindsay said he presumed the Senator from Columbus did not relish the sauce the Senate put on his goose on yesterday, and that was the reason of his opposition to the bill, he thought the wishes of a county, so far as their local matters were concerned, should be respected, and he could see no just cause for opposition to this bill.

Mr. Jones', (of Columbus,) amendment was voted down. Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Harrington and Jones, of Columbus, voted for it.

Mr. Stephens offered the following amendment to the bill, to wit:

Provided, That no person who may purchase and hold any of said county orders shall be allowed more than the true and actual cost and ten per cent on the amount of said purchase, which was voted down.

Mr. Jones of Wake, moved to amend so that the provisions of the bill would also apply to the county of Wake, which was rejected, and the bill passed its second reading.

Those who voted against its passage are, Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Galloway, col., Jones, of Columbus, and Smith—8.

Mr. Smith, of Wilkes, moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up a bill to authorize the qualified voters of Caldwell and Watauga counties to locate a certain Turnpike Road as far as it extends through said counties.

Mr. Beall said some discourtesy had been shown him as the Representative of Caldwell and Watauga, by introducing the bill without consulting him, but he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Smith disclaimed that he had any intention of acting in a discourteous manner towards the Senator, his only object in making the motion was to comply with the request of parties interested.

Mr. Respass, said that these proceedings only confirmed him in the opinion that he expressed last session, that the bill should not have passed. This bill to make a dirt Road through several counties in the Western part of the State with an appropriation of $115,000, to haul a little grass, cows and apples, he thought at the time of its passage that it was a most absurd project. $115,000, to build a dirt road! no one ever heard of such a thing before, and to make a bad matter worse, since they have got the appropriation, they are quarreling amongst themselves. In order to settle the dispute and save the State an unnecessary expenditure of money, he introduced the following bill as a substitute.

An Act to repeal an act making an appropriation to the Marion and Asheville Turnpike Road and its branches running through the Counties of Caldwell and Watauga.

Mr. Smith, opposed the adoption of the substitute in a speech of some length, and endorsed the manly conduct of Mr. Beall, Senator from Caldwell, in offering no opposition to the passage of the bill authorizing the people to locate the Road in the manner they desired.

The substitute of Mr. Respass was however adopted for the original bill. Messrs. Beall, Blythe, Colgrove, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, col., Forkner, Graham, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Moore of Yancey, McLaughlin, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, Smith, Stephens, Welker and Wilson, voted against its adoption.

Mr. Forkner, moved to lay the substitute on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Moore of Yancey, moved to amend the substitute, by striking out the 13th and 14th sections of the original bill, (which provides for the branch road through the counties of Caldwell and Watauga,) and adopt it for the substitute.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Justice arose to a question in regard to the attack on him by the *Standard*, the allegations he pronounced as false and cowardly. During his remarks he said that the *Standard* in doing the State printing was charging enormously and was perpetrating a swindle upon the people, &c., &c. He denounced Littlefield and his partisans in bitter terms, and charged that they were bringing disgrace upon the Republican party.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Whitley, for Committee on Corporations reported upon several bills which were placed upon the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Justice: A bill to amend chapter 184 Pub. Laws 1868-'69. Referred.

By Mr. Vest: A bill to compel officers to place convicts in the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the rules were suspended and after some debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

CALENDAR.

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Franklin Academy, taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the rules were suspended and the following resolution introduced by himself on yesterday, was taken up: Whereas there appears in the public laws of 1868 69 an act to authorize His Excellency, the Governor to appoint a State Printer: And, Whereas, the members of this House never intended to pass any such act, Therefore

Resolved, That we regard the appointment of M. S. Littlefield as State Printer and Binder as creating a monopoly contrary to the true meaning and intention of the constitution.

Resolved, That M. S. Littlefield be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to resign as State Printer and Binder, to the end that this General Assembly may provide for the State printing and binding on the best and cheapest plan.

