The Sentinel.

FOR CONVENTION.

Wake County Ticket

HON. THOMAS BRAGG,
HON. D. M. BARRINGER,
HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
GREEN H. ALFORD, Esq.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

MR. PHILLIPS IN 1854-'55.

I ask permission of the House to enter my dissent from the proposition of my friend from Bertie, (Mr. Winston,) and to state the reasons why I hold it to be law in North Carolina, that a convention to consider of alterations of the constitution may be called by the people, acting at the suggestion of a bare majority of the General Assembly.—*S. F. Phillips, 1854-'55.*

"I am the more particular in calling attention to the consequences of this doctrine, because it is the cardinal error of this great heresy against popular rights. The position is not peculiar to the gentleman from Bertie, but it is common to all who deny that a convention may be called by the people acting at the suggestion of a majority of the general assembly. They all admit that a convention called upon the two-thirds principle may effect changes in the constitution, and yet, with this admission upon their lips, do not blush at denouncing as revolutionary those who, on the principle they admit, maintain the position now occupied by myself."—*S. F. Phillips, 1854-'55.*

"I ask to what I have said into this result. That the right of the people to call a convention, with the concurrence of a majority of the general assembly, is a constitutional matter, because not expressly or necessary implication inhibited; and is not revolutionary, because adopted with the concurrence of the existing government.

That legislators may differ about the expediency of calling a convention by the people at the suggestion of a majority of the general assembly, I can very well understand. Different degrees of confidence in the people may well account for this disagreement. BUT HERE ANY GOOD LAWYER CAN ASSERT THAT SUCH A CALL IS unconstitutional, I DO NOT UNDERSTAND.—*S. F. Phillips, 1854-'55.*

LOOK TO THE HOMESTEAD.

"Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of the state, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution, or other final process, obtained on any debt. *But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.*—CARPET BAG CONSTITUTION, sec. 2, art. X.

The General Assembly SHALL, by appropriate legislation, and by adequate taxation, provide for the present and prompt payment of the interest on the public debt, and, after the year 1880, it SHALL lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the same thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to payment of the public debt.—Sec. 6, art. V, Carpet bag Constitution.

The act providing for calling a convention, wisely provides that it, if called, SHALL NOT HAVE POWER TO INTERFERE WITH THE HOMESTEAD PROVISION OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION, nor with the political and civil rights of the colored people, nor with the provision for a MECHANIC'S and LABORER'S LIEN.

This expression in favor of the colored people ought to satisfy them that there is no power to disturb their rights, but it may be as well for them to understand, if they do not, that their political and civil rights are established by the constitution of the United States, and the proposed convention would have no power to disturb them.

Their can be no reasonable objection to a laborer's lien—he is entitled to it upon every principle of good government as well as the spirit of the scriptural maxim, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The prosperity and security of a "homestead" for every family in the land, is rapidly becoming the settled policy of the American people as well as the people of this state. It is wise, just, humane, and ought, and only on these grounds, but on the further ground of public policy. The state and society have a direct interest in the proper rearing and culture of every child within its borders. It is a matter of high moment that every child shall have a home, to the end he may not become a wanderer, a beggar, and often a vagabond and criminal. Every family should have a home—it gives dignity and firmness to citizenship, and stimulates parents and children to honest and honorable efforts to educate, elevate and fit themselves for society. This humane policy has the sanction of the good men of the people, and it is fixed and safe in the constitution, but by a solemn decision of our supreme court, which is binding as a high judicial precedent on all future courts and judges.—*Address of Central Democratic Conversation Committee.*

BLOODY RIOT.

While we write a bloody riot is going on at Goldsboro'.

The state republican executive committee, of which Mr. Phillips is chairman, chartered a train to give the negroes of Newbern and the east a free ride to a mass meeting in Goldsboro'.

The particulars will be learned from our special telegraphic report.

There is no day since the negro voted, that the lives of good men have not been imperiled on days of election. It is nothing but the forbearance of the white men that has prevented bloodshed.

At Hillsboro' two years ago, the negroes piled rocks in the street, calling on the d—n white man to come on, a fight was what they wanted.

At Louisburg the negroes and white radicals sought a quarrel with a gentleman. The war cry was raised, the negroes formed in the streets, and nothing but the forbearance of the whites prevented bloodshed. If we had space and time we would republish the account of that negro riot. The white men determined that if one man had been killed, they would have hung Gen. Willie D. Jones and Gen. Philemon J. Hawkins, who were leading the negroes, not in the rout but in the political meeting.

