The Sentinel.

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

FOR CONVENTION.

Wake County Ticket

HON. THOMAS BRAGG,
HON. D. M. BARRINGER,
HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Esq.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

REVOLUTION.

We hear it frequently said that the present party in power will not vacate their offices when beaten by the people at the polls. We know of two prominent republicans—one white and one black—who have said for years their party will not consent to give the government up to rebels. Solicitor Sherrard,—John V., of Goldsboro',—says Gen. Grant will not allow the convention to meet.

After telling who Sherrard is we will discuss the power of the president in the premises. Sherrard is a disciple of Holden and always followed him in politics. He was a large slave holder and did not fare and clothe well. One of his slave geese stole one of his own chickens, and he whipped the poor negro to death. He was indicted for murder and plead guilty of manslaughter on condition that the solicitor would not press the murder count. This 'scape-gallows now talks about Grant's forbidding the delegates of a free people from assembling in convention. If the people were all like Sherrard, Grant could, with impunity, kick or forbid them to assemble. A young man in Goldsboro' kicked Sherrard in the streets, as Holden's Mayor of Milton kicked Judge Tourgee; all that either said was, "quit, let me alone." Tourgee hallowed murder, murder! This cowardly scape-gallows, Sherrard, is trying to frighten the people by threatening them with Grant.

How can Grant interfere?—By what law or authority? He must interfere, if at all, through Gov. Caldwell, as he did through Gov. Holden and Kirk last summer. Let Grant come with his troops; it will only add to our majority. He has no more right to interfere in North Carolina than he has in New York. Grant's policy of "peach, cut and prime" may do for France, but not for free America. His bayonets no longer alarm the people. As to arresting, like Holden and Kirk, old John Patterson, the humblest and least pugnacious man of Alamance, says, "Let him arrest and be damned!"

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE SWINDLER LITTLEFIELD.

One of our northern subscribers concludes a business letter as follows:

"I am much pleased to read of improvements still going on in Jacksonville and vicinity, and particularly in the prospect of the completion of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. Thanks to Gen. Littlefield for his perseverance under difficulties. God speed him, and all others in the improvement of that beautiful land."—*Exchange.*

Thanks to Littlefield, indeed! Better thank Gov. Holden, who put him in possession of $6,000,000 of our people's money. Better thank the carpet-bag legislature which Littlefield bought and corrupted. Better thank Billy Smith, Dr. Grissom, Samuel F. Phillips, Willie D. Jones and Judge Moore, who gave character to the party, while Littlefield plundered and robbed the people. Yes, and thank Gov. Caldwell too. If that northern adventurer still spends Milton Swindler Littlefield into North Carolina, Gov. Caldwell will pay him $5,000 in cash.

PARDONS FOR CRIME.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, persistently refuses to pardon convicts.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, for the year ending Oct. 15, 1870, pardoned only 207 convicts for all manner of offences, including murder, arson and larceny.

This wholesale pardon of murderers and highway robbers, for there were two of the latter among the 207, would produce a vigilence committee in California or any state north not larger than South Carolina.

Gov. Holden pardoned 125 felons in twelve months. He was guilty of gross and palpable falsehood when he assigned his reasons to the legislature for pardoning them.

The motive for such use and abuse of the pardoning power is political and party advantage.

If life, liberty and property are not safe in the south, it is because of such governors as Holden, Reed and Scott, and such judges as Logan, Pearson and Grosby, Sam Watts. Give us judges and governors that the people will respect. The force of the law is always weakened when high officials are looked upon by the people with loathing and contempt.

CONVENTION PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.—A reliable correspondent, who knows whereof he writes, dating from Marion, says: "Having gone through quite a number of the counties in the 10th and 11th judicial districts, I feel satisfied that the question of convention will carry by a large majority in the west." So say all our correspondents from that section. Let our eastern friends pull on.

KU KLUX.—In Van Buren county, Indiana, Chauncey Barnes shot two bullets through the brains of Miss Addie Dwight, a school mistress. No troops are sent to that state. Justice of Rutherford gets a blow on the head and starts to Washington city to tell Grant somebody struck him.

CANDIDATES FOR CONVENTION.—Dr. Jesse Wolfe has been nominated by the conservatives for convention in Madison; N. L. Gilkey, Esq., in Rutherford; Col. Cathey in Haywood; Comfort has nominated Charles Williams, and Currituck Nathan L. Walker. Well done! Send us your best men in every county.

