[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

LETTER FROM SITKA.

Serious Gunshot Wound of the Chest—The Ball passing entirely through its Cavity—The Wound left entirely to the Curative Efforts of Nature, followed by Rapid Recovery.

It is an established fact in surgery that when a ball fairly enters the chest, and either penetrates or traverses the lung, the danger is most imminent. In the Crimea, wounds of the chest were in frequency as 1 to 12, and the mortality of these wounds was, if our memory serves us correctly, as 8 to 12, and in those cases where the ball penetrated and lodged, or passed entirely through the viscera of the cavity, the proportion of those who recovered to those who perished, would be as 1 to 30 or 40. The surgical records of our own late war have not yet been presented to the public, neither have the character and effects of gunshot wounds from the use of the improved Springfield breech loading musket, with its conical ball, been yet sufficiently studied. The great force, peculiar shape and motion imparted by this musket to the conical ball, has thrown open an enlarged field of interest and study, so that we can no longer say, as did the "elder Bell," "that there is a *peculiarity*, but no *mystery*, in gunshot wounds."

In the case we are about to cite, the rational surgery of the day has been expressed with more than usual clearness, which prescribes inaction unless there be immediate call for interference, and is also interesting to those who study the action of mind over matter, exhibited in the marked stoicism of the Indian who may suffer the infliction of the most painful tortures without seeming to experience pain. Do not we ourselves know that pain may be, and is, aggravated by the constant contemplation of it, and lightened if the mind is diverted elsewhere? The persevering struggle made against death by this red man, under disheartening circumstances, has seemed to us to give interest to the following case.

On the 25th of August, three Indian prisoners at labor in Sitka, A. T., near by the Indian village, broke from the custody of the guard and attempted their escape, and during their flight one of their number received the fire at short ranged of the improved Springfield breech-loading musket. The conical ball entered the left shoulder blade, or scapular, in the infraspinous fossa, just below and inside of the vertebral margin of the spine, and in its rapid flight passing entirely through the cavity of the throax, immerging in front of the chest, between the second and third ribs. He ran several yards after receiving the wound, when he was quickly seized by his frenzied comrades, and borne off into the Indian village. Owing to the then highly excited condition of the Indians it was deemed imprudent, nay, hazardous, to essay a visit to the village that day, but the wounded man was seen early on the following day, the 26th, when we found him resting on the uninjured side, all hemorrage having ceased. The wound of exit, at first sight, seemed to have the characteristics peculiar to the ordinary wound of entrance, the tearing at the place of exit, being so marked as to, for a moment, confuse the meagre history furnished us. At that visit one of his comrades informed us that there was copious hemorrage from the wound at first, he spat up blood at quick intervals, then and during the first day, so that he was giddy and faint, and that air escaped by the wound. The simple history of the case being sufficient proof to us that the lung tissue had sustained injury, for blood by the mouth and blood and air by the wound are regarded as unequivocal proofs. We were denied the privilege of making other than a cursory examination of his condition, partly on account, perhaps, of their usual superstition, and partly owing to the excited condition which they were in. We had to content ourselves by observing only a few of the rational and physical signs, and that too under disadvantages not as easily expressed as *timidly* performed. The wounded man was constantly in motion, trying to find rest from the dorsal decubitus to the injured side—then to the other side, speaking but little more than in his directions to his assistants. We saw him on the third day; the breathing then was easier, and the hemaptysis had ceased. The position he had then chosen was upon his hands and knees, his head supported by pillows, the upper extremity of the body being quite bare, and the wound openly exposed. He was observing the strictest regimen, taking no sustenance for four days. He complained only of being "heart sick," and of sore pain, with a sense of stricture confined to the injured side. When seen on the fourth day, suppuration was established, and to more effectually perfect the drain they had secured to the body, just below the orrifice of the wound of exit, an improvised bark escape, bent over, having a fancied resemblance to a trough—still occupying the same seemingly, unnatural and uncomfortable position, in which we had found him the previous day. At this visit he received from our hands, some suitable chosen articles of diet of which he ate freely, and from the date of this visit, to the last, he sensibly improved each day, the secretions being all restored about the fifth day, but persistently refusing the slightest interference with dame nature, even refusing to use the always ready panaces of the grandmothers of the tribe—their favorite Neeped medical weed poultices. On the seventh and eighth day he moved about somewhat, and so continued to do until the ninth of September, the sixteenth day after receipt of wound, when he took leave of the village in a canoe, destined to some one of their favorite fishing grounds, where at the present time, most of the athletic males, and chaste squaws of the Sitka tribe are engaged in the commendable occupation of drying and smoking of that delectable savory winter dish—fish—which to them with, a little of that which was in the "Widow's Cruise," is always in season. In closing this article, we express our regrets that we have now no opportunity of watching the remote results of the wounds described, as the subject of the article passed from our notice too soon for their development. In concluding, we might say that the case with which we have had to deal, in our brief description, was not a gaunt, spectre-like figure of a man, but a man of full stature, fully developed with stamina and powers of endurance, for which he might be envied, and with this condition of health, together with the consideration of the rapid flight of the ball, and that in its course it escaped large vessels, is due such happy results as those described.