At the last August election in this city, James Harris, negro representative of Wake, called a respectable gentleman a "European convict." No sooner spoken than down went the negro to the ground. Four or five hundred negroes formed for a fight with arms, clubs, and knickknacks.

The sheriff and the mayor interfered, but they could not have prevented bloodshed, but for the forbearance of the white men.

There is money enough sent from the north and collected from the office-holders of the state to run the *Era* until after the election and make every negro drunk on the day of election.

Let the white men of the west remember that the tickering carpet baggers have made this a negro and a white man's contest. The people now understand why Gov. Caldwell would not allow the railroads to be taken from the hands of Stanly and Smith until after the election. He knowed the party to bring 5,000 negroes from the east to vote, overawe and intimidate the people of Goldsboro' and the center.

The mayor of Goldsboro' should have had Abbott, Grady and their drunken negroes driven from the town. The riot and bloodshed rests lightly on the white man of the west, for go for convention. Will they not do it?

MOORE COUNTY.

The editor of the SENTINEL made a speech at Jonesboro', in Moore county, on Thursday last, to a large, enthusiastic crowd of people all shouting and eager for convention.

We listened for two hours to the candidates, Gen. Dowd, well known not only to the people of Moore, but to the people of the state as the conservative candidate. We served in the senate in the memorable session of 1860-'61, with Gen Dowd. The general discussed in a clear, forcible manner all the issues of the campaign—convention, debt, taxes and stealing. He was followed by Mr. Currie, the radical candidate, who repeated Phillips' last address to the negroes, completely spoiling all that was good in it. We mean the grammar.

We followed the candidates. When we had gone so far in the way of a speech as to say "fellow citizens," a large, fierce looking man demanded to know how long we would talk? We told him one, two, three or four hours, if the people seemed interested in what we were saying. If, however, they do not seem interested, we would speak twenty minutes.

We then proposed to the fierce looking stranger that he should talk first and until sundown, and we would answer after dark. The people would not hear to the arrangement, so we proceeded. First, upon convention, telling them that out of six conventions called in North Carolina, only one had been called by the legislature and that ruined them soul and body. We protested against more conventions by the legislature, and the people said amen. We showed them there was danger in conventions unless called by the people. We told them that the charge that the legislature had called a convention in violation of the constitution, was false, for in fact no convention had been called, and none would be unless the people said so on Thursday next at the polls.

Here we dropped the subject of conventions and told them about Jim Harris, the Wake negro, and Kirkley Lassiter locating the penitentiary on Deep river for the benefit of Littlefield & Co. Littlefield buying land of Lassiter at $20 an acre and Lassiter buying of Littlefield & Co., 8,000 acres for the penitentiary at $100,000, which had cost Littlefield & Co., less than $5,000 the week before. We always believed it, and now it has leaked out, that Littlefield was interested in the penitentiary swindle. The people have no deed for the land, yet the *e* bonds are out for $100,000, the amount of the purchase money.

Reading from the Auditor's report made up much of our speech, 28,652 lbs. of ice from July to October, for the use of Holden, Jenkins, John B. Neathery, Menninger, Auditor Adams, and Praise God Ashley, was more than the good people of Moore would believe, although we read it from the auditor's report. One man said somebody must have stolen and sold the ice. 28,000 lbs. of ice would be enough to keep these six gentlemen cool when they leave these low grounds of sorrow for a hotter destination where Aunt Abby says all radicals must ultimately go.

We told them how much money cousin John Neathery pocketed, pretending to act as clerk for Cebe Harris, superintendent of public works, when there was no work for Cebe or a clerk in his department. We told them how Little Squat, Pat Douglas drew from the treasury in July, $200, and before the month was out, $263.80. How in August, he drew $125, and before August was out, he drew $437.40 more. We showed how much Praise God Ashley had received by way of salary and traveling expenses for doing nothing, except making himself odious to the people of the state. We told them how they were robbed by Andrew Jones, Dr. Sloan & Co.; by Littlefield & Co.; by the Legislature & Co.; by Judge Watts of $5,000, and by Tim Lee of $10,000. We told them how Shaffer, the carpet-bag commissioner in bankruptcy, first put free men of North Carolina in jail and then turned them out not finding evidence even to bind them over to court.

We spoke of Kirk and his brutal outrages upon the people of Alamance.

