The Sentinel.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
JOHN SPELMAN, Associate & Local Editor.

CONVENTION.

Election First Thursday in August.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871.

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THE WASHINGTON ELECTION.

The first election in the New Territory of the District of Columbia has resulted, as everybody might have expected, in the triumph of the Radicals. All kinds of corruption were practiced and the tyranny of office was unsparingly exercised. One or two instances of the latter will suffice to show what regard the Radicals have for acts of Congress even of their own manufacture when they conflict with their party ends:

On the day of election the liberty of the United State marines, at the Marine barracks, was stopped, because, after a canvass, it was ascertained that out of fifty of the marines who had registered, forty would, if allowed to vote at all, cast their votes for the Democracy. After the polls were closed, at seven o'clock, sundry squads of these men were permitted to come outside and stroll through the city, to convey the impression to the public that they had been out of the barracks all day.

Another dodge, was to dismiss on Tuesday and Wednesday a number of the best workmen in the Navy Yard who were know to favor Merrick, in order to intimidate other mechanics there who were understood to favor Merrick's election. One of the best mechanics in the yard being thus summarily dismissed, when there was abundance of work for him, took the liberty of inquiring why he was dismissed, and received the following reply: "Never mind about that. *If you want to know why you are discharged, ask the Secretary of the Navy. He knows why!*"

Another singular fact, showing the utter insincerity of the Radical party, which has been in session since the 4th of March for the avowed purpose of legislating to secure the purity of the ballot and to prevent any interference with voters in the exercise of the elective franchise, is the discharge of several employees from the Government Printing Office the day following the adjournment of Congress for having voted against the ring which has succeeded in securing the influence of President Grant in its support. Nothing could more fully show the hollowness of Radical professions, or more completely demonstrate the partisan character of the legislation of the past six weeks. If these facts do not show a clear violation of the Enforcement Act then there is no meaning in words.

The Administration must be hard pressed for support, as the Washington *Patriot* says, when it seeks to convert the local election in the District into a cause of boasting on a national scale. Nothing can be more absurb. And, when it is considered that their triumph was achieved by a coalition of elements, which represent neither the intelligence, substance, nor worth of the stationary community, this exultation becomes, indeed, paltry. Let us look at the means by which the end was attained. The whole force and influence of the Administration were subordinated to the single object of carrying the election there, with a view of making an impression elsewhere. And for that purpose its power was exercised with a tyranny heretofore wholly unknown.—Every person in the public employ, from the highest to the humblest, was required to register, and to vote the Radical ticket, upon pain of removal. It is now estimated that the Departments furnished 2,000 or 2,500 votes, and that the Navy Yard, Arsenal, Government Printing Office, and other public places contributed 1,000 more from among the mechanics and laborers. This proscription was so extreme that several of the best workmen at the Navy Yard were removed simply for expressing a preference in favor of the Democratic candidates, and the day after the election a number of printers were discharged for no other reason than excising the common privilege of freemen.

Superadded to this immense array of officeholders, the incoming Territorial government appointed by the President, the present Radical city corporation, with the actual and prospective patronage of both, and dependants of Congress, were all compacted as one man. Combine these elements with the ring, and the vast sums of money which it expended, and the fraudulent negro vote—exceeding, as it did, the whole male population, according to the census—and the fact stands revealed that the Administration has simply endorsed itself, just as if these mercenaries had assembled together in a mass meeting and passed resolutions of "loyalty" to the President, which had been drawn by one of his Cabinet clerks.

Of the resident community proper the Radicals did not receive a respectable fraction. Office-holders, carpet-baggers, and negroes—the latter constituting three-fourths of the aggregate, and three or four thousand of them imported for the occasion—make up the stock-in-trade of the "great triumph" with which the partisan managers have tried to deceive people at a distance. A more audacious fraud was never witnessed than that perpetrated in the negro vote, and we are assured that those who controlled it have unblushingly asserted that they could have swelled the majority still more, had it been necessary to increase the desired effect. As it was, they were content with polling 625 more votes than there is colored male population, and their registry had previously exceeded the per centage by some 3,000 names. These facts and figures are commended to the *Tribune* and other pious Radical organs which have professionally shouted fraud in New York, in order the better to cover up such villainies as are now exposed and proved.

