THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, twelve months	$10 00
" six "	5 00
" three "	2 50
Semi-Weekly, twelve months	5 00
" six "	2 50
" three "	1 25
Weekly, twelve months	2 50
" six "	1 25
" three "	0 75

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

FOR THE 41ST CONGRESS.

HON. R. B. GILLIAM,
OF GRANVILLE.

FOR THE 42D CONGRESS.

HON. S. H. ROGERS,
OF WAKE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

HON. WM. M. SHIPP,
OF MECKLENBURG.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

For the Senate:
HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
ROBERT J. DAVIS, Esq., of Franklin.

For the House of Representatives:
DR. J. R. DUPEE, | J. G. DEVEREUX,
RUFUS H. JONES, | G. H. ALFORD.

For County Commissioners:
G. W. NORWOOD, | DANIEL SCARBORO',
D. S. RULLAND, | W. B. POOL.
PETERSON DUPEE.

For Sheriff: W. H. HIGH.
For Coroner: KEARNY UPCHURCH.
For Surveyor: W. S. TUCKER.
For Register of Deeds: ISAAC H. ROGERS.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Gen. Leach, the Conservative candidate for Congress for the 5th District, will address his fellow citizens on the great issues of the day, both State and Federal, at the following times and places:

Lexington, Tuesday, July 5th.
Tuggletown, Davidson, Wednesday, July 6th.
Winston, Forsyth, Thursday, July 7th.
Nish Dalton's Tobacco Factory, Stokes, Friday, July, 8th.
Dobson, Surry Court House, Saturday, July 9th.
Mt. Airy, Surry, Monday, July 11th.
Westfield, Old Church, Surry, Tuesday, July 12th.
Danbury, Stokes Court House, Wednesday, July 13th.

Gen. Leach proposed to his opponent Gen. Scott, to arrange their appointments so as to meet together but Gen. Scott, with Messrs. Phillips, Welker, Smith and others are advertised to speak at *more meetings in the District*, until the 10th of July, thus excluding Gen. L. and compelling him either, not to speak at all, or publish appointments, as he has done above. Other appointments will be published in due time.

News papers of the 8th District are requested to publish the appointments.

July 5-2w.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE GOVERNOR'S COURSE.

We have never supposed for a moment that the course of Governor Holden in organizing regiments of regular troops and making other military demonstrations, at a heavy expense to the State and disturbance of peace and quiet, would be endorsed or even tolerated by any considerable number of the reflecting men of his own party. It is evident to all, and to none more than to his own friends, that his present unnecessary, revolutionary movements, are the result of mere blind desperation, that, wanting the necessary moral support of even his own friends, must end disastrously to himself and his party.

Apropos to this subject, we clip the following from the last number of the Statesville *American*:

We presume that Gen. Alfred Dockery has a reputation for truth, and that his veracity will hardly be called in question, especially not by those who know him. At a Republican meeting in Richmond county, last week, in the course of his remarks upon a resolution to endorse *Gov. Holden*, Gen. Dockery opposed it, and it was defeated. The following is a brief statement of the occurrence:

"When the Holden resolution was read the Old Hero spread himself. He denounced him as the cause of nearly all the mischief in the State, alleged that his cowardice made him imagine evils when none existed—that he published inflammatory proclamations, based on his own fears—that he was in the ring of thieves of which Swepson and Littlefield were types, which had plundered the people and ruined the public credit. These, and other gave charges, the old man hurled forth with bitterness and scorn, and resorted to defending the smoke thus."

A resolution endorsing "Holden's efforts for peace," Gen. Dockery denounced as "untrue and worthless," closing with a motion to lay it on the table, which was adopted.

What is stated by Gen. Dockery of Gov. Holden, is known to be true by every man in Rock Ossville, (not excepting those who support him for the sake of personal interest,) that is at all cognizant of his official conduct.

In the Western counties, where the grossest intimation, the Governor's militia movements give such general satisfaction, and Kirk's appointment is so strongly endorsed, we know there is the same universal dissatisfaction, and the same condemnation of the Governor's course, as has been manifested in other parts of the State. The following extract from a Western exchange will give some idea of the manner in which Holden's war policy is received in that section:

Recorder Court opened promptly on Monday, Judge Henry presiding. The Judge's charge to the Grand Jury, is highly spoken of, especially the emphatic denial that there was the slightest need for troops in any part of the West. He counseled therefore them to come home and mind the interests which in Gaudeau county our people, who are a law abiding people,

TO THE OLD WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have obtained from an old Whig, who was at one time Vice President of the Leagues, a charter, signed by W. W. Holden, Grand President, to organize a league in a Western county.