Archy R. McDonald, the Kirkite lawyer of Moore, having said last summer that Kirk was the "right man in the right place," we took occasion to say that Kirk should have been hanged without trial by jury, and those who encouraged or countenanced him deserved the same fate. We stated, if seven white men and two negroes would seize Arch McDonald and run him out of Moore into Wake county and put him in jail without warrant, charge or accusation, Archy and his friends should put the scoundrels to death and those who aided or assisted them.

There was a large crowd of colored people; one with a straw hat sat in front, we asked his name, he said George Alston. Addressing George we said, if all the colored men around you should join a league and swear they had no confidence in you and would not vote for you, would you confide in and fellowship with them. "No indeed," said George. Taking George's answer for a text we discoursed the black people on the leagues and ku klux. After three hours telling, we quit before we had told half we knew of radical villainy and stealing.

SHOE HEEL GOVERNOR.

Our Governor at this present writing has not returned from Shoe Heel.

The Governor's league brethren, the negroes of Robeson, have been murdering white men for two years, and just on the eve of the election he goes to look after them.

A man in Orange had his smoke house robbed; a leader of the leagues had his meat restored to him.

Let Gov. Caldwell assemble the leaguers at Shoe Heel and beseech Lowery and Boss Strong to quit their murders, or they will be expelled from the leagues.

FIFTY DOLLARS TAX ON THE $1,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY NEXT YEAR UNLESS PREVENTED BY A CONVENTION.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONVENTION.

No convention of the people shall be called otherwise than by the general assembly and then only by the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each house of the general assembly. No part of the constitution of the state shall be amended, unless by a convention, the delegates whereof shall consist of the same number as the members of the house of commons and be chosen by the qualified voters for members of the house.

The above is article VIII of the constitution, ratified in convention, 25th of June, 1866, which was rejected by the people.

The convention of 1865 '66 at its first session, declared the secession ordinance of 1861 void, and abolished slavery, as required by President Johnson. At a second session in 1866, they revised the whole constitution and proposed a new one in its stead, which was rejected by the people. In this proposed constitution was the above article, which was probably a chief cause of its rejection. That convention in which Reade, Phillips, Lewis Hanes, John Pool, Boyden, Gen. Dockery, &c., were leaders, conceding by the provisions of the constitution of 1835, which were the same as in that now prevailing, the people had the right by a majority vote, with the election of the legislature to call a convention, they proposed to take away this great popular right by ordaining that "No convention of the people should be called otherwise than by the general assembly, &c." This is a clear admission by these great lights of radicalism, that is the constitution had here before stood and stands now, a convention might be called "otherwise" than by the general assembly, that is by the people, as in 1835, and they sought to take away this right of the people, but people rejected the proposed change.

GEORGE ALSTIN.

This colored man whose acquaintance we made while speaking at Jonesboro' on Thursday, called on us the next day at the house of Mr George Cole's. George told us he had belonged to the leagues but never prospered while in there, and he resolved to quit his political warfare upon the only people of the country who could help him. Since he quit the leagues he had bought two good miles and wagon. He had money in his pocket and a plenty due him. One white gentleman owed him $170 for turpentine. George, we understood, made $600 a year and sometimes more. He said his race would soon find out that the men they were warring against were their best friends. Tan Lee, Pinkups and whiskey may mislead the black men for a while, but the example of George they will not be able long to withstand.

GREAT INJUSTICE.

The editor of the *Telegram* does us great injustice when he says we have "essayed to stop the local that sustains his life." We never before charged with attempting to rob a laboring man of his bread—our instincts have always been to help. Our book keeper reports and our books show that we have furnished $40.00 in cash with which that very editor put bread into his mouth.

COL. W. B. RICHARDSON.—This was the name of the fierce looking man who demanded to know how long we would speak. The Colonel was called by some of the boys Bull Bill, for short, instead of William B. He is the revenue collector or assessor for the district.

It will take all the ice used by Praise God Ashley, last summer, to put the Colonel in a good humor and cool him off properly. The Colonel was a deserter-hunter during the war but is now entirely loyal.

He voted for the Shoffner bill. The Colonel's loyalty to the Confederacy was doubted during the war. He was reported to us to have said that he carried more men to the conscript camp than any other militia colonel. Archy McDonald filed an affidavit in this city that the Colonel was loyal to the Confederacy and he had heard him make war speeches with tears in his eyes. The Colonel denied before all the people that he ever argued any one to volunteer or that he encourged the war. Good-bye, Colonel.