The Washington *Patriot* says there is trouble in the Light-house Board about the site of the Federal Point, N. C., light-house. It seem that the old light-house, built at that point in 1816, was destroyed by the Confederates in the late war, who obliterated all trace of it in the construction of Fort Fisher. When the war was over the people of North Carolina asked that the light-house be rebuilt and accordingly, in 1866, a new light was established there. Government is entitled to one acre of ground for this purpose, and in the reconstruction of the light the site was selected as near as possible to that whereon the old light-house was situated; but in making Fort Fisher the natural appearance of the ground was so changed that it was impossible to determine accurately the exact boundary line. Now a North Carolina lawyer writes to the secretary of the Light-house Board, and tells him the new light-house is not on the old site, and that, unless $500 is paid for the acre of ground occupied by the United States, a writ of ejectment will be served on the the light-house keeper forthwith.

THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.—The joint committee of the two Houses of Congress on Southern outrages organized by the appointment of Senator Scott as chairman. A permanent secretary was also appointed. It was decided that the next meeting of the committee should be held in Washington May 17th, but a sub-committee of seven, composed of four members of the House and three Senators, is arranged to meet the 10th of May, the same day on which the extra session of the Senate is called. The four members of the House are Maynard, of Tennessee; Schofield, of Pennsylvania; Waddell, of North Carolina, and Voorhees, of Indiana, and the three Senators will be designated from the Senators of the committee who may be here on the 10th. The sub-committee will lay out a plan for the investigation, and will submit it to the full committee on the 17th.

NOTICE.—A subscriber informs us that we have printed the wrong Convention Act on the sheet containing the Legislative Address. The explanation is this: Immediately after the passage of the first Convention bill in February last, the Democratic Conservative members of Assembly issued an address and ordered the Convention bill then passed to be printed on the same sheet. This was done; but before the publication was completed Gov. Caldwell interposed his veto and the issue was suspended. At the close of the session, however, and after the passage of the second or present Convention Act, many members took home with them the Address with the first Convention Act attached and issued the sheet without explanation. The Address is as good for the present as for the former act, but the old act should have been cut off before the sheets were issued. It will be seen, therefore, that we have not "printed the wrong act," but that the fault is with those of our friends who issued the Address with the old act attached.

There is no difficulty in procuring the new act, as we have issued it in thousands of copies. It was ratified April 3d, 1871, and repeals the Act of Feb. 8, 1871, attached to the Address.

We learn, says the Statesville *American*, that at the Stockholders' meeting of the Western N. C. Railroad, held at Marion, April 19th, Col. S. McD. Tate was chosen President, Col. Thad. Coleman, Chief Engineer; H. C. Cowles, Secretary; and G. Phifer Erwin, Treasurer; the Treasurer's office to be removed to Hickory Tavern. The next annual meeting is to be held at Marion on the last Thursday in August, to which time action upon the late legislative enactment was deferred. The following Depot Agents, were appointed: Salisbury, H. N. Woodson; Third Creek, Stephen Lord; Statesville, Reuben Reynolds; Catawba Station, Jos. F. Chambers; Newton, O. G. Foard; Hickory Tavern, Henry Wilfong; Icard's, H. W. Connelly; Morganton, Wm. C. Erwin; Bridgewater, A. H. Fleming; Marion, Alny Burgin. Conductors: John H. Pearson and Henry Pelton.

CONVENTION.—One by one the Radical papers who "kicked up" at the action of the Radical caucus just before the adjournment of the General Assembly, are coming to taw. The party lash has put Hubbs of the Newbern *Times* into traces, and now we have Palemon John of the Elizabeth City *Carolinian* in too at his side. The whole seven Radical sheets—five of them edited by carpet-baggers—are now in harness ready for the pray opposed to Convention. By the way, when will it suit the convenience of our "Independent" neighbor, the *Telegram*, to define *its* position, or when will it condescend to give to its readers a sight of the Convention Act. "Under which king!—speak or die!"