The interesting case, from first to last, bore with it, to us, the charm of novelty in many respects, and was found to be exceedingly fertile in curious phenomena, and we trust that we have not been unsuccessful in enlisting the attention of the reader in the brief article presented.

This Indian man, of whom we have been writing, who was so unfortunate as to bring up in the guard house, and get shot, now has our permission to live long enough to be able to exclaim as did that warrior, the Oneida Chief, that "the winds of nearly one hundred years had whistled through his hemlock."

Sitka, A. T., Sept. 12, 1871.

THE IOWA ELECTION.—The republican majority at the late election for Governor in Iowa is 37,751, a large falling off from the election next previous.

VICTORY IN TAXAS.

We have not given that prominence to the democratic victory in Texas which it merits. The victory in Texas was just such as the people of North Carolina achieved in 1870. The radicals and negroes had full and complete control of the state government. The federal government spent all its force and corrupt power to keep the white natives under the domination of negroes and carpet baggers. A more unscrupulous set of villains never controlled the destinies of any people or state, unless it was when Holden and Littlefield ruled in North Carolina. The tide at last has turned in Texas and there is general rejoicing throughout the vast domain, such as has not been heard since the great battle of San Jacinto, which established her independence.

In Texas, as in North Carolina, one more election, one more victory, is needed for the regeneration of the people and the state. The radicals threaten Texas, as they did North Carolina, with the federal sword. The people of Texas must defy them as have the people of North Carolina. The people of Texas have acted nobly, and they have but followed the example set by the people of North Carolina, who have sworn it at the ballot box that African ignorance and carpet-bag corruption shall no longer rule them.

A letter from Milwaukie says that the loss of life in northern Wisconsin is more than five times greater than that of Chicago by the late fire, and the suffering of survivors infinitely greater, from the sparsely settled condition of the country and its remoteness from populous and wealthy communities. The loss of property there can only be computed by millions, embracing farming utensils, houses, grain, fences and lumber of every kind in every state of manufacture.

IT IS NOW estimated that the city of Chicago has suffered a loss of not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five per cent. on her total assets, real and personal. Her most shrewd business men express it as their conviction that five years hence, at most, the exhibit of population, wealth, commerce, and manufactures will be even greater than a month ago.

A dispatch to the New York *World* says there is great anxiety in Charleston to see the full text of the president's proclamation of martial law in certain counties of that state. The dispatch adds that the administration will send no more troops into the district over which martial law is proclaimed. Enough artillery and infantry are already there to effect arrests, especially as the complete espionage of a large detective force has already marked out the list of those, who are to be thrust into jail without the privileges of bail or a preliminary hearing. Among those who are to be early victims to military arrests are several democratic members of the legislature.

CHICAGO INSURANCE COMPROMISE.—The Hartford *Times*, speaking of the affairs of the Connecticut Insurance Company, says: "Mr. Bennett, the secretary, who has just returned from Chicago, bringing information that the policy holders will gladly settle their claims on the basis of twenty-five cents on the dollar, cash down, rather than wait a larger sum, goes back to the burned city, taking the cash to settle all claims in the burned district on that basis."