He handed us at the same time, a ritual of the first, second and third degrees. The gentleman who furnished this evidence against the Governor and his Jacobinical clubs, is a minister of the gospel in good standing. As soon as he ascertained the true character of the secret clubs, he severed his connection with them, and feels it his duty to God, his own conscience and his country, to expose them.

We copy from page 6 of the ritual of the first degree, the oath which Gov. Holden first took and then administered to others:

RITUAL OF THE FIRST DEGREE,

OBLIGATION.

"I, A. B., here in the presence of Almighty God, and these Heroes of America, do hereby and hereon solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not communicate the secrets of the Heroes of America to any person in the known world, except it be to a true and lawful brother Hero; that I will not confer this degree upon any person in the known world, except I am authorized; that I will not cut, paint, print, or write it upon anything movable or immovable under the canopy of heaven, whereby the secrets of the Heroes of America may be unlawfully made known; that I will not knowingly recommend for initiation any person who has not been a consistent Union man, in sentiment, during the rebellion; that I will keep the secrets of a brother Hero when communicated to me as such, or whenever his interest or safety may require it; that I will obey all due signs or summonses handed, sent, or thrown to me from a brother Hero; that I will not give the grand word of a Hero in any manner than that in which I shall hereafter receive it; that I will not speak evil of a brother Hero behind his back or before his face, but will warn him of all approaching danger, so far as lies in my power, binding myself under no less penalty than to have my head shot through; so help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of this my solemn obligation. I furthermore promise and swear that I will not support any man for any office within the gift of the people unless he is truly a loyal man, always giving our support to brethren of this honorable Order in preference."

Having swallowed the above, the novitiate proceeds to the second degree, and takes the following disgusting oath, by which he binds himself "not to have illegal carnal communication with a United Hero's wife or daughter, knowing them to be such," which, of course leaves upon the mind of the ignorant subject the impression that all other females are the lawful prey of his lust, and hence the frequently recurring cases of rape and outrage by members of these accursed clubs. But to the oath:

President.—"The candidate will repeat the obligation after me:"

OBLIGATION.

"I, A. B., of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these United Heroes—

Minister (interrupting) says: "Most illustrious President: It is now the first hour of the day, the time when our Lord suffered and the vale of the temple was rent asunder, when darkness and consternation was spread over the earth, and man was confounded. These, too, are times which try man's souls, and our liberties are seriously threatened. O, man! be faithful to thy brother man!"

President.—"Brother, be faithful to your obligation."

All respond.—"We will."

(*The candidate proceeds*)—"do hereby solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will ever conceal and never reveal any of the secrets of this or of the preceding degree to any person in the known world, except it be to a true and lawful brother Hero or United Hero; that I will not confer this degree upon any person in the known world, except I am authorized to do so; that in addition to my former obligation, I bind myself not to have illegal or carnal communication with a United Hero's wife or daughter, knowing them to be such; that I will not cheat, wrong or defraud a brother of this degree to the value of one dollar knowingly myself, or permit it to be done by another if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and uphold the rights of a free people and the civil laws, and that I will conform to the rules and usages of this Order, and recommend no unworthy person to become a member thereof; binding myself under no less penalty than to have my heart pierced through. I call upon my God, and these United Heroes, to witness this my solemn obligation. I furthermore promise and swear that I will not support any man for any office within the gift of the people unless he is truly a loyal man, always giving our support to brethren of this honorable Order in preference."

After the oath, the *minister* reads the 6th chapter of Joshua from the 17th to the 26th verse.

There is not a county in Eastern North Carolina, scarcely, but has had a case of outrage on females, by some member of these clubs, but in no case have we heard of the victim being the wife or daughter of a leaguer, but invariably has the outrage been on the wife, daughter or widow of one hostile to the league.

It is a logical deduction, that ignorant, unlaught men, taking an oath not to carnally know females of one class, will construe the oath into a license to carnally know, and even commit rape upon all of other classes.

Having made this article sufficiently long for one day, we will reserve comments on the third degree, to another occasion.

The Surrey Schooner, "Argus," lying in the Neuse River, at Newbern, was twice struck by lightning during the storm which prevailed on Friday last.

