THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR
JAMES H. MOORE, Associate and Local Editor.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE
For House of Representatives,
DR. [illegible] DUNN,
SPECIAL ELECTION 10TH NOVEMBER, NEXT.

We are authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. J. J. Overby, as a candidate, and to say that he will support Dr. Dunn, the regular nominee.

A RESTRICTED CONVENTION.

Our object in alluding so frequently to this subject, is not to create a new public opinion, but if possible, to state what we understand to be the wishes of the people. Situated as we are, perhaps, our position enables us to ascertain what their wishes are, somewhat more easily than others.—Yet we do not assume that our information is thorough or perfect. Hence we are favorable to a calm discussion of the subject.

We regard it as the most important subject which now disturbs our people—one about which there should be a clear understanding and great unanimity. We have said, that on no subject of so great importance, have we found the people so unanimous, as the necessity of the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution, and equally harmonious are they as to the particular amendments deemed necessary. We have seen nothing to change this opinion. The only points about which we discover a difference of opinion among the friends of amendment, are, first, the *time* of doing it and secondly the *manner of doing it*.

No one wants a Convention to make a Constitution for the State, *de novo*; at least, no one advocates it. If there are any who desire such a Convention, we do not go with them. Neither the necessities of our condition nor sound policy, favor the call of an open or unrestricted Convention. But some still hold to the old but now obsolete idea, that the very nature of a Convention to make or change the organic law, demands that it should be open and untrammelled. This might be true, if it were also true in any practical sense, that the acts of a Convention are the people's acts. But is it not a palpable truth, that this idea is merely theoretical and intangible, and that the people do not admit the acts of their representatives in Convention to be their acts, until they have been ratified by them by specific vote? A contemporary says, "it is quite wrong in supposing that the Convention can be limited or restricted in any way save by the Constitution of the United States." Why did it not give a substantial proof of this position, instead of its *ipse dixit*. We have seen no such argument [illegible] but the old idea has been repeated traditionally from period to period, and some people take it for granted that it must be so, in the face of the known fact that in many of the States restricted Conventions have been held, and in this State in 1835 such a Convention was held, after the question had been fully discussed by the ablest men of that day. Whoever doubted the validity of the amendments to the Constitution made by the Convention of 1835, because it was a restricted Convention?

But all are agreed, that the present Constitution is so palpably unsuited to our people and imposes such onerous burdens that it ought to be amended. If so, why not now—the sooner the better. Well, say some, we would like to have it by all means—would like to have it changed now, but hush! it wont do to talk of it, or have it done now! Those is danger in the attempt. Well, but there is certain death to the State, to let it remain as it is a day longer than it can be amended. Have you seriously thought of the consequences to the people of the State of retaining the present Constitution for the next two years? We have survived its ruin so far, mainly because the Radical party who adopted it, have not enforced it. In many of its important features, it has been a dead letter, under Radical rule. The Radical party as a party will oppose the amendments we propose, not because those amendments will injure the State, but for the twofold reason that if the Democratic Conservative party attempts to enforce the Constitution as it is, they know it will kill the party outright, and if on the other hand we succeed in amending the Constitution in the particulars we propose, it will break up the den of thieves among us and therefore, kill the Radical party. Look what they did at the last session of the late Radical Legislature. They laid a tax bill, ignoring the Constitution, which they knew would not produce an income sufficient to meet the expenses and appropriations properly [illegible] on the government for the year [illegible], for the reason that they apprehended their defeat in the August election, knowing that if the Conservatives succeeded, the [illegible] burden of providing the means of carrying on the government the next year would fall upon us, which they hoped would destroy our party. We [illegible] by actual figures some days ago, that to attempt to carry out the Constitution and the Radical government [illegible], would require [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] a successful [illegible]. Now, to [illegible] [illegible] which horn of the dilemma will the Democratic Conservative party take, to ignore the Constitution, or attempt to impose the burdens required by the Constitution on the people the next two years, or shall we amend the Constitution? We say, emphatically, let us amend the Constitution.

But if you attempt to do that, some say you would bring not only the negro voters in a body against you, but the whole power of the Federal government against you, and the Congress will remand the State back to a territorial or military government. We regret to see such timidity, such weak-kneed proclivities still among our people. A faint heart never wins, and our imaginations are more fruitful in the invention of "chimeras dire," than facts or history. As to the negro voters, we can demonstrate to any intelligent man among them, that the amendments we propose to the Constitution are as important to them if not more so, than to the whites. Every novice in the science of government knows that *all taxation to carry on a government is a tax upon labor alone*, either directly or indirectly. As the colored people among us perform the greater part of the productive labor of the State, it is plain that they and the poor laboring whites are to be the greatest sufferers from high taxation. And how is excessive, prostrating taxation to be avoided, if the present Constitution is carried out?