TEN THOUSAND GRATIS.—The Office-Holder's Organ is said to have struck off 10,000 copies last week for free circulation. We doubt if they have 200 bona fide subscribers, who are not office-holders. While in Moore, a gentleman told us there were large piles of the *Era* (Pat Nolan's Arab) in Carthage that no one would read. He said, too, that the *Telegram* was sent to men who did not subscribe for it.

The two organs are certainly together, and fighting on the same line.

It is humbug to talk about the sovereignty of the people, when the powers that be [the Radicals,] make the constitution read, "neither the states nor the people have any rights which a negro or the general government is bound to respect."—*Telegram.*

"Nichols and Gorman are with them."

RUTHERFORD AND BURKE.

AN ACT TO ANNEX PART OF RUTHERFORD COUNTY TO BURKE COUNTY.

SECTION 1. The *General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That that portion of Rutherford county included within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the corner where Rutherford, McDowell and Burke unite, and running along the top of the ridge of the South mountain as the line now runs to the corner where Rutherford, Cleaveland and Burke unite, thence by a direct line to the beginning, be and the same is hereby annexed to and shall form a part of the county of Burke.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 16th day of March, 1871.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Department of State.
Raleigh, May 21, 1871.

I, Henry J. Menninger, secretary of state, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this department.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

THE HOMESTEAD CAN BE SOLD FOR TAXES.

For the Sentinel.

DISCUSSION IN CHATHAM.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On Monday the 24th of July, a considerable crowd presented itself in Pittsboro', to hear Mr. James H. Headen expatiate on the *unconstitutionality* of the proposed convention. Why Mr. Headen has taken the course he has, in regard to this question, no one can divine, always a Henry Clay whig, an advocate of popular rights, and elected several times to the legislature from the county of Chatham, and a member of the convention of 1861, when the state went out of the Union. He voting for it with others. All at once he seems to have been struck with the illegality of the proceeding of the people to test the question of the call of a convention and was induced, as we learn, to throw himself into the arena of politics under the solicitation of many of his friends in this county. Who these friends were, what part of the county they hailed from, how many they were, and of what political color, no one knows. We take it for granted that Mr. Headen was applied to by some one to speak in Pittsboro'. He said he had been riding to Johnson's store recently to make a speech and had gone there in company with Spencer Petty, probate judge of the county, and well known as a *Heroic radical* and a *thorough color* man in all that pertains to the development of radical principles. Whether Judge Petty opened the book of fate to Mr. Headen and pointed to the page recording the fiat of destiny, and he then saw himself seated on the bench with judicial robes on, I am unable to discover from any horoscopic view of Mr. Headen and his satellites. Be this as it may, Mr. Headen did speak on Monday. The people for some miles around having learned on Saturday previous to their assembling that John H Haughton was on a visit to his friends in and around Pittsboro', and had been invited to reply to Mr. Headen, flashed into town, and by 12 o'clock quite a crowd seated themselves in the court house, and Mr. Headen began his speech of two hours length, one hour of which was devoted to an explanation of his position, trying to show that he was not a radical. He then discussed upon the question of the call of this convention, and labored hard to convince his audience that if the convention was held all its ordinances would be void, and would be so decided by the supreme court. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Haughton took the stand and in reply, said Mr. Headen had referred to the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in his letter to Gov. Caldwell to show that the present act for a convention is unconstitutional. Before considering the opinion itself, said Mr. Haughton, it is proper to understand that on a former occasion, when the opinion of the judges of the supreme court was asked by the legislature, three of the five judges refused to give an opinion. Judge Reade put his refusal upon the ground that as the government of the state had been divided into three departments, the executive, legislative and judicial. An opinion as to the act of the legislature, except in a case that came before them as a court, would be an improper interference with the legislative department. And, Judge Rodman stated that it was only in cases of appeals as provided by the constitution, that the court could give an opinion, and I therefore insist, said Mr. Haughton, that this opinion could not be regarded as that of a judge, but of an able lawyer entitled to only the respect which is accorded to any other citizen of that profession. And, said Mr Haughton, let it not be forgotten that the constitution makes it the duty of the governor in cases of difficulty, to consult the attorney general. But what said Mr H., does Judge Pearson say. He says "the calling a convention is an act of legislation." Is this a fair statement of the case? Does this so call a convention in the language of Judge Gaston? "It is a *proposition of the people* to call a convention and derives all its vitality from the people, as said by that profound jurist and able statesman, the proposition could come from no quarter, so appropriately as the representatives of the people." But if the meaning of the chief justice is, that for the general assembly to refer a question to the people for their decision, and make it depend upon their will, expressed at the ballot box, whether it shall be a law or not, is void I must say, said Mr H., that the principle has been repeatedly acted on by the general assembly of North Carolina, and again and again sustained by the supreme court. If I mistake not this principle is settled in the case of Tod R. Caldwell, against the justices of Burke and Taylor vs. the city of Newbern; and by the same process of reasoning, it would follow that the convention of 1835 was itself void, for that was called—to use Chief Justice Pearson's expression—just as this is proposed to be. That referred the question to the people and this does the same, and both by legislative enactment. Mr. Headen, said Mr. Haughton, has criticised the opinion of my distinguished friend, Hon. B. F. Moore in his very able letter to the public, and pronounces that opinion unsound, and as an evidence of that position, quotes a section of the constitution adopted by the convention of 1866, which in substance declares that no convention of the people shall be otherwise called except by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the general assembly, of which Mr. Headen says Mr. Moore was the author. I must, said Mr. Haughton, express my surprise at this reference which is directly opposed to the view for which it is cited, and proves conclusively that Mr. Moore's interpretation is correct, and if it was necessary to have a restriction of this sort to prevent the call of a convention, except by a two-thirds vote of the general assembly, don't it follow that in the absence of such a provision, that is to leave the section as it stood before and stands now, a convention could be called without two thirds vote of the general assembly, if sanctioned by the people. There were certain reasons in 1866, in the opinion of some, why a convention was not desired to be called, but which reasons no longer exist; but this, with the other parts of the constitution of 1866, was submitted to the people and rejected by them. So the people, as late as 1866, refused to tie their hands by leaving the question alone with two-thirds of the general assembly, so they still have the powers. The constitution limits the general assembly and not the people, and the contemporaneous history as presented by the debates of 1835 show most conclusively, in the language of Judge Gaston, that it was the intention of the convention not to limit the people but the creatures of the people, (to that, the general assembly, I insist, said Mr. Haughton, as a further reason why this convention can and ought to be called is this, that the present constitution was a fraud upon the people, and certain of its provisions were adopted, as I believe, with a sinister purpose, that with reference to the homestead, was inserted not for any love for the poor man, but to render it popular. That with reference to the public debt was put there in the interest of a certain ring, that was said to manipulate the convention and the legislature just succeeding. The plan being to issue an immense amount of state bonds, and with the aid of this clause of the constitution, a heavy tax to be levied to pay the interest on the public debt. In this they expected to sell the bonds of the state to a great advantage. But to show how falsely they acted towards the people about the homestead, they adopted such a constitution as will, if carried out, sell nearly all the property of the state for taxes, and declare the homestead not exempt from this. So that in one word they give and in another take away the homestead.