GENTLY, BOYS!

At Madison superior court our old friend, Col. Mark Erwin, got into a hornet's nest—was set upon most unmercifully by some of the "young fellows" of the mountain country—Tom Johnston, Fleming, &c., and by Rev. Mr. Southerland.

The Colonel seems to have "put his foot in it" badly. The Asheville *Citizen*, whose editor heard the discussion, speaks of the Colonel's speech as a "fussy harangue"—an appeal to the prejudices and fears of the audience. "He seems," says the *Citizen*, "to have an idea that the people care but little as to the convention question," and on this occasion he devoted his time to abusing the legislature and conservative party. "His positions were the lamest and most vulnerable we ever knew him to take," says that paper—and any one who reads the *Office-Holder's Organ*, over which the Colonel presides, can easily believe this, to say nothing of the milk and waterish style in which he conducts the campaign. The Colonel is a dead failure, both as orator and editor, in the cause of the corrupt office-holders whose mouthpiece he is.

Tom Johnston, the gallant representative of Buncombe, first took Col. Mark in hand. We will let the *Citizen* tell how the thing was done. The *Citizen* says, Mr. Johnston "proceeded to handle the Col. and his sinking cause in such a way as to 'first' him almost to death. He forced the 'screws' down on him so tight that the Col. could hardly bear it. He would fly to his feet to explain, to ask questions and if possible to divert the blow from his unhallowed head. Tom begged him 'to be quiet,' to stand it if he could, that he would soon be through, and give him another showing if he desired it. We have seldom ever seen a more complete victory."

The Colonel made a second attempt at a speech but to no better end. During the floundering of the second effort, Rev. Mr. Southerland got after him in this wise:

"Would you advise the people to go to the polls and vote against the convention?"—(for it seems that up to this point in his two speeches the Colonel had not succeeded in making the people understand him.)

Answer. "Of course I would."

"Well, if a majority of the people of the state decide in favor of a convention, do you think President Grant and Gov. Caldwell ought to prevent the delegates elected from assembling and carrying out the objects for which they were elected?"

Answer. "I do not. I would bitterly oppose any such course."

"Were you a sheriff, would you hold the election as required by law?"

Answer. "I certainly would." He added, it was the duty of the sheriffs to hold the election as it was in accordance with an act of the legislature; and he would vote for a convention himself "if it were called in a legal way!" though he says the act providing for the call is legal and should be obeyed by sheriffs, &c.

The consistency of these positions and those of his first speech, the *Citizen* goes on to say, was not very clear to our mind and that of his audience. In his first speech he said that the measure was unconstitutional and that Gov. Caldwell did right in treating it as a nullity, yet, if the measure is indorsed by the people it then becomes all right and proper, and no one ought to regard it in any other light! The fact is they want to frighten the people from voting for the question, and don't dare to take the position that the delegates ought to be interfered with when they meet to carry out their plan for the relief of the country. These radical orators and newspapers are harping it all over the state that to vote for a convention is a vote for trouble!—to vote for war! Now the legal adviser of Gov. Caldwell (Col. E.) having taken the position that there ought to be no interference by the governor or president, we ask where is the trouble—were is the war to come from?

Will the people longer listen to the claptraps of these demagogues? It is the merest trash and will be so treated by the people in August next.

The next day the county convention was held, on which occasion the talented young senator of the district, Capt. W. W. Flemming, put the colonel and his cockboat back through an awful course of sprouts. Shortly thereafter the colonel cursed the mountain boys and quit and hetook himself to the headquarters of the office-holders in this city where he is having an "infernally quiet time"—so much so that he is getting sick and tired of it, and is about to kick into more active life. We trust our boys across the Ridge will deal gently with the Colonel for the remainder of the season. He is harmless.

ROTATING AGAIN.—Mr. R. C. Badger, counsel for Holden and witness against John Pool, when Holden fell and fled, declared he was done with politics. Mr. Badger is now advertised to speak in Morganton with the old fire-eater Col. Mark Erwin. When the governor in his exile hears this, with uplifted hands he will exclaim, "Oh, Richard, Richard, Richard!" Richard once said the "negro had no soul," and hence he leaves them to talk to the white folks of Burke, who have souls. Richard will find the people of Burke have sense, as well as souls, and neither he nor Tod nor Mark, nor Holden, can fool them again.