But Congress will interfere. Why? We do not propose to offend Congress an iota. We are opposed to doing anything in opposition to the requirements of Congress in the matter of reconstruction. We only insist upon undoing what Congress did not require of us. We only want to amend what the Radical party of North Carolina wickedly and wantonly imposed on us over and above what Congress demanded of us, for the purpose of their own aggrandizement—to give them a chance to rob the State and burden the tax payers for their own benefit. If the Radical party in the State Convention that framed the present Constitution, had been honest and wise men, they would not have touched any part of our old Constitution except so much as was necessary to conform it to the will and requirements of Congress. If they had done only this, the Republican party could have controlled the State for a quarter of a century. It is what they did over and above what Congress required, that we object to and want to change.

We repeat, we advocate no change in our organic law which Congress demanded of us—no change which interferes with the rights and privileges secured to the colored race by our present Constitution or the Constitution and laws of the United States. We would oppose any such changes. Nor would we touch the rights of property or the homestead provision of the present Constitution. We are opposed to an open Convention, but we favor distinctly and nothing else, the passage of a law by the approaching General Assembly, submitting to the people the call of a Convention to make specific changes in the present Constitution, such being carefully and specifically inserted in the law, and forbidding all others. We want done, only what is necessary to be done to enable the people of the State to live and recuperate, and to restore the State to her former high character for integrity, law and order and the prosperous pursuit of the arts of peace.

THE SPECIAL TAXES.

A correspondent in Northampton inquires why the special tax collected last year has not been allowed as a credit on the assessment of the present year, according to act of Assembly passed for that purpose, or, if it has been allowed as a credit to the counties, why the relief has not been extended to the individual tax payers.

In answer to the inquiries of our correspondent we can only state what we incidently gather, in part from verbal information, and in part from information furnished by the records, which put together amounts to about this:

When the Radical Legislature had made all that could be made out of the extravagant appropriations of State bonds, and had come to the conclusion to repeal these appropriations, it became necessary to make some disposition of the special tax money that had been wrongfully collected to pay the interest on these repudiated appropriations; hence the act requiring that this special tax be refunded *pro rata* to the counties.

In the meantime the Legislature authorized the Treasurer to use this special tax money to meet the current expenses of the State government, including the seven dollars a day to the members. Provision was subsequently made, that this special tax money, thus used, should be replaced with the taxes collected this year.

Herein we behold the wisdom of this sapient body of Legislators. They collect an illegal tax; *ordered* it to be refunded to the counties, without, as the Treasurer says, making any provision as to how this was to be done; use this same special tax money for current expenses, and then lay a tax insufficient, if the order be carried out, to replace it.

If the law passed by the Legislature to credit the counties with the amount of special taxes paid by them, had been carried out, the regular Revenue act for the present year would not have more than covered the current period, and the counties would not have had to pay a cent of State tax this year.

As it is, the special tax money was used up, the taxes of the present year taken to replace it, and the law giving the counties the credit is a dead letter. About thirty of the sheriffs of the State, however, have refused to settle, because the credit due them by the Act of the Legislature was not allowed by the Treasurer, and this creates a tremendous hiatus in the special tax fund, for the present.

O, wonderful Legislature! O, incomparable financiers! The effects of their action are likely to be felt by the people for some time to come, and will scarcely ever be forgotten. The Treasury is as clear of money as a dog is of a soul, or a full blooded Radical is of honesty, except this special tax fund, ordered to be refunded to the counties, but which has not been done.

FAYETTEVILLE EAGLE.—Our friend and cotemporary, the *Fayetteville Eagle*, mistakes our position when it says, that the SENTINEL thinks the Legislature has the power to restrict or limit the powers of a Convention. We have not intimated such an idea. Our position is, that the General Assembly should pass a law, submitting to the people the question of deciding whether or not a Convention shall be called of limited power, restricting its action to the specific amendments supposed to be desired by a majority of the people of the State. The General Assembly in that case assumes no power to call a Convention, but leaves the question with the people entirely. If the people were to reject the proposition, that would be an end to the matter for the time being. The people and the people alone, in our judgment, have the power to call either a restricted or an open Convention, and of their power and right to do the one or the other, we think there can be no question. As to the matter of postponing the question to a future time, we beg to submit to our cotemporary and all others who think with it, the arguments of our leader in to-day's issue.