Address of Hon. W. M. Shipp To the People of North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2d, 1870.

I have heretofore announced myself as a candidate for Attorney General of North Carolina, flattering my own prospects to some extent by yielding to the solicitations of numerous friends. I have consented to occupy that position. Under the present Constitution the selection of that officer devolves upon the people. This officer is made by the Constitution ex-officio the legal adviser of the Executive Department; by law he is required to defend all actions in the Supreme Court, and also upon the request of the Governor or Legislature to appear in behalf of the people of the State in all cases or matters, civil or criminal, in which the people are interested, and to prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with the several branches of the Executive Department.

Before asking your support for this very important office, I think it my duty to state briefly my views and principles. I sympathize fully in the efforts of the Conservative party to introduce economy, and reform, and retrieve the State from the misrule under which she is unfortunately laboring. I am opposed to the party in power, because I think they have deceived and abused the confidence of the people; they have heaped upon them onerous taxes; they have vastly increased the public debt; they have wasted the public money; they have endeavored to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and are now attempting to crush the spirit of the people under the heel of military power.

One question which has heretofore agitated and disturbed the public mind is settled beyond controversy. I mean the question of negro suffrage. His rights are now secured by constitutional provisions of the United States and the State governments. I do not, nor does any other *Southern man*, desire to disturb this constitutional settlement, much less to reduce the negro to slavery again as is sometimes charged. All are willing to lend him a helping hand. It remains for him to say how he will exercise the important privileges secured to him. Whether he will act the manly part of a freeman and think for himself, or whether he will be led and controlled by the arts and duplicity of designing and ambitious men. It behooves him to consider well his position, act well his part, and when he votes, do so with reflection and with an eye single to the welfare of his country. Attractive names and party epithets will not save the country.—But while this question is settled, this important privilege conceded to the colored man, there is another important proposition impressing itself upon the mind of every just man, that is constantly coming up before us. We have been taught to believe that when universal suffrage was granted, that set of justice, universal amnesty, would follow in its wake; but while this important right is conceded to the black man, while he is enfranchised and admitted to all the political privileges of a freeman, hundreds, I may say thousands, of white people are laboring under disabilities imposed by the oaths and constitutional amendments. Good men, patriotic men, men whom the people would delight to honor, are excluded from holding seats in the councils of the country, and even the most insignificant offices. I earnestly desire to see all upon terms of equality. The war ended more than five years since; the Southern armies surrendered to the superior power of the United States; the people as a unit acknowledged allegiance to the Government of the United States. Since that time they have quietly submitted to the laws of the country, to the acts of Congress passed for the government of these States. They now desire to be placed upon terms of political equality with their former slaves and to have the privilege of selecting their best men to represent them in the councils of the nation and to fill the offices of the country. It is difficult to comprehend the denial of this privilege, yet disability bills drag slowly through the Congress of the United States, and are opposed upon partizan grounds alone.—Literality upon the part of our rulers, a little magnanimity exhibited by the Congress of the United States would contribute more to restore confidence and bring about quiet and peace than all the fiery proclamations issued from the Executive Department.

Since the war our State Government has gone through many phases and changes. We had a Provisional Government inaugurated under the auspices of President Johnson and Gov. Holden. That was succeeded by the administration of Gov. Worth. We then had the reconstruction acts and the military rule of Generals Sickles and Canby. Under these reconstruction acts a Convention was called and assembled in the city of Raleigh to amend and adopt a Constitution. They entered upon their work and made a Constitution which they submitted to the people. In that Convention there was an immense majority of the Republican party. They submitted an instrument which made many and radical changes in our system, leaving scarcely a relic of the old Constitution behind them. They reorganized the whole judiciary system; they made five Judges of the Supreme Court instead of three as hitherto; they made twelve Judges of the Superior Court instead of eight as heretofore; they abolished the County Courts and substituted a Board of Commissioners and a Probate Judge; they provided for annual sessions of the Legislature instead of biennial as heretofore; they extended the term of the Executive to four years instead of two; they provided for a commission to change the whole system of practice and proceedings in our courts of justice; they created other offices unknown to our former laws; in short they remodeled our system of government. That Constitution was adopted by the people. The Radical party, with few exceptions, elected all their officers in the State and counties and took charge of the State Government. What has been their history from that period to the present? They made magnificent promises. We were to have Railroads almost everywhere—the mountains and the sea were to kiss each other. They promised universal education to the masses, white and black. The agricultural and mineral interest of the county were to be developed. The laws were to be made plain and simple, that every body might understand them. They promised economy in the public expenses, and the poor man was to be the special object of care and consideration on the part of the party which then arose into power.