RAILROAD RIOT.—The little town of Bloomfield, New Jersey, has been in a blaze of excitement because of the encroachments of the Midland railroad company in building a bridge over the Paterson turnpike. Bells were rung and the citizens flew to arms, clubs and brickbats. The railroad men were driven off.

Fifty years from to-day the Pennsylvania Central may be too strong to be driven off.

THANKS GOOD! A venerable disciple of Thos. Jefferson who is a candidate for convention, and who for many years thought highly of W. W. Holden, writes to the associate editor, and says, he is not malicious or revengeful, but he does thank God that he has lived to see Holden run out of the state.

For the Sentinel.

CHAPEL HILL, June 20.

MR. TURNER: I see no good reason why you should not receive an occasional letter from this forlorn locality. Chapel Hill has subsided to be sure, but it is not yet extinct. Occasionally it spits fire, and now and then throws out mud. I propose to send you to-day a little milk and water by way of variety, and tell you what a peaceful and unanimous sunday school celebration we can get up when we have a mind.

This time it was the Methodist church, aided and abetted by the Baptist, who gave the frolic. Mr. Pool generously lent them his own private college chapel and campus, which they took possession of on Thursday 8th inst., and a prettier display of happy children, and gratified and interested fathers and mothers, to say nothing of good looking teachers, was never seen before on those premises I assure you.

The chapel rostrum was occupied by Rev. Messrs. Bobbitt and Betts of the M. E. church, Messrs. T. Long and P. McDade, superintendents of the two sunday schools, and by the orator of the day, Mr. A. S. Barber. The area in front where you remember the old faculty used to sit commencement, days was filled with children—and the entire floor of the chapel with citizens of Chapel Hill and from the surrounding country.

Rev. Mr. Betts opened the exercises with prayer, making therein a beautiful and affecting allusion to the present condition of the institution in whose chapel we stood—his beloved *alma mater*,—praying for a blessing on his old professors wherever scattered, upon the old graduates and his classmates and for a restoration of the college to its former pride of place.

Mr. Betts made some people in Chapel Hill love him all the more for that prayer. Next Rev. Mr. Bobbitt briefly addressed the assembly in a felicitous and sprightly way, which you know no class of men more excel in than the Methodist clergy as a body. Then the orator took his stand and entertained us with an exceedingly well written, sensible and practical digest of the sunday school work and what it should be as to the scholars, teachers and superintendent. I don't know how you feel about these things, Mr. editor, but for my part I think it a happy thing for any community when its young men come forward to such a work as that of sustaining and elevating the sunday school. There is not a more important work going on in protestant countries than this, not one more closely connected with the best interests and prosperity of our rising generation. Chapel Hill sunday schools have raised many a clever boy, and none more likely to do them credit than those who are now engaged in them as teachers.

Next in order was the presentation of a handsome Bible to the worthy superintendent of the M. E. sunday school, Thos. Long, Esq., by the teachers and scholars. Mr. T. F. Norwood performed this pleasing duty neatly and appropriately—Mr. Long accepting the token with evident emotion, and responding with deep feeling.

After this, came the picnic part of the celebration. Now I don't known, Mr. Editor, how you feel about these things either, but to my mind, cold chicken and apple tart and bread and butter, judiciously interspersed with hard boiled partridge eggs, form not inappropriate adjuncts to the sunday school cause of a June morning, when introduced about 12 m.

Your correspondent took occasion during the recess, to stroll about the college grounds and buildings. Alas! and alas! Some bold hand has written on the wall of a passage in the old W. B. "Ichabod, Ichabod, the glory is departed." No care seems to be taken of the property. The room doors all stand open, the closets have been torn down and the very doors carried off. The plastering of the S. B. lies in heaps on the staircases. An old resident like myself, Mr. Turner, walks through these corridors and groves, repeopling them with the dead. Familiar faces look out at every window and meet me on the gravel walks.

However, I promised you milk and water only. Let us leave the the university *per se*, lest there be an infusion of bitter that shall spoil the mixture.

After lunch, there was more speaking. Mr. P. McDade of the Baptist school, Mr. H. Merritt, principal of the Cary Academy, and some others, assisted to make the time pass agreeably and profitably. Prizes were distributed among the children and teachers, and the crowd dispersed to assemble again at night to witness the performance of a balloon which was successfully sent up by Mr. Cooley, of Hillsboro'. By the way; I may as well mention in confidence, that Hillsboro' has a way of sending down pretty girls to assist at Chapel Hill solemnities. All right, Chapel Hill girls are not afraid of 'em any day.