For the Sentinel.

AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

MR. EDITOR: A great majority of the people are in favor of having our State Constitution amended in several important features. To effect this is one part of the mission of the Conservative party. The only question is how to set about it most wisely and safely. Many advise the call of a Convention. If both parties would unite in this it would be well; but the Radicals were tested on this point last winter and refused, and we can rely upon no change in their policy in this respect. The call of a Convention therefore, would have to be made by our party almost exclusively.

I have a few suggestions on this subject, perhaps worthy of consideration, and I offer them as the partially matured opinions of one who is alive to our responsibility as a party, and who feels that we can do the State great good if we act prudently and judiciously.

Our party is not strong enough in the Legislature to call a Convention. The Radical members will not aid us, or if they did, a few of them, it would be with a view of working our ruin.

Were a Convention once called by us, however we might seek to restrict its powers, forthwith legions of Radical demagogues, from press and hustings, would raise the false war cry against us of "revolution," "overthrow of reconstruction," "hostility to the Federal government and Congress," and all those other old absurd, yet talismanic watchwords, by which they have so long misrepresented our purposes. They would alarm the colored man by proclaiming his privileges in danger, and threaten the poor man and debtor with the loss of his homestead. They would plausibly argue that a Convention cannot be really restricted, and even maintain that our proposal to restrict it was a trap to catch the unwary and cheat them afterwards. We know how wickedly slanderous all this would be; but who can tell how many thousands of voters would be misled by such means? Federal jealousy and enmity would be enlisted, also, to thwart our upright aims. And a Convention might very likely be chosen that would not carry out the true purpose of its call. It is a risk to try it; and in case of failure at any stage of the process, Conservatism here would be defunct. Be it not forgotten that thousands who now even clamor for a Convention because they want amendments made, would, upon a nearer view, begin to dread what else a Convention *might* do. Is it wise, then, for us thus to stake *all* on one uncertain throw?

What can and must we therefore, do? To me the answer seems plain. Let the General Assembly, which has the necessary *three-fifths* Conservative majority in each House, make one grand proposition of Amendment to the State Constitution, said proposed amendment to embrace those obvious and pressing alterations, of the present instrument, which nearly everybody desires to see made, to wit: a reformation of the Judiciary Article, of the County and Township system, a diminution in the number and pay of officers, and other manifestly useful and desirable changes.—Leave out of the proposed Amendment *everything of doubtful utility and of doubtful popularity*, too. Put in only what an overwhelming majority wants done.

This plan is safe, lawful, prudent, and Conservative, and it will win.

Two years hence we can go before the people on the platform of such an amendment and carry the State by fifty thousand. In a little over two years the whole amendment can be perfected and go into operation, and our organic law can thus be safely, as well as effectually, reformed in the more essential particulars. A Convention could not perfect its work and put it into operation in much less than one year. So the Legislative plan will only take some eighteen months longer than the other, and is perfectly safe and certain, while the Convention plan is full of risks. From all we have suffered, have we not acquired both fortitude and forecast enough, as a people, to choose the *surest* road out of difficulties? Besides the patience it might require, we should also live in hope; for we could see just ahead the day of our certain redemption, and the people would know at each step just what they were asked to approve.

As an incident to all this, the proposed plan will insure the permanent ascendency of the Conservative party. That were a small thing except that we shall bless whilst we rule! *In hoc signo vinces!*

ROWAN.

We are not impressed with the propriety and utility of the plan of our friend "Rowan." We believe it is safer to let the people say at once, whether or not we shall have a restricted Convention with specific instructions, and we think, there will be a sufficient majority in the Legislature to do it, and the people will ratify it. Legislative amendments of the organic law are not best in our judgment, except when the amendment desired is so trivial as not to justify the expense of a Convention.

Eight thousand Deputy Marshals are to be sworn in for the city of New York on the day of election, to act as a sort of advance to the strong military force which has already been concentrated there. These marshals will have the power to call in the military whenever in their wisdom they may deem fit.

The University Fair closed on Friday last. Taking the late disastrous flood and adverse circumstances into consideration, it was a decided success.

For the Sentinel.

IN A BAD FIX.