These were some of the arguments offered by Mr. Haughton in a speech of an hour and a half, in which he completely demolished every position taken by Mr. Headen, and added fresh laurels to the many already binding the brow of this able lawyer and advocate of the constitutional rights of the people.

An attempt at a reply was made by Mr. Headen, but there were not a dozen men in the house, and he only rehashed his old speech, and returned 600 majority for convention, you may look for from

CHATHAM.

For the Sentinel.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRING,
July 27th, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I pity you in that duty not office, killing yourself to save the state. Lay down the weapons of your warfare and come to the springs.

The habit of occasionally visiting the best earthly fountains might be suggestive of more frequent drafts from those that are not earthly.

But, without delying, I will proceed to note a few facts of interest and possible to your readers.

This property consists of 250 acres of land. About 75 acres are under cultivation. The springs were known as far back as 1850, but not greatly improved till since 1860. In 1865 Mr J. Golden Wyatt, from the Valley of Virginia, purchased the place for $22,000, since which time he has expended here about $40,000 so that the cost is now about $50,000.

THE FARM.

Col Wyatt has the cleared land neatly inclosed and cultivated. The soil is good for corn, tobacco, clover, &c. He is now setting the fields in clover and other grasses, with the purpose to make it a regular stock farm. It lays on the south side of the beautiful Catawba river, on a small clear rippling stream that runs into the river. The springs are only about one mile from the Catawba, and, come seven miles from Hickory Tavern. The farm is well watered. The fish pond, near the hotel, furnishes splendid ice in the winter, for use in the summer. This farm, in itself, is a good thing.