Yours to command, Mr. editor,
CHAPEL HILLIAN.

P. S. Are we going to have a convention? First, I read the SENTINEL and think we are. Then, I read republican papers and am afraid we are not. Mr. Phillips wants us all to wait awhile. Law bless you, Mr. Turner, 'taint no use waiting. Charles Lamb advises, when a man has been bit by a mad dog, to wait and see if the dog really was mad and mean while to kill the man for fear of accidents. I want the dog killed, and the bitten part cut out of the poor men. Quick.

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

SECTION 1. *The general assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That if any person for the purpose of compassing or furthering any political object, or aiding the success of any political party or organization, or for resisting the laws, shall join, or in any way connect or unite himself with any oath-bound secret political or military organization, society, or association of whatsoever name or character, or shall form or organize, or confederate or agree with any other person or persons to form or organize any such organization, or as a member of any secret political or military party or organization, shall use or agree to use, any certain signs or grips, or pass-words, or any disguise of the person or voice, or any disguise whatsoever, for the advancement of its objects, and shall take or administer any extra-judicial oath or any secret solemn pledge, or any like secret means, or if any two or more persons, for the purpose of compassing or furthering any political object, or aiding the success of any political party or organization, or for circumventing the laws, shall secretly assemble, combine, or agree together, and the more effectually to accomplish such purposes, or any of them, shall use any certain signs or grips, or pass-words, or any disguise of the person or voice, or other disguise whatsoever, or shall take or administer any extra-judicial oath or other secret solemn pledge, or if any persons shall band together and assemble to muster, drill or practice any military evolutions, except by virtue of the authority of an officer recognized by law, or of an instructor in institutions or schools in which such evolutions form a part of the course of instruction, or if any person shall knowingly permit any of the acts and things herein forbidden to be had, done or performed on his premises, or on any premises under his control, or if any person, being a member of any such secret political or military organization, shall not at once, abandon the same and separate himself entirely therefrom, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten, nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the judge of the superior court.

Ratified the 17th day of March, 1871.

For the Sentinel.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA AS A TOBACCO GROWING REGION.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to call the attention of your readers to western North Carolina as a tobacco growing region; and especially the counties of McDowell and Buncombe. A few days ago, I visited the large tobacco plantation of Samuel C. Shelton & Co., of Buncombe. You will remember that Mr. Shelton took the premium on tobacco at the last annual fair at Raleigh, and also read before the agricultural society an "essay" of great interest in regard to the culture of tobacco. Mr. Shelton is a Virginian, and has a long experience in the raising of tobacco, who came to North Carolina about two years ago, and started the raising of tobacco in Buncombe county, on a large scale. He now has in cultivation about 650,000 plants, and working about forty-five hands. He tells me that tobacco farmers estimate their crops by the number of plants, rather than by the number of acres. But I will say that he has in cultivation about 150 acres, and I have never seen a crop equal to it,—he estimates that he can "top" almost the entire crop by the 10th of July at from 10 to 12 leaves. His farm is situated on the French Broad River, seven miles west of Asheville. He planted a portion of the crop as early as the 4th day of May; and Mr. Shelton, who came from one of the best tobacco regions in Virginia, says that large portions of this county is the best tobacco region he ever saw. The example of Mr. Shelton has inspired many others with the determination to raise tobacco. Gen. R. B. Vance has in cultivation about forty acres of tobacco, with the most flattering prospects of a magnificent crop; and it is estimated that 500 acres have been planted this year in the county of Buncombe.

And McDowell county is considered superior to Buncombe for the raising of tobacco, on account of the season being a little longer, and the crop less subject to frost. Before the war, several gentlemen in McDowell had made a profitable business in the cultivation of tobacco; and Col. Neil had a manufactory for tobacco in Marion. The attention of the people, of this county, is again being aroused to this *paying business of raising tobacco*. Mr. Samuel H. Flemming and Mr. Orlando E. Malone, both, have beautiful crops of tobacco in McDowell county, and they and others are making arrangements to engage largely in the business next year. And it is contemplated very soon to start a tobacco manufactory in Marion.