Editor of the Sentinel:

I must say that our county officers are in a bad fix. Sometime ago our county Commissioners issued a proposal to receive bids for the winter's supply of wood. The Commissioners met, Mr. Haslin in the Chair, ready to open bids for wood, when lo, and behold! to their disappointment there was not a bid! Don't you think our officers are likely to suffer with cold? We feel sorry for them. The finances are managed so badly that all confidence is lost. Even our county Treasurer has failed, up to this time, to give his bond. How can he? The party has failed, notwithstanding Phillips went over at the last moment to save it.

There is another matter that is exciting some surprise, and that is, parties having suits in our Court are looking up their papers and can't find them. Croker more parties have just finished a day's examining of the records and, so far, they are disappointed. Kirk must bear the blame, as he occupied the office while here. Papers and money are missing, as the rumor goes.

Our county is certainly in a bad way—no *officers—no wood—no credits*; what are we to do under *Radical rule*? Can't you suggest some plan for wood for this county?

ALAMANCE.

Graham, Oct. 29, 1870.

THE STATE FAIR—BLAIR'S EXCHANGE HOTEL.—We, the Associate, attended the N. C. State Fair at Raleigh. The display was extensive and pleasing to behold, and most creditable to the industry and skill of our North Carolina farmers and mechanics. The Ladies' department, and the dear creatures themselves, added largely to the attractions of the exhibition, always indispensable to the success of such an undertaking.

We tarried with Maj. J. M. Blair, of the Exchange Hotel, and fared sumptuously. "Blair's Exchange," is the crack house in Raleigh, and not excelled for most excellent accommodations and special attention to the comfort of guests, by any hotel in the South. It is located on Hillsboro' street, near the Capitol, convenient to all the public offices and very near the business portion of the city—a most desirable location for ladies and gentlemen, on business or for pleasure.

Our stay in Raleigh was most pleasant, and much of the pleasure of the occasion is due to Maj. Blair, and to the kind attentions which we received at the hands of the press and printers of the city, to one and all of whom, we hereby tender our sincere thanks.—*Statesville American.*

Cheese, Cheese.

25 BOXES, the very best Factory, for sale by, oct 31-tf SANDERS & MONIE.

Good Old Nash Brandy.

YOU will be convinced that it is the best, by examining.
SANDERS & MONIE'S, No. 2. Martin Street.
oct 31-tf

Hams, Hams.

500 Lbs. Prime N. C. Hams, just received by
SANDERS & MONIE, No. 2, Martin Street.
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Lard, Lard.

300 Lbs. Pure, Firm and White country Lard, now on sale at
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Sugars and Coffees.

PLEASE remember that we sell as low as the lowest.
SANDERS & MONIE, No. 2, Martin Street.
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Syrups and Molasses.

ALWAYS, on hand, cheap for cash.
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PESCUD, LEE & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
14 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.)

MINERAL WATERS.

GENUINE Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, Seltzer [illegible]
PESCUD, LEE & CO., Druggists.
aug 31-tf

Toilet Soaps and Perfumeries.

LUBINS, CONDRAYS, VIOLETS and Rivers fine Soaps and Perfumeries for sale by
PESCUD, LEE & CO., Druggists.
aug 31-tf

TEAS AND CHOCOLATE.

ANOTHER Supply of fine Teas and Bakers Premium Chocolate, just received by
PESCUD, LEE & CO., Druggists.
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Genuine English Brushes.

A Large assortment of Genuine English Hair and Tooth Brushes at
PESCUD, LEE & CO'S., Druggists.
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8 DOZ. Ladies', Misses and Children's Hats. Just received at
MRS. GETTINGER'S.
oct 27-tf

NEW line of velvets, silks, satins, plushes and velveteens, just received at
MRS. GETTINGER'S.
oct 27-tf

ONE Hundred pieces of ribbons, just received at
MRS. GETTINGER'S.
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NEW Sash and Bow Ribbons at
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FLOWERS and Feathers just to hand at
MRS. GETTINGER'S.
oct 27-tf

FURS at
ISAAC GETTINGER'S.
oct 27-tf

CLOAKS and Shawls at
GETTINGER'S.
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30

DOZEN CHAIRS AND JUNIPER BUCKETS made in N. C., for sale at New York wholesale prices.
T. H. BRIGGS.
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CROCKERY. Large stock at greatly reduced prices.
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NOTICE.