How have all these promises been fulfilled? Where are the railroads built? The schools in operation? What has been done to develope the great industrial resources of the State? How have the laws been simplified? Where is the economy in public expenses? It can be scarcely necessary to make a serious answer to these questions. Every man's reflection suggests the answer in his own mind. Here and there in a few towns a school or two—if there be any in the country districts I have not heard of them. The agricultural and mineral interest of the country have been forgotten. It is true, we have had Code Commissioners at work, and although they are intelligent men, yet in their attempt to adapt a system of laws suited to the latitude of New York to the habits and customs of our people, they have succeeded in making a medley that is not understood by the people, by the legal profession, or by the Judges of our Courts. As for the railroads, where are they? Still dragging their slow length along. But how has this party succeeded in their financial management? The details of the operations in the department of the system would be marvellous and unpardonable.

When the war ended the people were ruined in fortune and largely indebted publicly and privately. The Convention of 1865 repudiated the war debt, but not the debt contracted before the war had its existence. That debt, according to the message of Gov. Holden in November, 1869, was seventeen millions of dollars, a large, very large debt for the impoverished condition of the country. It was natural likewise that the Constitution required the old debt to be paid and that a refusal or omission to do so would bring upon our heads the shame and disgrace of repudiation. Yet, with these prominent and suggestive facts before them, this debt was increased by the party in power, at one bound, almost to near forty millions. Of course the interest of this debt was to be paid regularly and punctually; the ordinary expenses of the Government were likewise to be paid, so that the burdens imposed upon the people and to be raised by taxes annually was enormous. These taxes too were to be collected out of all, poor as well as rich. The remorseless tax gatherer knows no friend. To carry out these appropriations bonds were issued and placed in the hands of various Railroad Presidents and Agents and were thrown upon markets of the world. They were manipulated by brokers, jobbers and speculators. What sums were realized by these speculators is not, and I suppose never will be known. It is certain that the State received no benefit from them.

How these appropriations were passed is a settled conviction. That outside influences were brought to bear, that rings within rings were formed, that money and bonds were used, is not only believed but established by evidence. But the people became outraged, and the Legislature attempted to retrace their steps. They repealed the laws making these appropriations and required a return of the bonds.—Some of the Presidents refused to return them, insisting upon their legal rights.—Others had sold and hypothecated their bonds for the loan of money, and others were unaccounted for, so that only a little over four millions are returned. Suits are also brought upon some of these bonds requiring the Treasurer to pay the interest. These suits are still pending. Under these circumstances who can tell what the debt of the State really is.

It is a wonder that the credit of the State is gone, that her bonds are hawked about and sold in the State of New York at one fifth their value. Who is to blame? It is attempted to throw the odium of these appropriations upon a minority of fifteen Democrats who were in the Legislature.—But it was a party measure upon which the party in power staked their success, and they must abide by the result and not attempt to throw off the responsibility by criminating others. Nor can their leaders now escape retribution by attempting to repudiate all the acts of the party. It sounds too much like the penitent lamentations of a convicted criminal at the bar of justice. This matter might be pursued further, but the history of these appropriations is so remarkable that it forms an era in Legislative history. In the annals of North Carolina we have never before heard of such extravagance, such charges of corruption, such wild waste of public money.

The internal improvements of the State are retarded and put back for years, in all probability, by this reckless conduct on the part of our legislators. What becomes of that great improvement in the West? Where are the seven millions appropriated to build that magnificent work? One President in the North, Baltimore perhaps, the other flitting between Florida and Washington and New York so rapidly that you can scarcely point his place. These men were placed in power by the present administration, and the people of the West must place the responsibility upon the right shoulders.

But there are other things to be considered—the ordinary expenses, as they are called, of this present administration. It is startling. In one year, according to the report of the Auditor, as compiled and published in the Sentinel, the expenses of the State Government amounted to seven hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. More than twice as much as Gov. Worth's administration and many, many times more than other administrations that ever ruled in North Carolina. Under this system not only the State but the county governments have cost twice as much as in former years. The salaries and fees of officers are doubled the costs of suits before Justices of the Peace are more than trebled, and so with everything.