RAILROAD FRAUDS COMMISSION.—This commission, created at the last session of the Legislature to investigate thoroughly all the swindling transactions in railroad bonds, &c., and to examine into alleged charges of bribery and corruption, will organize in this city to-day. The commission consists of Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, Attorney General, J. B. Batchelor, Esq., of this city and Gen. J. G. Martin, of Buncombe county, with J. D. Cameron, Esq., of Orange county, as clerk.

MEETING AT MOREHEAD CITY.—In to-day's paper will be found the proceedings of a Democratic-Conservative meeting held at Morehead City on Thursday evening last. We know the men engaged in that meeting and apart from that the resolutions have the ring of the true metal. The recommendation of Jas. Rumley is enough.

THE KU KLUX BILL.

The following is the full text of the Ku Klux bill finally passed by Congress:

An Act to Enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any state shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any of the rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the state to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States with, and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication," and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable to such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any state or territory of the United State shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States; or to levy war against the United States; or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States; or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof; or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof; or by force, intimidation, or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any state, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder, interfere with, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty; or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court fully and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified; or by force, intimidation, or threat to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure any such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being, or having been, such juror; or shall conspire together or go in disguise upon the public highway or the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person, or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws or the equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any state from giving or securing to all persons within such state the equal protection of the laws; or shall conspire together for the purpose, in any manner, of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any state or territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws; or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner toward, or in favor of, the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of president or vice president of the United States, or as a member of the congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, or the district or supreme court of any territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the court shall determine; and if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of his rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 9, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish means of their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, immunities, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect or shall from any cause fail in or refuse the protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding sections shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State, or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized, and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever by reason of either or all the causes aforesaid the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the courts, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall in the judgment of the court be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy, and every such juror shall before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy, and each and every person who shall take this oath and shall therein swear falsely shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entited "An act defining additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June 17, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having the power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, who shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first-named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in any proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendant in such action: *Provided*, that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause or action shall have accrued, and that, if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding $5,000 damages therein for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or, if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD DIRECTORS met here yesterday to consult with Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President of R. & G. R. R, who was here to propose terms for the connection of the Chatham R. R. with our Western R. R. Hawkins wants to build the Chatham road direct from Haywood to Cheraw, but his present charter requires him to go by the Gulf in Chatham County which would make the road several miles longer and through difficult hills and rocks. To reach the Gulf by rail will comply with his charter, and he proposes to lease or buy an interest or right of way in the track of our road from near Jonesboro by Egypt to the Gulf and then the Chatham road would connect by rail with the Gulf. We learn terms were agreed on yesterday between Hawkins and the Directors of our road, which terms are to be submitted for approval to the Stockholders of both roads at meetings to be called in a few days.

The substance of the agreement is about as follows: Hawkins and his company are to pay at once in cash $100,000 to our Western R. R. Co., for half interest, use, or right of way from point of intersection by Egypt to the Gulf and push forward the Chatham road to this point of intersection which is a mile or two north of Jonesboro', and run along with the track of the W. R. R. to Jonesboro' from where the Chatham road is to run south towards Cheraw. After buying this interest, use, or right of way in our road to the Gulf, the Chatham R. R. Co. is to lease all their right thus obtained, back again to our Western R. R. Co. for 99 years and take as payment $100,000 of mortgage bonds on our road and its property and yet to be issued. So this is in effect selling in advance $100,000 of our company's mortgage bonds at par, which is about all the money advantage of the transaction as concerns our road.

Hawkins and his company may take the contract for completing our road from Egypt to the Gulf, 4 miles, at certain terms, or the same work will be at once let to contract on same terms, to be completed as soon as such work can be reasonably done.