For sale one Iron Gray Mare, five years old, 15½ hands high, a number one traveller well mounted.
Apply to W. O. UPCHURCH,
or N. B. WILLIAMS,
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oct 31-w1w

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES.

25 Bbls. Refined Sugars of all Grades,
[illegible] Bg. Old Java Coffee,
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Jenkins [illegible]
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For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
sept 13-tf

C. W. [illegible] & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
[illegible] GREENWICH STREET, N. Y.

RECEIVERS of all kinds of Southern and Western produce, such as Tobacco, Wool, Hams, Hides, Skins, Furs, Feathers, Hemp, Rags, Beeswax, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Peas, Seeds, Flour and Grain, Pork, Beef, Venison, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, High Wines, &c. &c.

Our long experience in the commission business enables us to get goods without delay for the highest market prices. Marking plates and [illegible] furnished on application. Commissions for selling produce 5 per cent. Wool, Tobacco, &c., 2½ per cent. Consignments solicited. "Agents wanted."
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

FINE BLACK CLOTH DRESS
FROCK COATS
WITH
VESTS AND PANTS
TO MATCH.
FINE BLACK
Velvet Vests,
WHITE AND COLORED
KID GLOVES,
WHITE SILK TIES,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
RECEIVED THIS DAY AT
ANDREWS'
THE CLOTHIERS,
No. 27, Fayetteville St.,
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BRILLIANT
GERMAN STUDENTS LAMPS,
Very Scarce in the American Market.
oct 21-tf JULIUS LEWIS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GUNS, PISTOLS and Sporting Goods in the State.
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100!
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ONE HUNDRED
STOVES

JUST Received. All the best Patterns of Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves.
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oct 19-tf

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Examine and Buy the Original

RAW BONE PHOSPHATE.
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It being the first made, all others are imitations.

PRICES REDUCED

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

This Manure is made of Raw or Unburned Bones, rich in Nitrogenous matter, dissolved in Oil of Vitriol, we using the Bones [illegible] to a highly soluble and a [illegible] form and the Ammonia in such [illegible] as to [illegible] prompt and vigorous action upon the crops.

Where Baugh's Phosphate was applied the past season on Cotton, the indications, without exception, are that it will maintain its well earned reputation. It will prevent Rust on Cotton.

BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers,
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For sale by Dealers throughout the entire South, of whom we recommend consumers to buy.
oct 25-3m

TURNIPS! [illegible] Family Flour, and in fact almost anything you want at your own price, At HARTON & BROUGHTON'S,
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IN STORE.

A very fine lot of Cheese, the best in the Market. Call and get it at
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A lot of those fine Southampton (Va.) Hams just arrived and for sale low at
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A thorough business man desires employment as book-keeper, correspondent, salesman or general agent. Unexceptionable reference. Address, "A. B. C." care SENTINEL office, Raleigh, N. C.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the friends [illegible] House of Representatives of the ensuing General Assembly, that he is a candidate for Principal-Doorkeeper of that House. He would refer to the former members of the General Assembly, [illegible] he has served [illegible]
oct 25-dlawtnov16

THE DICKSON FERTILIZER COMPANY
HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE,
DICKSON'S COMPOUND,
FOR WHEAT, OATS, GRASSES AND ALL FALL CROPS.
Office No. [illegible] Warren Block.
Send for circulars.
JAMES T. GARDINER, President.
oct 20-dlm&wlm

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LIFE AND TONTINE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
OF THE SOUTH.
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WM. McBURNEY, President.
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$50,000 Deposited with Comptroller-General for Protection of Policy-Holders.

MORE THAN $4,000,000 OF ASSURANCE APPLIED FOR! PREMIUMS INVESTED IN THE STATE IN WHICH THEY ARE RECEIVED.

This Company having complied with all the conditions of its Charter, is now prepared to issue the usual forms of Life and Endowment Policies.

Cash Premiums! Cash Dividends! Cash Policies!