I should not omit to mention that Shelton & Hunt have started a tobacco factory in Asheville,—that they are now working about fifteen hands, under the control of Capt. H. C. France.

It seems to me that in no better way can our people relieve themselves of pecuniary difficulties, than by raising tobacco. The tobacco crop of North Carolina for the year 1870, was 33,500,000 pounds, which at the low figure of ten cents per pound, yields $3,350 000, and it might safely be stated, that the average price was twice this amount.

North Carolina stands forth in the amount raised in 1870; Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee being all larger tobacco producing states; but if the western portion of the state should go largely into the business within a few years, our state will stand only second to Virginia in this respect. In order to see the results, now, Buncombe will raise from the 500 acres in cultivation 250,000 pounds of tobacco, estimating 500 pounds to the acre. This quantity of tobacco, at 20 cents per pound, will bring $50,000 into the county of Buncombe. And I may state that *most of the tobacco raised in that county last year brought 25 cents per pound in the leaf.*

And suppose McDowell county does the same thing, here is $100,000 brought into two counties; all this, too, when probably not more than 40 men are engaged in the business. Let 100 or 500 men engage in the business and we can see the results.

Our people must do something. We have too many idle men. The people must "*dig something from the ground*" before we can discover any accessions to our wealth as a people. We have in western North Carolina the finest country in the world—its climate, its soil, its salubrious air, purified by magnificent mountains, its cold gushing streams all invite the industry and attachment of its native citizens, and afford inducements to the emigrant and capitalist. But if we would have *others* appreciate our magnificent country, we should first show *our own appreciation* of it by attempting its development. When we have demonstrated the advantages ourselves, then no farther argument is needed to convince the "outside world."

If the thousands of our people now *loitering in idleness* were to actively undertake the "*doing something for themselves*," how soon would they do something for the *country*, and demonstrate the *greatness and magnificence of western North Carolina.*

W. H. MALONE.

MARION, N. C., June 23, 1871.

CONVENTION IN GATES.

A convention of the conservative party of Gates county assembled at Gatesville on Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

On motion of Mills H. Eure, Henry Willey, Esq., was elected chairman, and Dr. H. Holmes Hunter appointed secretary. The chairman having explained the object of the convention, the following persons reported as delegates from the different townships, viz:

Gatesville—Allen Smith, J. W. Cross, T. A. Brown, Jethro Eure, S. A. Smith.

Hall—Elisha Parker, Henry Carter, Irvin Harrell, M. H. Eure, M. K. Lawrence.

Mintonsville—J. W. Hinton, Joseph Hurdle, N. O. Ward, A. J. Walton, R. B. Oclam.

Hunter's Mill—Gen. Roberts, W. H. Manning, Jesse Eason, John Rountree.

Hazelett's Shop—Dr. H. A. Morgan, Robt. Rodgers, William Boothe.

Holley Grove—J. E. Everett, J. W. Hill, David Benton, J. S. Meltur, P. H. Hill.

Reynoldson.—J. R. Cross, H. H. Willey, J. W. Howell, John J. Gatling.

The delegates retired and soon returned, reported the name of *Mills L. Eure, Esq.*, as their choice for the convention.

Mr. Eure being present came forward and accepted the nomination in a handsome manner.

Dr. Rufus K. Speed being in the village, on motion a committee of three persons consisting of Dr. H. A. Morgan, H. C. Williams and Mills L. Eure, were appointed to invite the doctor to address the convention.

The doctor soon made his appearance in the convention, and delivered a speech of more than ordinary ability, not having lost any of that enthusiasm that characterized the gentleman in former days. The same burning eloquence flowed from his tongue; the same fire that kindled his eyes in days when the sky seemed more blue and the sun more warm than now, still shone with almost celestial splendor. The doctor spoke for two hours, and yet the people evinced no disposition to leave the old patriot, but rather lingered around him whom they had learned to love and respect.

On motion, an executive committee, consisting of one from each township, was appointed, viz: Hunter's Mill, W. H. Manning; Gatesville, Samuel E. Smith; Mintonsville, A. J. Walton; Hazelett's Shop, Dr. H. A. Morgan; Hall, Mills H. Eure; Holley Grove, Dr. H. Holmes Hunter; Reynoldson, John J. Gatling.

On motion, the Raleigh SENTINEL was requested to publish the proceedings of the convention, and all other conservative papers in the state requested to copy.