We have not been informed whether the amount of mortgage for bonds is limited or not. Any mortgage of road for this purpose is of course not to embrace or impair rights acquired by the Chatham road for the few miles from Jonesboro' to the Gulf, &c., and there is to be fair rates between the roads and no discriminations against our road. These are about the terms proposed and will likely be confirmed by the Stockholders. So far as we see now—we think it the duty and interest of our road to accept this arrangement. The Chatham road can be built any how, no matter what we do, and Fayetteville will have strong competition for the trade of that section. So when we can make anything out of the situation, it is wise to do so.—*Fayetteville Eagle.*

TEACHING THE RULES.—The trial of Mrs. Fair, in San Francisco, for the murder of Judge Crittenden, has developed some strange court room incidents. A number of the female attendants of the trial are evidently in deep sympathy with the prisoner, and with the free love sentiments that she practised and defends. When Mrs. Fair was testifying in her own behalf, the other day, in answering the question whether she had any idea of injuring Crittenden on the night of, and previous to, the murder, she made a flowery speech, ending with these words: "I loved him; he loved me; and had he been alive the other day when Mr. Campbell insulted me, he would have made him, on his bended knees, apologize." This sentiment was boisterously applauded, but when the court told the sheriff to arrest all who had applauded, that officer declared he could not find any. The court ordered that all present should be brought before him successively and sworn. Thus a lady was soon pounced upon, who confessed to having cried, "Good! good!" and to have slapped the table with her hands. The Judge asked her name, and was answered, "Emily Pitts Stevens," when he assessed a fine of $25. This and a subsequent fine of a like amount, on a woman named Gould, who had also applauded, Mrs. Fair offered to pay, saying that it was all her fault; that the audience did not understand the rules of court. The Judge intimated that at least two of them would understand them hereafter, and the examination was proceeded with.

For the Sentinel.

MEETING AT MOREHEAD CITY.

A meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Morehead City and vicinity was held at that place on Thursday evening last, Geo. W. Dill, presiding and W. L. Arendell acting as Secretary.

On motion Silas Webb, J. R. Franklin, Col. W. N. Davis, S. C. Phillipps and Thos. Daniels were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, the Secretary being added to the committee.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature has passed an act submitting the question of Convention or No Convention to the people of the State of North Carolina, to be voted upon on the first Thursday in August next; and believing that all power is vested in and derived from the people, as asserted in our bill of rights, which we hold to be good Conservative and Democratic doctrine in all countries where civil liberty is prized or respected; and feeling that these sentiments go hand in hand with the great writ of *habeas corpus*, therefore

Resolved, That we fully endorse the action of the Legislature in submitting the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means in our power to call the said Convention.

Resolved, That we believe in the constitutional union of these States—that this Union was intended by our fathers to be a "perpetual Union," in which the rights of all should be respected equally, both State and Federal, and that we will use our best endeavors to transmit these blessings untarnished to our posterity.

Resolved, That we will respect the rights, both civil and political, of all persons, without regard to previous condition.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the eminent ability and conservatism of our county-man Jas. Rumley, we respectfully suggest him as a suitable person for delegate to said Convention, and we hereby solicit him, in the event of his receiving the county nomination, to be our standard bearer.

Resolved, That we suggest the propriety of calling a County Convention at an early day to be held in Beaufort, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the Convention.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. W. DILL, Ch'n.
W. L. ARENDELL, Sec'y.

WHAT IS IT?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its cause, (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remedy in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *slow vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant, Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

ap 25-eod1w

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH OR COLD, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

ap 19-eod1w

1871. SPRING 1871.

Fresh Arrivals this Day.

SPRING DRESS GOODS, VIZ:

DRESS LINENS,
LAWNS, ASSORTED GRADES, &c.,
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BRILLIANTS,
JAPANESE ROBES,
Japanese, assorted Shades, Grades, &c.,
Plaid and Striped, Brocade Grenadines,
POPLINS AND MOSEMBIQUES,
BAREGE, DELAINS, GINGHAMS, &c.

PRINTS.

4 CASES NICE PRINTS, ASSORTED.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Boys and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all grades Ladies Lasting, Calf, Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes. Misses and Children's Shoes in variety.

HATS.

Silk, Beaver, Felt, Fur, Cassimere and Cotton Hats for Gentlemen, Boys and Children. Straw Hats, all grades, &c.

Gents Furnishing Goods, a good assortment. Paper Collars with Prices and all grades 10 to 35 cents.