THE SPRINGS.

The White Sulphur. This spring is situated about 100 yards from the principal building, at the end of a beautiful gravel walk. It gushes up boldly, and is incased with pure white marble slabs, surrounded by a fancy iron fence. It is clear, highly sulphur, with other medical properties, and delightfully invigorating. Providence prepared this beverage, purer and more healthful than any man can make from fruit, or corn, or even minerals. It is ever new from the hand of God.

The Blue Sulphur. This spring is near by the white; does not afford so much water—is much stronger of sulphur and not so good to drink but is very valuable for skin diseases, sore eyes, &c.

The Chalybeate. This spring is some 200 yards further up the creek, and also situated in a delightful grove. The water is strongly impregnated with iron, and some other properties. This is delightful and invigorating to almost all classes.

The Five More Springs. These springs of common water are numerous on the premises, they are clear, cool, sweet and pleasant, probably as any in the whole world.

From these four different kinds of water, the well, and the rich are all supplied and strengthened.

THE GROUNDS,

round the springs and situated on both sides of the creek, is a grove of native trees, covering some 30 acres. The larger portion of the grove lies on the east side of the creek, and slopes down gradually towards the northwest. The under growth is trimmed out and regular walks laid out, the intermediate spaces being covered with lawn grass, shrubbery and flowers. Amidst these groves and lawns and flowers, the aged rest, and the young discourse of love and moonbeams.

BUILDINGS.

There are about 30 in number. The hotel stands on the slope of the hill some hundred yards from the white sulphur spring, which is the great centre of attraction.

The dining room and ball room stands near the hotel, the ball room being on the second floor. This I should mention, serves as a chapel, there being as yet no regular chapel.

The Arbor stand by the White Sulphur and is supplied with a plank floor and seats. Here the weary rest, *but not for ever.*

Hot or Cold Sulphur Bath House.—This stands just below the spring, and is a great institution for the invalid. To the *sound* it is a luxury.

Ten Pin Ally.—This building stands above the White Sulphur, and below the Chalybeate Spring.

Bath House—Freestone: A little higher up the stream stands this healing pool of pure running water, about 20 feet square and 5 feet deep, covered over and supplied with comfortable dressing rooms. The bathing and swimming here is all that could well be desired for the young or the old.

Musical Tower: Near the centre of the grounds stands this circular tower ascended with a spiral stairway. Here the celebrated Greensboro' band *toots* at *morning, noon* and *night.*

The Castle stands on top of the hill and is surmounted with an observatory, from which you have a fine view of the Blue Ridge and other mountains. Here are parlors, pianos, &c., and a place of nightly and daily resort for all who love society, scenery and music.

The Ice House are located near the main hotel, and are well filled.

The Stables are large and well arranged.

The Store is situated on the hill, and will supply you a book, a pound of candy, a yard of calico, a pair of shoes, and any other little things a sick man may chance to need.

The Barber Shop adjoins the store. Besides these buildings mentioned, there are many beautiful dormitories, tastefully arranged through the grounds, giving the place the air of a thriving country village.

THE PATRONAGE.

Col. Wyatt opened the place in June of 1866, and has kept it open every summer since, with a gradually increasing patronage.

The season lasts here from the 1st of June to the 1st of October, four months each year. Very few ever came here who are not benefitted by the scenery, the air, and the water.

The climate is very fine for consumptives and those having chronic diseases.

North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina are all patronizing these springs liberally, besides many from other states.

A few weeks spent here each summer is a saving of time, and a lengthening of life.

RATES OF BOARD.

Per day, $2.50; per week, $15.00; per month, $40.

Respectfully,

L. BRANSON.

TO-DAY IN STORE.

2 dozen 25 lbs. tins Family Lard.
10 cases Concentrated Lye.
10 cases Thole's Starch.
20 barrels Mackerel.
5 tierces Sugar Cured Hams.
9000 lbs. Sides.
25 bbls. Porto Rico and Demerarar Sugar.
20 kits Mackerel.
60 bbls Flour.
250 bushels White Corn Meal.
50 sacks Evans' and Marshal's Salt.
35 boxes Laundry Soap.
40 " Toilet "
30 cases Baking Powders.
20 gross New York Matches.
100 cases assorted Fancy Goods.
10 cases Green and Black Teas.

July 27 tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

$1,000,000!

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 15, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1871.

Under the direction of the best Musical Talent that can be procured.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION $5.00 EACH, CURRENCY. HALF TICKETS $3.