On motion the convention adjourned.

HENRY WILLEY, Chm'n.
H. HOLMES HUNTER, Sec'y.

For the Sentinel.

CONVENTION IN DAVIDSON.

In accordance with previous notice, the people of Davidson county assembled in the court house, in Lexington, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the convention.

The convention was organized by electing Eli G. Burton, Esq., chairman, and William Thompson and J. R. Pinnix, secretaries.

On motion of Capt. F. C. Robbins, two delegates from each township in the county retired to a room and, after consultation, reported, through their chairman, William Harris, Esq., the names of Alfred Hargrave and C. F. Lowe, as the unanimous choice of the delegates for the nominees.

While the delegates were out our representative to Congress, Hon. Jas. M. Leach, after loud calls, addressed the meeting for about an hour and a half, in one of his able, eloquent, and convincing speeches. He showed to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds, that the people of North Carolina cannot live under our present constitution, and that it will be the duty of every voter in the state, without regard to party, color or previous condition, to march up to the polls in August next, and vote for convention.

At the close of Gen. Leach's speech, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That, as the people are the source of all power in our form of government, and as the government itself is emphatically theirs, it was commendable and wise in the legislature to leave the question of calling a convention to the people, instead of ordering one themselves.

2. That we approve the restrictions contained in the convention bill, believing that the laborer's lien law is just and equitable; that the colored man's rights should not be interfered with, if they could be, and that the homestead question, having been adjudicated and settled, should remain undisturbed.

3. That the question of changing our organic law rises far above all mere party questions, affecting, as it does, the interests of the whole people of all portions, and the movement for a convention should, therefore, enlist in its favor the earnest and united efforts of men of all parties, and without respect to party.

4. That our present state constitution is defective in many important particulars; and a convention is the best and cheapest, if not the only practicable mode of effecting the necessary changes. We need a state convention to strike out those clauses of the constitution by which men hold over beyond the time for which the people elected them, and by which others threaten to do so; to abolish numerous useless offices with their high pay; to remove that great nuisance, the township system; to reform our judiciary, which was once our pride, but has become expensive and inefficient, and disgraceful to our state; to give us a simpler and cheaper and better county government; to relieve us from intolerable burdens of taxation which threaten to impoverish us, sweep away our homesteads and crush us to the dust; in short, to restore to us once more a North Carolina constitution and system of government, simple, cheap and sound, of which we may be proud, and under which we may all live in peace and happiness.

The meeting was then very agreeably entertained, for a short time, with good music from a string band, composed of some of the noble colored men of Davidson county. Henry Pinnix is the leader of the band, and they are all strong for the convention.

On motion, the chairman appointed Dr. W. B. Mears, William Harris and Wiley Crouse, as a committee to wait upon the nominees, and inform them of their nomination. After a short interval, Mr. Crouse, in behalf of the committee, presented to the convention Alfred Hargrave, Esq., one of the nominees, who was received with great applause and enthusiasm. He made a few appropriate remarks in accepting the nomination. C. F. Lowe, Esq., was so situated that he could not be present, but his nomination was received with equal applause and enthusiasm, and he will accept the nomination.

This was one of the largest and most respectable conventions ever held in Davidson, and its nominees will carry the county by a handsome majority.

ELI. G. BURTON, Ch'm.
WM. THOMPSON, } Secretaries.
J. K. PINNIX, }

For the Sentinel.

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The convention of the conservative party of Moore county, called for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the state convention, should there be one called, was organized by calling Dr. John Shaw to the chair, who explained, briefly, the object of the convention. The different townships were all represented except two. A committee, formed by the selection of two delegates from each township, was appointed to nominate a delegate and draft resolutions expressive of the views of the convention. The committee retired to perform its duty, and, during its absence, Messrs. Alex. Kelly and Dr. Shaw addressed the convention, showing some of the most important defects and imperfections of the present constitution and the intolerable taxation under which the people will, from necessity, have to labor, unless a convention is called to relieve the legislature from the *constitutional necessity* of imposing burdensome taxes. John C. Campbell, Esq., being called on, spoke at length on the constitutionality of the convention question.

The committee on resolutions having returned, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the conservatives of Moore county appreciate the necessity of calling a convention of the people to change the constitution of the state, the present being unsuited to our wants and burdensome to the people.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the act of the present legislature, enabling the people of the state to decide whether or not they shall have a convention.