It is impossible to go into detail in this Address. I ask the people to look into these matters, examine and see, then ask themselves the question if there is not necessity for reform. Nor is this all. The personal liberty of the citizen is threatened. A few months since the Chief Executive officer of this State proclaimed a county in a state of insurrection and, asked Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and subject every man to the arbitrary rule of military power. More recently he has avowed a purpose and is in fact carrying it into execution, preceded by a manifesto breathing threats and vengeance, of arming and equipping the militia and raising three regiments for immediate and active service. He has appointed officers and has even gone to a neighboring State and selected a commander of one of these regiments peculiarly obnoxious to many of our people. Why are all these warlike demonstrations? Why this martial array of troops? Why are we to have the music of the fife and drum? The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the militia and may call them out to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. No one of these contingencies has arisen. There has been no insurrection. There has been no resistance to the execution of the laws. Everywhere the people are quiet and peaceable, and pursuing their business with energy and industry. In certain localities crimes have been committed, the persons of individuals have been violated, but there is no reason given why such crimes and such offences cannot be punished in the Courts of justice. The courts are open and undisturbed, and criminals are tried and convicted. No such man can or ever will justify lawlessness let it assume what shape it may. All the County Conventions which have met in the State have condemned in unmeasured terms unlawful combinations of men by whatsoever name they may be called; whether they be called Ku Klux, loyal leaguers, or any other name. I endorse these sentiments. There is no necessity for these military preparations, and I am persuaded that there is a deeper meaning than is revealed in these proclamations. Nor does it require prophetic vision to see that the means proposed are calculated to bring about the very result which he avows he most deprecates. Where is the authority to be found justifying appropriations necessary to raise and equip these regiments in a time of profound peace and at an immense expense? But the danger is to the liberty of the citizen, and of conflicts likely to be precipitated by the indiscretions and intemperate zeal of men dressed in a little brief authority. Let all the officers of the law do their duty. If one fail let him be punished and I think all will go well. Evil doers will never be arrested by these military movements. Recent experience has proven that "surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." Fellow citizens, upon evil times, as it appears you are, with prudence and discretion. Be not deterred from doing your duty. At the proper time march fearlessly and undismayed to the polls and deposit your ballots for the cause of reform. Rescue your State from the hands of the men who have plunged her in debt, who have destroyed her credit and made her name a by word of reproach.

Yours truly, W. M. SHIPP.

CHATHAM COUNTY NOMINATING CONVENTION.

On the 25th June inst., the Democratic and Conservative nominating convention for Chatham county was held in Pittsboro', when the following proceeding were had.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. W. L. London, chairman of the county executive committee.

On motion of John M. Moring, Esq. a committee of one from each township was appointed by the executive committee to nominate a President, Secretary and other permanent officers for the meeting, who reported the following which was unanimous concurred in:

For President, Nathaniel Clegg, Esq.; Secretary, R. Jas. Powell; Assistant Secretary, Robt. Payton, and one Vice-President from each township, viz: Hugh Peoples, Dr. Geo. C. Newby, P. J. Snipes, S. H. Crutchfield, R. N. Bouie, Wm. S. Gunter, Dr. J. B. Bane, A. B. Marsh, Thos. R. Lassiter, Samuel Siler, Dr. C. Kirkman and C. R. Scott.

Mr. Clegg took the chair and expressed the object of the meeting in a few timely remarks.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by R. James Powell and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, strong prejudices do exist among certain individuals in the county of Chatham against a county convention, ostensibly for the reason that such conventions have heretofore been controled by a monopoly; and,

WHEREAS, it is the sense of this convention to thwart any and all attempts to bias any of its delegates thereby, removing said cause for prejudice, and seeing a fair and impartial discharge of their duty; therefore be it resolved,

1st. That we the delegates representing the different townships of the county of Chatham in convention assembled, do enter upon the discharge of the responsible charge delegated to us by our townships, unbiased and unprejudiced in our determinations by any previous cause or undue influence.

2nd. That any attempt to evade the above resolution by any portion of the delegates of this convention will be recognized as a virtual admission of a concerted action on part of said delegates, thereby destroying the harmony and good intention of this meeting, and adding strength to our common political enemy.

3rd. That upon the faithful discharge of the first resolution, we do pledge ourselves to the support of the nominees of this convention, and that we will oppose any and all self constituted or otherwise appointed candidates in opposition to them.

The following resolutions as a guide to conduct the proceedings of the meeting, were offered by Dr. J. B. Burns, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That this convention organize itself into a committee of the whole, that each township be entitled to five votes, and that the nominees of this convention be elected by ballot.