Mr. Justice said he introduced the resolution from the purest motives. It was well known that the act as it appears published in the Public Laws of 1868 69, was not such a law as this House intended to pass, &c.

He was authorized to say that the State printing could be done for much less and the binding done for just one half of what the present State Printer now charges the State.

He regarded the act referred to as violating the constitution by creating a monopoly &c.

He could not as an honest man and Republican endorse the conduct of M. S. Littlefield, and called upon members as representatives of the people, to examine this matter thoroughly and then as guardians of the peoples interest to act as their conscience directed.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the resolution, and made remarks in defence of the course of M. S. Littlefield, &c., &c. He (Mr. S.) said that the handful of Conservative members had succeeded in demoralizing the Republican party in this House, with its two-third majority. He charged that these measures aimed at certain parties, were inaugurated for the purpose of having some influence in the coming elections. It looked too much like a death-bed repentance, and he thought the party should now stand up to its past policy and not desert its friends and supporters, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, moved to make the matter special order for Monday at 11 o'clock, but if a vote was forced to day, he should be compelled to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Ingram supported the resolution. During his remarks he said that while this House was engaged in making huge appropriations, General Littlefield and Laflin were always on hand; there was no difficulty in finding them, but now these gentlemen were making themselves exceeding scarce, and he (Mr. Ingram) thought that the State printing had been mismanaged as well as Railroad bonds, and he thought the circumstances surrounding this matter as well as Railroad matters went to prove there had been foul play, &c. He opposed the motion to postpone.

Harris of Wake, col., spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Estes (Chairman of Comm't'e on Enrollment), arose to a question of privilege. His attention being called to a law giving the Governor the power to appoint a State Printer, he went immediately to the Secretary's office and examined the enrolled bills; on examination found the enrolled bill properly endorsed with his genuine signature, he then made a search for the engrossed bill and failed to find it, though he found that the bill had passed the Senate on the 9th of April, 1869, and had been properly endorsed, but there was no endorsement to show that it had been sent to the House at any time, &c. The flow of business at the close of last session was the cause of the Committee on Enrolled Bills not having examined the original bill as they should have done, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, withdrew his motion to postpone.

Harris, of Wake, col., offered a substitute raising a special Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Justice, Ames and Argo, to investigate any alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the office.

Mr. Downing opposed the resolution and charged that the introducer of it was actuated by motives of personal hostility, &c.

Mr. Justice denied the charge, saying that because he had the nerve and manliness to protest against the continuance of this swindle upon the people, the *Standard*, assisted by its pets in this House, was endeavoring to frown him down. He was actuated by no personal motive, but Littlefield was charged all over this State (and out of it too) with being a corrupt man, and guilty of stupendous frauds, and instead of meeting those charges like an honest man, (if he is one,) boldly confronting his accusers and daring them to the proof, he absconds and shirks all investigation.

The records of the Court would show that he gave a fictitious note for illegal purposes. If the Republican party expected to live and thrive in this State they would have to throw overboard dishonest leaders and show they intended to act honestly by the people. If the Republican party required him to stifle his own convictions of right and wrong, and endeavored to apply the party lash when an honest man refused to support a dishonest measure to suit the dishonest purposes of a few dishonest men, then he wished to see the party die and would help to kill it, &c. He concluded by charging that there had been serious frauds perpetrated in the publication of the laws.

After some further debate the substitute offered by Harris, of Wake, col. was put to a vote and rejected by a vote of yeas 34, nays 50.

Mr. Justice called the previous question upon his resolution.

The call being sustained the resolution was put to a vote adopted by the following ballott:

YEAS.—Argo, Armstrong, Barnes, Bodie, Carson, Clayton, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Vestal, Waldrop, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett.—Yeas 52.

NAYS.—Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Blair, Cherry, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, French, Gahagan, Gunter, Hayes, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Kelly, of Moore, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Pearson, Peck, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Sinclair, Simonds, Sweat, Sykes, Vest, White, Williamson, Wilson.—Nays 34.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, asking the consent of the State to the purchase of certain lands in the State for national cemeteries by the United States &c.