QUARTER TICKETS $2.50.

Each ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the denomination of $2.50 each. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to it by lot. The holder of each coupon will be entitled to admission to the Concert and to one fourth of the amount of such gift as may be awarded to the whole ticket to which it belongs.

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT $20 each, CURRENCY.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.

All Moneys arising from the sale of Tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank subject only to the order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.

Immediately after the Concert the sum of

$550,000 IN GREENBACKS

Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following Gifts, viz:

One Grand Gift of	$100,000
One Grand Gift of	50,000
One Gift of	25,000
One Gift of	20,000
One Gift of	19,000
One Gift of	18,000
One Gift of	17,000
One Gift of	16,000
One Gift of	15,000
One Gift of	14,000
One Gift of	13,000
One Gift of	12,000
One Gift of	11,000
One Gift of	10,000
One Gift of	9,000
One Gift of	8,000
One Gift of	7,000
One Gift of	6,000
One Gift of	5,000
One Gift of	4,000
One Gift of	3,000
One Gift of	2,000
Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	13,500
Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	14,400
Twenty Gifts of $700 each	14,000
Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	15,000
Thirty Gifts of $500 each	15,000
Forty Gifts of $400 each	16,000
Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	13,500
Fifty Gifts of $200 each	10,000
546 Gifts of $100 each	54,600
721 Prizes in all	$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the Gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a

FREE LIBRARY IN LOUISVILLE,

TO BE CALLED THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

TRUSTEES.

Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky.
Henry Watterson, Editor Courier Journal.
W. S. Haldeman, President Courier Journal Co.
Benjamin Casseday, of Daily Commercial.
Geo. P. Dixon, Proprietor Anzeiger.
H. M. McCarty, of the Daily Ledger.
J. S. Cain, Clerk Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
M. W. Clusky, Author Political Text Book.
R. T. Durrett, of the Louisville Bar.

The trustees will be assisted by the well known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts.

SUPERVISORS.

Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, late Chief Justice Kentucky.
Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge Jeff. Court.
Hon. T. B. Cochrane, chancellor Louisville Chancery Court.
Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge Jeff. Circuit Court.
Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge Jeff. County Court.
Hon. J. B. Baxter, Mayor of Louisville.
Hon. T. L. Burnett, City Attorney.
Henry Wolford, City Treasurer Louisville.
Hon. B. J. Webb, Senator of Kentucky.
Col. G. C. Wharton, U. S. District Attorney.
Col. Phil. Lee, Pres. Att'y Ninth Judicial District.
J. F. Boyle, President N. J. R. & C. R.
Dr. T. S. Bell, Prof. Med. University, Louisville.
Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Proprietor Galt House.
Hon. J. Proctor Knott, late Member Congress.
A. O. Brannin, President Louisville Board of Trade.
James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.
Andrew Graham, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

R. T. DURRETT.....President.
W. S. HALDEMAN.....Vice President.
M. W. CLUSKY.....Secretary.
CITIZEN'S BANK.....Treasurer.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation at the office in Louisville.

A liberal discount will be allowed when 100, 500, or 1,000 tickets are purchased by a lot. All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly attended to, and the tickets returned by mail registered or expressed, as ordered. The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert at San Francisco, California, has been appointed agent and manager of the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain 100,000 numbers, plainly printed on leather tags. The other wheel will contain 721 boxes, each containing a gift. One tag or number will be drawn from the 100,000 wheel, and the first box drawn from the second or 721 box wheel will contain a gift, neatly printed and sealed up, and the gift so drawn from the second wheel will be the gift of the tag first drawn, whether $100, $1,000, or $100,000.

Gifts will be paid on presentation of tickets drawing such gifts the second day after drawing. Tickets or coupons drawing gifts can be collected through any business or banking house in Louisville or by any express Company.

All tickets are like greenbacks. No record being kept of purchasers' names, tickets are good only to the holder.

Persons desirous of acting as agents for the sale of tickets in any city in the United State or Canada address

CHAS. R. PETERS,
Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Office, 120 Main street, Johnsons' Block.

N. B. Buyers will note that there are only one hundred thousand tickets instead of two hundred thousand, as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that there is $50,000 more distributed.

July 15-4taw1m*.

BOOTS & SHOES.

HEARTT & CO'S

Perfect fitting and elegant BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Children. The largest assortment of fine work in the city, at low prices.

NEW STORE! NEW STYLES!!