2nd. That no one will be declared a nominee of this convention unless he receive two-thirds of all the votes in the meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for their candidates for the Legislature, which resulted in the following ticket, and was unanimously concurred in:

For Senate—W. Gaston Albright.
House of Commons—John A. Womack and R. Jas. Powell.

The two-thirds rule was then rescinded and a majority allowed to rule.

For Treasurer—Col. H. A. London.
For Register—W. H. Hatch.
For Surveyor—P. J. Snipes.

The nominations were made unanimous.

It was agreed that the Chairman appoint a Committee of one from each township to select the ticket for County Commissioners, Sheriff and Coroner. The Committee reported as follows:

For County Commissioners—Atlas J. Riggsbee, J. D. Brasington, W. B. Gunter, Bryan Burroughs and Alexander Thomas.
For Sheriff—G. J. Williams.
For Coroner—Job Steward.

The report was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolutions were then unanimously adopted endorsing the nominations of Hon. Silas H. Rogers for the long term in Congress and Hon. Robert B. Gilliam to fill the unexpired term of Dewesse, and also that of Hon. Wm. M. Shipp for Attorney General.

Messrs. Womack and Powell were then called for, who responded in formal acceptance of their nominations.

The term of the County Executive Committee having expired by limitation to this meeting, the Chairman appointed the following new Committee, viz: Centre Township, Capt. W. L. London, Chairman; Baldwins', G. W. Poushee; Williams', J. R. Bynum; New Hope, Nathan Clark; Hadleys', J. B. DeGraffenreid; Hickory Mountain, J. A. Alston; Mathews, J. Geo. Hanner; Oakland, Jordan Tysor; Albright, Saml. Siler; Bear Creek, Wm. Harper; Cape Fear, B. W. Brown; Gulf, Jas. F. Rieves.

The following Committee were appointed to wait upon Mr. Albright, inform him of his nomination and ask his acceptance: J. W. Perry, Murphy Vestal, Wm. Duncan and Saml Siler.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be furnished the Raleigh SENTINEL and Fayetteville *Eagle*, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

NATHIEL CLEGG, Ch'm.
R. JAS. POWELL, Secretaries.
ROBT. PATTON, Secretaries.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, July 5th.

The following cases were argued to-day to wit:

Jas. Harper, Administrator, vs. Nash Spain hour, from Caldwell county, counsel for Plaintiff, Messrs. *F. H. Busbee* and Folk and for Defendant, Messrs. Haiuse, Battle and Bona.

Geo. Setzer, vs. Commissioners of Catawba county, from Catawba county, counsel for Plaintiff, W. P. Bynum, Esq. and for Defendant, Thos. Bragg, Esq.

G. W. Chipley, et al vs. Silas Stanton, et al., from Iredell county, counsel for Plaintiff, Messrs. Boykin, Bailey and Clement, and for Defendant, W. P. Caldwell, Esq.

The best condensing factory near Houston, Texas, boils down a bullock into twelve pounds.

GULLETT STEEL BRUSH COTTON GIN

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE GULLETT STEEL BRUSH COTTON GIN AND "THE GEORGIA COTTON GIN."

We desire to receive orders for Gins from men who will act as active and responsible Agents in every county where Agents are not appointed and actively soliciting orders.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

Mitchell, Allen & Co.

June 17-3mdw NEWBERN, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF
NEW YORK.

P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh,
GENERAL AGENT AND MANAGER.

DR. C. E. JOHNSON, MEDICAL EXAMINER.

CASH ASSETS - - - - - - $500,000.

YOUNG, HEALTHY, VIGOROUS AND CONDUCTED BY A WISE, PRUDENT, AND ECONOMICAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS UPON A

NEW SYSTEM,

devised by its talented and distinguished Actuary CHAS. N. MORGAN, which must make it the leading Company in America, for persons in

MODERATE CIRCUMSTANCES,

and all who appreciate and demand the most UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, at rates in most cases, *considerably lower than* those of the leading Mutual Cash Companies.

The Excelsior leaves Policies on all the plans of *Mutual or Stock* Companies, extending to policy holders, all the liberality desirable or necessary. Its policies being non-forfeiting, the insured is also privileged to *live and travel where they please* in any healthy part of the world, they participate in its profits, are allowed 30 days grace for payment of renewal of premiums, a cash surrender value of policy, *and a privilege* which has never been offered by any other Company, that of converting Policies into

ANNUITY BONDS,

after the payment of 5 or more annual premiums.