Splendid Line Ready-made Shirts assorted.

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For Gents, Boys, Youths and Children,

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A Store Room full of Goods, too tedious to itemize. We propose to Sell Goods as low as any House in the City. We return thanks to our patrons for the liberal patronage we have received at their hands, and hope by close application to business and doing right a continuance of the same.

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White and Stock Peas.
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75 Bags, the thing for Milk Cows.
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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

TRUSTEES.

The following named gentlemen having qualified as Trustees of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA by having a Policy or Policies of Assurance in the Company, on his own life, or being the legal holder of one or more, on the life or lives of some other person or persons, for an amount not less than ten thousand dollars, met at the rooms of the Association, at 12 o'clock, M., April 21st inst., and proceeded, in conformity to the amended Charter of the Company, to elect thirteen of their number to constitute the Department Board of Directors for the Department of North Carolina:

WM. A. BLOUNT,	JAMES McKEE,	JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
A. C. SANDERS,	JOSIAH TURNER, JR.,	KEMP P. BATTLE,
CLINTON W. WILLIAMS,	M. A. BLEDSOE,	THOS. R. WARING,
A. G. LEE,	DOUGLAS BELL,	WM. G. UPCHURCH,
W. J. HAWKINS,	M. T. LEACH,	CHARLES M. BUSBEE,
WM. C. STRONACH,	RUFUS G. DUNN,	L. M. GREEN,
JOHN DEVEREUX, JR.,	J. M. TATE,	GEORGE V. STRONG,
	G. W. WYNNE.	

DIRECTORS.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the Department of North Carolina:

KEMP P. BATTLE,	A. G. LEE,	R. G. DUNN,
A. C. SANDERS,	JNO. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. A. BLOUNT,
WM. G. UPCHURCH,	WM. C. STRONACH,	M. T. LEACH,
L. M. GREEN,	W. J. HAWKINS,	GEORGE V. STRONG,
	C. W. WILLIAMS.	

OFFICERS.

The Board of Directors then met and elected the following officers:

KEMP P. BATTLE, *President.* S. C. WHITE, *Treasurer.*
A. G. LEE, *Vice President.* JAMES McKEE, *Medical Officer.*

The Board recommended that Charles M. Busbee be appointed Attorney.

The Board then adopted the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, That portion of the Assets of the Association which has been contributed by, and belonging to the Citizens of this Department, is invested, and kept invested within the Department, by the above mentioned Board of Directors:—the provision of the Charter on this subject being as follows:

Section 15. The "Net Present Value" of the Liabilities of the Company, under Policies issued to the members of each Department, as fixed by the standard of valuation of the Company, shall be invested and kept invested within such Department."

The "Net Present Value" of the Liabilities, is the amount required to safely re insure all the Polices in a solvent Company, as defined by the Laws of New York, Missouri and other States. IT IS THE WHOLE OF THE RECEIPTS, less the Expenses and Losses, as they occur from year to year":

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we cordially endorsed the plan and objects of the Life Association of America, and recommend it to the Confidence and Patronage of the people of North Carolina.

H. HETH, SECRETARY PRO TEM.

"Success is the Best Criterion."

A COMPARISON

OF THE BUSINESS OF THE

LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA

FOR 1869,

With the business of Twenty seven other Life Insurance Companies—including all the leading Corporations of America—shows that the

ASSOCIATION RANKS No. 1.

Standing at the head of the entire list. A few of the Companies effected a larger amount of new business, but the amounts cancelled by these were so large as to make the actual increase of business, which is, of course, the true test, much less than the actual increase of the Association.

DIAGRAM A.