FROM THE RUINS.—The Chicago *Democrat* is the first paper that has reached our eye from the ruins of the great city. It is printed apparently under great difficulties and on half a sheet. The copy before us is dated Monday, Oct. 16, though just to hand. On the previous Wednesday potatoes were selling at $4 per bushel, meat $1 per pound, candles 80 cents per pound, apples 40 cents to $1.50 per peck, bread was 8 cents per loaf, that price having been fixed by proclamation of the Mayor.

IMPORTANT TO GRAPE GROWERS.

SOWING THE VINE ON THE VINE.—Father Accolti, of the Santa Clara College, has translated from the *Unite Cot Italica* the following article: Dominic Perone was very anxious to reduce his own extensive vineyard to one single and particular kind of grape. To destroy all the old vines at once and replace them with new ones he thought was a plan which, besides requiring an extraordinary outlay, would be against the tender feelings of an agriculturist, who naturally cannot but with great repugnance bear the idea of destroying these plants which for years have proved beneficial. To engraft all these vines anew would be a matter of doubtful success, and besides would deprive the proprietor of an almost certain income for many years to come. In the midst of such perplexities an idea occurred to the mind of Perone, and this was sowing the vine on the vine. Such an expression, on account of its novelty, is at first sight almost incomprehensible; but it becomes intelligible as soon as the reader gets acquainted with the method adopted by Perone, which is as follows: He at first picks up with great care and discrimination some grapes perfectly ripe of that very kind which he wishes to introduce into his vineyard, and keeps them in a dry place. When in the spring, by making a small cut in the vine, it bleeds and the sap oozes out, he makes a hole in the lower part of the main stock with a gimlet, and introduces into it a seed of the grapes preserved. This is what he calls "sowing." This seed—which has been kept alive for months by the moisture contained in the berry—being immersed in a liquid homogeneous and connatural, now germinates, and the sap, hardened by the contact of the air, envelopes the root of the new little plant, which identifies itself with the main stock and grows up with the other branches. Meanwhile the mother vine continues to bear fruit. After two years the new offshoot is pruned. The third year it bears grapes. Then the old vine is cut above the newly-sown plant, and thus the change of renovation is perfectly operated.

ENGRAVING WITH THE SAND BLAST.—The most remarkable invention brought out within the past year is that by Mr. B. C. Tilghman of Philadelphia for engraving on glass and stone. By means of a jet of quartz sand, blown through a pipe by steam at a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, he can cut a hole in a solid block of corundum—only inferior to the diamond in hardness—in a few minutes. The new process is now exciting great interest in Europe; an English journal thus speaks of it: "This American engineer just turns upon corundum a pipe which discharges sifted sand, mixed with a furious squirting of steam, and the fine shower of particles thus flung cuts a hole equal to the diameter of the jet. The same effect is produced in anything else submitted to the process. Here has the world been grinding, hammering, chiseling and whirling drills for centuries, to make holes and channels in obdurate substances, when suddenly the friend of our youth, the squirt—in a new form, no doubt—comes to the rescue; and for the future we shall see the work done by this irresistible jet of dust beating in ten millions of fairy raps upon the object, thus effecting what is wished in a tenth of the previous time, and with exquisite precision. But the clever discoverer of this new agent has found that so great a force of steam is not necessary for finer work, such as grinding or engraving glass. One may employ a blast of air for this purpose by means of a rotary fan. The tube is fed with sifted sand, which the air-blast takes up and whirls against the glass. It will thus completely depolish a surface, moving past at the rate of five inches in a minute, and the spent sand and glass-dust can be perpetually returned and re employed. Moreover, by covering parts of the glass with a semi-elastic material, such as paper, lace, catouche or oil-paint, designs of any sort may be engraved. The particles which eat off the hard glass or stone beat in vain upon the interposed medium; and so curious is this resistance that even a green fern leaf may be used, and the sand shower will consume all but the parts thus covered, leaving a delicate pattern of the frond. Again, in that kind of glass-work where a sheet of one color is superimposed upon another, the upper sheet may be partially protected by a paper stencil, while the parts left exposed are eaten or bitten away into the desired figures. The film of bichromatized gelatine, used for photographic negatives, may also be thus utilized for producing an engraving on glass or steel; and by a very simple arrangement the jet can be rendered movable, and be handled with an absolutely artistic freedom. So effective, indeed, is this principle of minute myriad tappings upon any exposed surface, that small leaden shot driven in the same manner, wear a hole in the hardest quartz rock. The exhibiter of the new agent showed a sheet of glass which had been perforated by a sand jet under a covering of wire gauze. The glass was turned as it were into delicate squares of blond lace, with meshes of one-twelfth of an inch, and threads of one-sixteenth, a result unattainable by any other process." It may be added that the latest adaptation of this new invention is to a peculiar process of replacing the art of wood engraving. It consists in bringing upon a suitable matrix a photograph copy of the drawing or engraving to be reproduced. This is then passed beneath the sand-blast, and the cutting is thus obtained. The reverse engraving is then subjected to the electrotype process, and any desired number of copies are produced.