All Policies Non-forfeitable after payment of One Annual Premium.
Paid-up Policies issued on surrender of the original for an equitable amount.
PURELY MUTUAL! No Stockholders!! All Profits divided among the Policy Holders. Dividends declared annually.
Dividends once declared are non-forfeitable and may be used to reduce the Premium, or increase the amount of insurance, or to make the Policy self-sustaining. Dividends [illegible] the Company, however applied, may be used, in case of need, to pay Premiums.
Investments confined by Charter to the most solid and reliable Securities.
Active Agents wanted. Apply to
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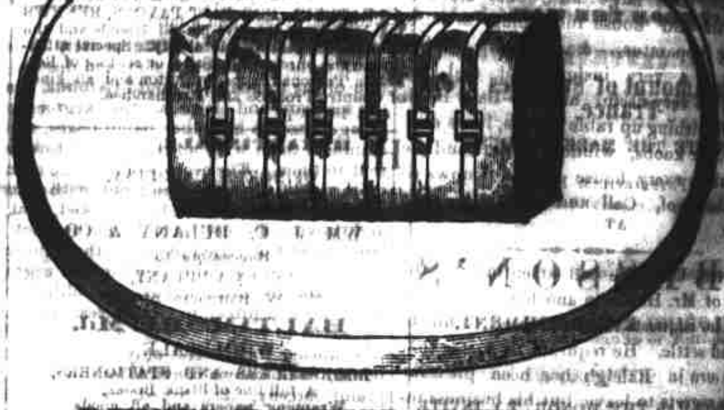

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THE BEST, MOST POPULAR AND SIMPLEST TIE YET OFFERED TO THE PLANTER.

BEING MANUFACTURING AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE ADMIRABLE TIE, [illegible] ginia and North Carolina, we beg to inform the trade and planters that we [illegible] stock on hand, and are daily expecting a second cargo, out of which we can fill orders at LOWEST MARKET RATES. We have assurance from those who used them last season, that they are superior to any [illegible]. Planters will consult their best interest by using this TIE exclusively. They can order them from their own Commission Merchants.

SEE, EXAMINE AND ORDER THE DUNN TIE.

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Planters can be supplied by the following parties:
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Messrs. [illegible] "
aug 27-3m

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
AT
J. P. GULLEY & BROS.
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

IN coming before the public, we desire to tender our acknowledgments to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage we have received at their hands; and hope, by strict attention to business a continuance of the same.

We have in store and to arrive a well selected Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, [illegible], Flannels, Blankets, Cloaks, &c. Also a good stock of Clothing for Men and Boys from Four to Fifty Dollars per suit. [illegible] Stock of Hats and Caps, low, also Silk Hats, Double and single barrel Guns, different grades. In a separate department we have a full line of sugars, coffees, [illegible], pepper, Rice, flour, soap, molasses, salt soda, cheese, crackers, &c. all of which we will sell as low as any house in the City.

Now let us tell you one and all
You must come to see us; this fall
If not before; Come during the Fair
For such a chance, to buy goods; is very rare.

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Raleigh, oct 13-tf [illegible] & Co.

STATE FAIR—EVERYBODY.

AS it is presumed that everybody is coming to the State Fair, I have a word to say to everybody. If you fail to call on Fink G. Hardie on your arrival in Raleigh, and supply yourself with some of his elegant Cigars and Tobacco, you will find that you won't enjoy yourself one bit. Everything will go wrong with you sure. And when you return home, you will be mad with yourself, and everybody will be mad with you, and I will be mad with you too. Now I know you wish to avoid all this unpleasantness, then be wise in time and be sure to come and see,

FINK G. HARDIE.

I have an attractive Store, attractive goods, and prices that will be sure to suit.

Strangers visiting the City will call and make themselves at home, and will find all the latest papers and a comfortable sale room to while away an hour pleasantly.

I deal exclusively in Cigars, Tobacco and Smoking goods.

Opposite Yarboro House,
Sign of the INDIAN CHIEF.
oct 13-tf FINK G. HARDIE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

TAKE notice that an application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to amend the Charter and laws of the town of Edenton.
EDENTON, N. C.
oct 29 30t

1870.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
23 and 25, Fayetteville Street,
OFFER A FULL STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising a Large and Choice Assortment of
Wool Plaids,
Tartan Plaids,
[illegible]
Satins,
Empress Cloths,
[illegible]
BOMBAZINES, AND CRAPE [illegible]
BLACK SILKS,
ALSO,
Cloths,
Doeskins,
[illegible]
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED
BRANDS
BLACK AND WHITE
ALPACAS
and
PURE MOHAIRS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
oct 12-tf

Why Is It?

THAT TUCKER & CO. are selling more Hats and other [illegible] than any other house South?

ANSWER.

Because they [illegible] less price.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

A Private Boarding House.

MRS. MILES GOODWIN [illegible] County, has opened a Private Boarding House [illegible] City, [illegible] where she will [illegible] Boarders by the day, [illegible]
oct 22-d3taw