On motion of Mr. French, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to prepare a bill to suit the case.

By Mr. French: A bill granting the consent of the State to the purchase of lands in Wilmington by the United States for the erection of a Custom House &c.; lies over.

By Mr. White: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Perquimans to issue bonds; lies over.

By Mr. Smith, of Martin: A bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of North Carolina.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to lay off and establish the County of Dare.

Mr. Jarvis made the point of order that this bill was substantially the same as a bill which this House had some two or three weeks ago indefinitely postponed therefore, the House could not this session act on this one.

Pending a decision on the question, the House adjourned.

NAVASSA

Ammoniated Soluble

PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured by the Navassa Guano Co., of Wilmington, N. C.

IN BAGS OR BARRELS.

This Fertilizer is prepared with the utmost care, and contains every constituent desirable for any crop to which it may be applied. It is especially adapted to the growth of

COTTON, CORN, CEREALS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

It is manufactured of the same materials from which the celebrated Patapsco Guano Co.'s Phosphate is prepared, and reference is made to that Company (66 South St., Baltimore,) for its efficacy, quality and uniformity.

R. R. BRIDGERS, President.

DONALD MACRAE, Treasurer and Secretary, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 26-d3m

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE. Seventy Head Sea Broke Mules. Can be seen at my lots.

jan 19-1w W. F. ASKEW.

MEAL, MEAL. A large supply, white bolted Meal received weekly at

jan 26-tf LEACH BRO'S.

LARD! 1,000 lbs., best Lard in 50 lb., packages, for families.

jan 26-tf LEACH BRO'S.

GOSHEN BUTTER. Another supply extra Goshen Butter

jan 26-tf LEACH BRO'S.

MOLASSES. [illegible] in Hogsheads and Barrels and Fine Syrups in Barrels and Five Gallon Cans.

jan 26-tf LEACH BRO'S.

HAY! HAY!! 500 Bales fine, sweet Hay for sale by [illegible]

jan 26-tf Hillsboro' N. C.

COMBINE INVESTMENT WITH INSURANCE IN THE

Widows' AND Orphans' BENEFIT LIFE OF NEW YORK.

MANAGED BY A DIRECTORY COMPRISING MANAGERS WHO HAVE had an experience of TWENTY-SIX YEARS in the insurance business, it offers to the insured

SECURITY

and every possible advantage consistent therewith.

It has ALWAYS given its patrons the benefit of every desirable feature in Insurance, and has not therefore been forced by competition to make reluctant concessions.

ITS CHARTER requires all profits or surplus to be equitably divided among policy holders. All policies non-forfeitable and after two annual payments have a CERTAIN CASH VALUE PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

ITS SYSTEM IS CASH.

DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY IN CASH.

NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

TONTINE DIVIDEND POLICIES ISSUED, COMBINING WITH LIFE INSURANCE ADVANTAGES OF INVESTMENT OFFERED BY NO OTHER COMPANY.

GENERAL TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR N. C.

GEN. L. S. BAKER, CAPT. J. W. DOTAL, J. F. [illegible]

Martin & Finch

General Agents for North Carolina,

OFFICE ABOVE SOUTHERN EXPRESS BUILDING, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

A. P. BRYAN, Special Agent for Raleigh, N. C.

W. A. CUMMING, Ag't. Wilmington; G. W. McLEAN, Ag't. Newbern; [illegible] Ag't. [illegible]; GEO. D. GREEN, Ag't Wilson.

Nov 2-d3m

DRY GOODS.

TAKE NOTICE!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Colored Alpacas, worth 50c. per yard, we sell at 30 cents.

Solid Colored Poplins, worth 50c per yard, we sell at 30 cents.

Striped Poplins, worth 50c. per yard we sell at 30 cents.

Heavy Twilled Plaids cheap at 50c. per yard, we sell at 33⅓ cents.

Fine 40in French Merino, worth $1 25 per yard, we sell at 75 cents.

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

At prices everybody can afford to buy at!