GOV. SCOTT ON MARTIAL LAW.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives that paper an interview with Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, upon the president's late proclamation of martial law in certain counties of that state. The governor says that in his judgment the proclamation was unnecessary. By a clerical error (as he supposes) one of the most tranquil counties in the state is included in the proclamation, while another which has been the seat of some disturbance is omitted. The Governor thinks that the military proceedings may work inconvenience to some innocent men. He concedes that the counties in question have been more orderly in the past three months than for a long time before.

ENTERPRISE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—From a gentleman who has recently arrived from the Old North State, we are well pleased to learn of the prosperity of one of our subscribers, who is developing the resources of the Plymouth region. We allude to Mr. James Stevenson, the owner of a saw mill at Mack's Ferry, about ten miles north of Plymouth, on the Albemarle Sound. Mr. Stevenson employs forty-eight workmen, and turns out nearly 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and is, we are told, doing a thriving business. He is said to be the man for the business and knows how to run a saw mill to advantage.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

POISONED WHISKY.—The Philadelphia *Price Current* says: "Western distillers have recently invented a new system of manufacturing whisky, by means of which a peculiar strength and odor is imparted to the product, highly injurious to the health of the consumers, and certainly not creditable to those engaged in its sale. Neither the noxious ingredients themselves nor the process of manufacture are known to many outside the ring, but sufficient has leaked out to show the character of the men and their business. Sulphuric acid is blended with the mash or applied directly to the product of the stills, which imparts a disagreeable odor to the whisky; and so powerful is its effect upon it that it corrodes and eats up the inside of the barrels in which the foul compound is kept.

"Another feature of this rot-gut, sold under the name of whisky, is that it cannot by any way be extracted by any process of distillation, redistillation or rectification. This fact has caused its presence to be traced in highwines purchased from the west by respectable distillers here, and prompted them to shut down on the nefarious traffic as injurious to life and the interests of the trade. By experiment it has been tested that if a small piece of iron or copper is inserted into a barrel of whisky adulterated with this acid, the entire mass will be instantly blackened, and, if left in it for a short time, will evolve a large quantity of disacetate of copper or verdigris. Such a compound cannot fail to prove injurious to the public health if brought into general use, and we are glad to perceive that a combined effort is contemplated by the trade to discard it altogether. If this be not sufficient, the consequences are sufficiently serious to call for some legislative enactment by which the sale of this poisonous stuff shall be prohibited under the severest penalties."

GERMAN YANKEE.—A German Yankee has organized a boot-black brigade in Richmond. We copy the following description of it from the *Whig*:

Mr. John Rhein, a German, who arrived here recently from New York, has organized the colored boot-blacks of the city into "a brigade." They appeared on the streets Saturday with a new outfit of boxes and brushes, and wore glazed caps, on the front of which was a tin shield with "R. B. B. B.—5 cts." painted thereon. In a few days they will have a uniform of gray jacket and pants. Mr. R. has twenty-five boys enrolled. His office is in rear of Schad's Hotel, Broad street. He "calls the roll" every morning at 6 a. m., and assigns the boys to their districts. The wages allowed vary from $1.50 to $3 per week, the boys returning to him the proceeds of their labor. "How the thing works" remains to be seen.

For the Sentinel.

IMPROVEMENTS AT TRINITY.