Showing the actual amount by which the Insurances in force was increased by twenty one American Life Insurance companies, during 1869:

1. *Life Association of America*	$21,172,07
2. Equitable Life of N. Y.	$19,190,401
3. Mutual Life of N. Y.	17,115,674
4. New York Life	14,813,396
5. Continental Life of N. Y.	13,961,448
6. National Life of U. S.	9,694,574
7. Northwestern of Wis.	9,474,818
8. Phœnix Mutual Life	8,755,719
9. Globe Mutual Life	6,187,667
10. Mutual Benefit Life	6,995,610
11. Charter Oak Life	6,885,998
12. Washington Life	6,8 0,714
13. New England Mutual	5,813,717
14. Guardian Mutual	4,931,905
15. Knickerbocker Life	4,285,137
16. Penn Life Mutual	4,097,307
17. Conn. Mutual Life	4,040,289
18. Union Mutual Life	3,697,077
[illegible] Louis Mutual Life	3,583,422
[illegible] John Hancock Life	3,053,309
21. Germania Life	3,032,992
22. Ætna Life	2,839,399
23. Brooklyn Life	2,689,078
24. World Mutual Life	887,807
25. Universal Life	811,932
26. N. J. Mutual Life	627,221
27. North American Life	274,451
28. Manhattan Life	37,321

NOTICE.—The figures in the above Diagram are copied from the sworn statements of the several Companies as published in the Official Report of the New York State Insurance Department recently issued. They are undoubtedly correct.

Eminent Endorsement of the Life Association of America.

NUMBER ONE.—By the HON. WM. BARNES, for ten years Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York:

"So far as my knowledge extends, no company in the world, during the same period of time from organization, has ever issued so large an amount of policies or received so heavy an amount of premium income. * * * It needs only a continuance of prudent, careful and energetic management, to become within a few years one of the leading financial corporations of the continent.

After a careful inspection and examination of your books and securities, and a personal acquaintance with most of the members of your Board, I do not hesitate to recommend the Life Association of America to the confidence and patronage of the American people, in every State of the Union."

NUMBER TWO.—By the HON. GEO. W. SARGENT, for many years Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts:

"The Assets are more than sufficient to cover all Liabilities, and the Company having fully complied with the laws of this State, is admitted to do business through legally authorized agents in Massachusetts."

NUMBER THREE.—From the HON. WYLLYS KING, Insurance Superintendent of Missouri:

"I take pleasure in expressing my great satisfaction with the result of a personal official examination of the affairs of the Association, and my congratulations upon the standing and prosperity of your company."

NUMBER FOUR.—SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York:

HON. WILLIAM BARNES, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: You ask my opinion of a plan stated very clearly in the document handed me by you. * * * I am happy to say that I consider the plan an admirable device, and one which must necessarily prove advantageous to the policy holders, by freeing from expense that portion of the premium which partakes largely of the character of a savings deposit, and if carried out will prove a reform greatly needed in the present practice of Life Insurance, and at the same time add materially to the strength and security of the Company.

Indorsements Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were given after a careful personal examination of the assets and liabilities of the Association at the principal office, St. Louis, and indorsement No. 4 was given in relation to the NEW "LOW CASH RATES" PLAN of the Association, after a thorough scientific investigation of the principles upon which it is based.

Persons contemplating Life Insurance, are respectfully solicited to examine the plans and financial condition of the

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

Before taking out Policies.

The Association is now an established success. It has received the unqualified endorsement of the best financial and insurance talent in the country, and is undoubtedly entitled to, and is receiving, the confidence and support of the business men, capitalists, and farmers of the West and South.

ASSETS, DEC. 1, 1870,

$2,500,594.30,

AFTER THE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES AND OTHER CLAIMS.

ANNUAL REVENUE, DEC. 1, 1870,

$2,342,944.65.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, DEC. 1, 1870,

$44,638,437.00.

Greensboro' Money Market

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO', N. C.

Bank of N. C.	40c
" Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	40
" Wadesboro'	20
" Wilmington	30
" Roxboro'	20
" Thomasville	5
" Graham	5
" Lexington	3
" Commerce	6
" Clarendon	1
" Fayetteville	5
" Washington	0
" Yanceyville	1
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	20
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro'	10
Miners' and Planters' Bank	10
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	20
Virginia Bank Notes average about	4
South Carolina "	25
Georgia	35
N. C. R. R. Stock	22

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

mar 10-3m*

GEO. H. SNOW,

Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to the collection of Claims in all parts of the State.

ap 19 3m

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS AN Independent Candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected I pledge myself to a faithful discharge of my duties, and an earnest regard to the interests of my fellow citizens.

ap 7-te* AN. UPCHURCH.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES.
I am prepared to furnish any quantity of the finest PINE SHINGLES made in the best manner. Price $3 60 per 1,000 delivered on the cars. Apply to

ap 19-1m* H. C. OLIVE, Apex, Wake Co.