C. D. HEARTT & CO. deal only in Boots and Shoes.

13 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

July 27 tf

WANTED.

A situation in some Store, Railroad office, Hotel Clerk, or some good business that will pay a young man 19 years old, of good experience, good habits and business qualities.

Best of references given.

Address, RALEIGH, N. C.
P. O. Box 467.

July 15-1w

LANDRETH TURNIP SEED,
RUTA BAGA,
LARGE NORFOLK,
LARGE GLOBE,
EARLY FLAT DUTCH,

and Seven Top Turnip Seed at 10 cents an ounce or 75 cents per pound. Sent per mail if desired. For sale at

J. A. JONES'
July 26-tf Bookstore.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

PARING,

COKING

AND

SLICING

MACHINE

Takes only five turns to pare, core and slice an Apple. It takes no time to paring, thereby saving a large amount of the apple. It is the best ever invented for uncut sliced apples. Price $2.00.

For sale by

T. H. BRIGGS.

july 2 tf

RALEIGH MALE ACADEMY

SAM'L J. RYAN, Principal.

The next session will begin July 31st. Tuition for a Term of Twenty (20) weeks:

English - - - $25.00
Classical - - - 30.00

The "Company Drill," without the "Manual of Arms," shall be taught to the pupils, without extra charge.

July 24 codtf

MT ENERGY MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

The Fall Session will commence on Monday, the 31st day of July, and continue 20 weeks. Students are prepared for any class in College, or may take a Commercial course. Students will be admitted at any time and charged to the close of the session. Board in good families from $7 to $10 per month. For circulars, address the principal, Wilton, N. C.

J. W. WALKER.

July 24 w 4w. Free Press Tarboro' Southerner and Wilmington Journal copy 4 weeks and send bill to J. W. Walker.

FOR SALE

2 Tracts of Land: One tract of 206 acres with dwelling house of 6 Rooms, good outhouses, 15 acres in peach and apple trees. Soil well adapted to corn, cotton and wheat. This tract lies 8 miles North of the city on the Louisburg road. For this tract half cash will be required, balance in 6 and 12 months.

ALSO,

One other tract of 150 acres, within 3 miles of the city—100 acres in wood and balance cleared. This tract is West of Raleigh.

july 24 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

HAMS! HAMS!!

Best N. C. just received and for sale.

July 21 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

FOR SALE.

No. 1 White Meal, Flour and Corn.

july 21 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

FOR SALE.

Pure Ground Bone, the best Fertilizer for turnips.

july 24 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

NEW ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES

Just received 100 Barrels Flour, Patapsco Family, Seven Mills, Superfine and N. C. Family in stocks.

july 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

SUGARS, COFFEES AND TEAS

Thirty Barrels standard A. Powdered and C. Sugars. Rio and Laguayra Coffees, various grades and prices to suit the times. Choice Green and Black Teas.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

FIVE KEGS BEST ENGLISH SODA,

Twenty cases concentrated Lye, cheaper than ever. Condensed Milk. Yeast Powders, Tacks, Cotton Cloth, Fishing Tackle, Coffee Mills, Buckets, Wooden Pails, Horse Brushes, Blacking Brushes, &c.

july 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

TWENTY BOXES BEST STARCH

100 Gross best Parlor Matches, twenty boxes fresh Soda Crackers, Gum Candies, Lemon Biscuit and Monumental Biscuit.

july 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

WOMAN'S FRIEND SOAP, A VERY superior article. Also, Brown Windsor Soap, cheap and good.

Army and Navy Blacking unequaled.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

Choice N. C. Hams, best Sugar Cured Hams, fresh N. C. Sides, Western Ribb and Bacon Sides, a full supply, pure family Leaf Lard in Tierces and Tins.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

COLLARS, Hames, Traces, Dump Cart Harness, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Nails, Horse Shoes, Bolts, &c., &c.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

FINE OLD N. C. Whisky, six years old, mellow and pure; best Applejack and Peach Brandy, Genuine Cabinet Rye Whisky, N. E. Rum and Gin.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & CO.

RICE in Tierces, Molasses of best quality. Sugar House Syrup by the Barrel or Hogshead and bright Golden Syrup.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & Co.

FRESH ground White Corn Meal, Corn, Oats, Bran, Peas, &c., &c.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & Co.

CHOICE Family Roe Herrings in half Barrels; also, N. C. Gross Herrings, very cheap.

July 24 tf A. G. LEE & Co.

EGERTON'S Snuff in