Hitherto, I have been restricted in the very popular Company which I had the honor to represent to *Stock rates* alone, which most of the *Mutual*, and mixed Companies have adopted. This disadvantage, together with the multiplication of many new Companies, in this State, who claimed to possess equitable charms, together with the extraordinary attentions presented by the Excelsior induced me to accept the management of that Company, whose plan combines all the popular features of other Companies, represented in this State, without an exception, and the additional privilege of converting policies, which the holder can not afford to keep up, or without discontinue, because of the death of those by whose benefit the policy was secured, into an *Annuity Bond* which provides an *income* in cash, *through life, or for series of years as preferred.*

Circulars giving full explanations and any other information, will be cheerfully furnished.

The most liberal arrangements will be made with first class solicitors to push the Excelsior forward in the Old North State, to that position which her low rates and most ample security entitle her to occupy.

June 2-dtim8m P. F. PESCUD, Gen'l Manager.

Carolina Life INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ASSETS - - - - - - $826,119.03.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

M. J. WICKS, 1st. Vice Pres't. J. T. PETTIT, 2nd. Vice Pres't.
W. F. BOYLE, Sec'y. J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Ag't.

A DEFINITE CASH SURRENDER VALUE IS GUARENTEED

on all Policies lapsed by non-payment of Premium, which amount will, at the option of the Policy holder, be paid him in Cash on the surrender of his Policy, or loaned to him at six per cent interest to pay his future premiums, thereby continuing his Policy in force for the full amount.

With sufficient capital for entire security, no Life Company offers superior advantages to the Carolina.

All its profits are divided amongst its Policy holders, in dividends on the contribution plan.

No Restrictions on Travel or Residence in the United States, Canada or Europe.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY IN CASH.

For further particulars apply to

H. F. HOKE,
Gen'l State Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of G. T. STRONACH (except by special contract) will please call and settle their accounts. A statement of account will be forwarded each debtor and due time will be allowed for account to be paid.

ja 24-tf FRANK STRONACH.

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

Just received another consignment of first quality Scuppernong Wine, at 50 cents per Bottle by the case.

ja 28-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

JOHN J. FRAY'S CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

MALE AND FEMALE, 14 MILES SOUTH East of Raleigh. Location very healthy. 7th session will begin on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1870.

The Principal will be assisted by Mrs. FRAY, who will also give lessons in Music.

For Circulars containing particulars, terms &c. Address,

A. M. MIAL, Raleigh, N. C.
or J. J. FRAY, Madison C. H., Va.

ja 25-o6tWlM*

A Private School.

MRS MANGUM WILL RE-OPEN HER School for young ladies, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, Orange county N. C., on the 3rd of August, 1870. For Circulars apply to

Miss M. P. MANGUM.

ja 28-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, N. C. R. R. Co., Company Shops, N. C., June 29, 1870.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Hillsboro' N. C. on 2nd Thursday, 14th July 1870.

Stockholders who cannot attend will please be represented by proxy.

F. A. STRUDWICK, Secretary.

SOUTHAMPTON HAMS,

Just received,

ja 28-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

HOUSE KEEPING REVOLUTIONIZED!

Littlefield's Fruit Press,

FOR PRESSING AND STRAINING,

BERRIES, TOMATOES, SQUASH, GRAPES,

JAMS AND JELLIES,

It is an article of Great Importance, much needed in every Household.

Two Sizes $2 00 and $3.00.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

ja 20-tf JULIUS LEWIS.

THE OLD FASHIONED BOILING IN A POT about played out!

PAYNE'S

FRUIT PRESERVER.

Fits Cans Hermetically Sealed in 4 minutes.

ja 20-tf JULIUS LEWIS.

ALL THE BEST

FRUIT JARS,

ja 20-tf JULIUS LEWIS.

NEW BOOKS Received.

THE Key Elements of Hand Sewing by common schools within the reach of every person, by Rebecca Rideout, author of Rideout's Guide to Cutting and Fitting, etc.

EARLE'S SCRIPTURE STORIES, Gleanings

Holbrook's School Visitor,

Holbrook's School Hall No. 1,

Holbrook " " No. 2,

The Household Treasury for Private Families, Hotels and Restaurants &c.

Stephens' War between the States Vol. 2.

For sale by

ja 20-tf Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.