GEO. E. LOUGEE

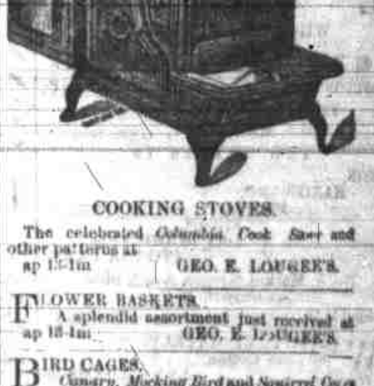
AGENT, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Tinware, Stoves

AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sign of the large Red Coffee Pot, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ap 13 1m



COOKING STOVES.
The celebrated *Columbia Cook Stove* and other patterns at
ap 13-1m GEO. E. LOUGEE'S.

FLOWER BASKETS.
A splendid assortment just received at
ap 13-1m GEO. E. LOUGEE'S.

BIRD CAGES.
Canary, Mocking Bird and Squirrel Cages at
ap 13-1m G. E. LOUGEE'S.

TIN WARE.
Plain Jappanned and Stamped Tinware at wholesale and retail, by
ap 13-1m GEO. E. LOUGEE.

LAMP GOODS.
Lamps, Oils, and Lamp goods in the greatest variety at
ap 13-1m GEO. E. LOUGEE'S.

ROOFING, ROOFING.
Roofing, Repairing and Job Work done in the best style and warranted by
ap 13-1m GEO. E. LOUGEE.

CORN.
350 Sacks Corn in Store and for sale by
mar 14 3t R. W. BEST & CO.

SCYTHES,
6 Dozen Waldron's
SCYTHE BLADES,
very cheap at
ap 8-tf T. H. BRIGG'S.

MY SPRING STOCK OF
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
is complete call and examine.
ap 8-tf T. H. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
50 Empty Linseed Oil Barrels.
ap 8-tf T. H. BRIGGS.

PAINTS, OILS, Colors and Varnishes at very lowest price at
ap 8-tf BRIGGS'.

SOMETHING NEW.
Hand Corn Planters, good thing. Call and buy one. W. H. JONES & CO.
ap 17-tf Auction & Com Merchants.

N. C. HAY,
at $1 per hundred.
ap 17-tf W. H. JONES & Co.

FOR SALE.
Very low to close, Winchester Rifles, shoots 15 times, Metalic Cordridges.
ap 17-tf W. H. JONES & Co.

OATS, OATS.
A Large lot of SEED OATS, just to hand and for sale low.
HARTON & BROUGHTON,
mar 10-tf North Side Market Square.

TEN BARRELS LARGE IRISH POTAtoes suitable for table, received to-day.
ap 18 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

TEN BOXES CHEWING TOBACCO, sound and cheap.
ap 18-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

100 BUSHELS WHEAT BRAN.
W. C. STRONACH & CO.
ap 18 tf

100 SACKS FLOUR, No. 1, Family North Carolina Flour for sale by
mar 28-tf R. W. BEST & CO.

FLOUR, FLOUR.
50 Sacks N. C. Flour,
50 " " Meal.
ap 15 tf G. T. STRONACH.

FISH FISH.
50 Bbls. N. C. Cut Herrings,
25 " Mackerel,
50 " Eastern Herrings,
25 Kits Mackerel.
HARDWARE.
100 No. 0 and A 6 Plows,
600 " " Points,
Day Ewells No. 1 and 2 Hoes,
50 Steel Hoes,
50 Prs. Traces,
10 doz. Axes,
Just received,
ap 15-tf G. T. STRONACH.

BACON, BACON.
300 Lbs. Sugar Cured Sides,
1,000 " N. C. Sides,
8,000 " Bulk Sides,
100 nice N. C. Hams.
ap 15-tf G. T. STRONACH.