COME TO

CREECH'S!

I don't intend that any House, large or small, new or old, shall sell goods cheaper than I will. I intend to sell goods at inside figures on the Cash Basis! Let them "start their opposition." I am just the man to meet them, —always ready and willing to fill your orders.

Respectfully,

A. CREECH.

jan 26-tf

1870. SPRING 1870.

WE WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY NEXT THE *NEW YORK STYLE* of Gents Moleskin Hats for the Spring of 1870.

ALSO, THE RALEIGH STYLE OF SILK HATS.

Astrachan Beaver Caps.

50 Cos., men and boys Caps (a great job) at 50 cents.

The finest imported Black Soft French Hats ever offered in the city.

The public are respectfully invited to call and compare the qualities and prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

jan 24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOUR.

WILLIAM R. HOWARD,

Flour Dealer & Com. Merchant,

No. 2, SPEAR'S WHARF BALTIMORE.

Good to choice Fine, Super, Extra and Family Flour, suitable for retailing constantly on hand.

jan 21-d3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, OR RENT: In the Eastern portion of the City, near the terminus of Davie street. Apply at SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

jan 24-tf

FOR SALE. Garden Peas and Beet Seed, raised in this vicinity. W. H. JONES & CO.

jan 21-tf

FOR SALE. Jenkins Family Flour, the best N. C. Flour brought to this market.

jan 21-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR RENT. A furnished Office bed-room, with [illegible] Apply to

jan 19-d4t C. H. BUSBEE.

FOR SALE. 7,000 lbs. well cured Hay at N C Depot. Apply to

jan 26-tf LEACH BRO'S.

FLOUR. 75 Bales Fine Super, Ex Super and Family Flour at LEACH BRO'S.

jan 26-tf

TOBACCO. A choice lot old and mellow "O. K."

jan 26-tf LEACH BRO'S.

FLOUR. WE ARE MANUFACTURING THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF [illegible] FAMILY EXTRA FLOUR. Also, [illegible]

SAM'L DUER, [illegible] Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Jan 25-d3m

Faucher Burt. N. B. Broughton.

BURT & BROUGHTON,

(M. GRAUSMAN'S OLD STAND,)

WILMINGTON STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

NEW YEAR! NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!!

NEW AND LOW PRICES!!

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

[illegible] EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO EAT OR WEAR.

They will be happy to accommodate their friends and the public generally.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

FURNITURE

AT COST,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING TO [illegible] complete internally and otherwise his Furniture Ware-Rooms, will dispose of his large and varied stock of Modern and Fashionable Furniture now on hand,

AT COST!

For Cash, for the next 30 days.

His Stock comprises Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Office Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Arm and Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.

This is a rare chance for young Housekeepers and others intending to refit their Houses with new and elegant Furniture, to obtain bargains.

Call at my Ware-Rooms, corner [illegible] and Fayetteville sts., and examine my stock.

A. W. FRAPS.

Raleigh, Jan. 17th, 1870.

Ordered work will be charged for at the usual prices.

jan 19-1m

WALTER CLARK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Halifax, Martin, Bertie and Northampton. Also in the Federal and Supreme Courts. Collections made in any part of North Carolina. [illegible]

A FINE COW FOR SALE. I offer at private sale one, of the finest Milk Cows in the City. She has no calf, but gives a good supply of excellent milk. [illegible] JAMES M. TOWLES.

jan 21-1w

COTTON SEED. HIGHEST CASH PRICE [illegible] delivered at [illegible] Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at [illegible] W. F. [illegible]

jan 7-1m

Standard, Weldon News [illegible] please copy and send bill to this office for collection.

PRATT'S "ASTRAL" OIL.

UNLIKE MANY OTHER ILLUMINATING Oils, is perfectly pure, and free from all adulterations or mixtures of any kind. [illegible]

CHARLES PRATT, [illegible] FULTON ST., New York. P. O. Box [illegible]

Send for circulars, with testimonials and price list. [illegible]

dec 14-3m