Resolved, That we urge upon the people the necessity of upholding the peaceful and law-abiding character which they have always maintained by a willing submission to the laws of the country, and by a prompt co-operation with the lawful authorities in bringing all offenders to justice.

Resolved, That we recommend Gen. W. D. Dowd as our first choice to represent us in the proposed convention.

Gen. Dowd, in a few remarks, accepted the nomination tendered him, and discoursed more at large on the convention question.

Convention adjourned.

DR. JOHN SHAW, Ch'm.
HENRY B. ADAMS, } Secretaries.
WM. B. CLEGG, }

NASHVILLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors of this prosperous company have recently made their annual statement.

ASSETS, APRIL 1ST, 1871.

From all sources, $329,356 81
Total liabilities, including premium reserve, 121,553 13
Surplus, $207,803 68
No. Policies 1,824, covering, $3,908,800 00
Death losses three-tenths of one per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

On policies in force two years, 22 per cent.

N. B.—Mr. E. W. Adams, of Goldsboro', has been appointed General Travelling Agent in this State, with power to select sub-agents.

THOS. B. BAILEY,
State Agent.
Asheville, N. C., June 16, 1871. jo23-tf

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE
FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT. DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE, cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

Health! Beauty!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. *Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.*

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY & BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Dr. Radway's
Perfect Purgative Pills.

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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june24-deod&wly

OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER AND R. H. GRAVES, Principals.
The Fall Term begins the 4th Monday in July.
In view of the impoverished condition of the country, the price of board and tuition has been reduced to $125 per Term of twenty weeks.
From the large patronage for more than twenty years bestowed upon their respective Schools, the principals are led to expect that they will be liberally sustained in their united efforts to furnish a High School, in which none may acquire a practical business education or be prepared for advanced classes in any of our Southern Colleges.
The courses of study in the English, Scientific, Classical, and Mathematical departments, and also in Modern Languages, are set forth particularly in their circular.
june 21 dw 8w2w*

POWELL & ROYALL'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JONES' HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.
The Second Session Opens Monday, July 24th, 1871.
TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS.
English branches and Arithmetic, $30 00
Latin, Greek, French and higher mathematics (or either,) 35 00
One-half due 1st September, the other 1st November.
Students charged from time of entrance.
No deduction except for protracted illness.
H. C. POWELL, } Principals.
W. E. ROYALL, }
REFERENCES:—Faculty Wake Forest College, Drs. Royall and Pritchard.
june 28 d2w.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., June 9, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING Resolution of the Board of Commissioners is published for the information of all concerned:
Ordered, That the election, which was to take place Monday, June 12th, 1871, on the question of Cisterns, be postponed until further orders.
WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.
M. GRAUSMAN, Clerk.
je 10 tf.

MECHANIC'S BUILDING STOCK FOR SALE!!
Ten (10) Shares Mechanics Building Stock.
Apply to
June 15-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.
REV. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Assistant.
The fifty-ninth Term of this School will open July 19th, 1871, and continue 20 weeks.
For a circular, containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

H. J. SAYERS,
Dealer In Real Estate,
FRANKLIN, PA.
Buys and sells improved and unimproved lands anywhere in the United States.

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GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Sprains and Bruises, Chapped Hands, Flesh Wounds, Frost Bites, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Galls of All Kinds, Nifflet, Ringbone, Fell Evil, Bites of Animals & Insects, Toothache, &c., &c.,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Fistula, Mange, Spavins, Sweeny, Scratches, or Grease, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heels, Foot Rot in Sheep, Roup in Poultry, Lame Back, &c., &c.

LARGE SIZE, $1.00; MEDIUM, 50c.; SMALL, 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment for thirty eight years. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

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The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac or Cook Book.*

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—BY—
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GARGLING OIL COMPANY,
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

NORTH CAROLINA CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.

We have this day entered into a limited copartnership for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of Southern loyalists, before the Commission now in session in Washington, D. C., and to secure pensions for the soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows. One of the firm will attend in person, the session of the Committee, and we are thus enabled to promise the most careful attention to the business in our charge. We respectfully solicit CLAIMS and PETITIONS from all parties interested. The Fees will be divided with Attorneys who send us clients. Blanks furnished on application. A deposit of $5 with application, is expected to defray expenses. Address
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