Messrs. EDITORS: Trinity has always been peculiar for astonishing people by deeds rather than by words. She says the least about what she does or intends to do, and quietly does rather astonishing things. I have seen no place improving so rapidly as Trinity is, in proportion to population. Four large and elegant buildings are going up rapidly. This morning I counted eighteen carpenters at work, besides masons, wagons, &c. These are all at work on boarding houses, or private residences. Two very fine buildings will be completed by christmas, on the west side of the campus, nearly opposite the college. They will fill and adorn that waste place so long an eye-sore to the public. Prof. Gannaway will soon complete a beautiful residence, and Prof. Carr is putting the paint and finish on his. In addition to this, two or three more buildings are to be commenced in a short time. Trinity will soon obtain several valuable citizens from other parts of the state—men whom any community will regret to lose, but they are going to the right place. Active preparations for the new college are in progress; wood, to burn bricks, lumber, and all other material are being prepared. In all this the college is prospering greatly; the attendance is large, and every thing, the very best of its kind. There is no confusion of any kind. Everything is thoroughly regulated, and perfectly systematic. A.

For the Sentinel.

STATE FAIR.

EDITORS SENTINEL: The Fair is over, and now one of your readers wishes to say one thing: *Let there be no more trotting or racing of horses at our State Fairs.*

1. Because very many of our best farmers do not, and will not, go to horse races, and will have nothing to do with a Fair that permits anything of the kind.

2. It is no more than fairness to exclude anything that is condemned by all the churches, and by many who belong to no church.

3. Trotting or running matches attract an undue and injurious amount of attention, even if the races were morally right.

4. The Fair is intended to promote agriculture and domestic productions generally; horse speed has ceased to be of utility or interest in this country, except for amusement or gambling.

5. Horse-racers should not ask the state to sanction an immoral thing. If they want races let them be at some other place and time. FAIRNESS.

SAMPLES OF "PURE GOVERNMENT."

The only hope now is in the Republican party. Around the organization all the friends of pure government must rally, or we shall be swamped beneath a tidal wave of official corruption.—*Republican paper.*

For examples of the "pure government" the republican party gives the country, see:

1. A republican president at Washington, who bestows his cabinet offices in return for personal favors and gifts bestowed upon him.

2. A republican administration which spends one hundred and thirteen million dollars more for the current expenses of the government than the last democratic administration.

3. A list of three hundred republican defaulters, who have pocketed twenty millions of dollars of the people's money, and have never been punished by the administration.

4. A republican administration which compelled the only member of the Cabinet who attempted to purify his department, to retire from office, so that the thieves and corruptionists could carry on their plunder undisturbed.

5. A republican congress which muzzled the supreme court until they could pass a law by which a republican president could pack it.

6. A republican congress, which, controlled by lobbyists, has given away, so far as any revenue to the public is concerned, but sold, so far as their pockets are concerned, vast tracts, and hundreds of millions of acres of the public lands to gigantic corporations.

7. A republican president who used the secret service money of the government, to forward a corrupt annexation scheme for the benefit of speculators in San Domingo and their allies in this country.

But why multiply? These specimens of the kind of "pure government" the republican party gives the county will do for the present. Ought not "the friends of pure government" to rally for a party whose crowning achievments are a mercenary executive, a profligate administration, a corrupt congress and a degraded judiciary?—*Albany Argus.*

PROSECUTING THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RING.—Mr. Chauncey O'Conor having accepted the trust tendered him by the New York State's Attorney, General Champlain, of prosecuting the members of the New York city ring, has associated with himself as counsel Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, democrat, and Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq., and ex Judge Emott, republicans. To the interviewers Mr. O'Conor is represented as expressing the intention of prosecuting the delinquents with vigor. The *Times* says that criminal proceedings will begin with the case of Mr. Tweed, against whom "incontrovertible evidence" is supposed to have been obtained by an investigation of the books of the Tenth National (ring) Bank. The case of Mayor Hall is now undergoing investigation by the grand jury.

Mr. James Brooks, writes from abroad: "The English language, I see—and the more I see the better I see it—is becoming the universal language of the educated world. Twenty or twenty five years ago, or less, only French would carry you through the world; but now it is impossible to go anywhere, from the pyramids of Egypt to the mountains of Japan, that English will not pretty well carry you along. Chinese house servants, more or less, speak English—'pigeon English,' as it is called—but, nevertheless, comprehensible English; and go where you will, in whatever society, English seems now to be the tongue."

LACES! LACES! LACES.

We ask attention to our stock of
Point Lace Collars,
Point Lace Handkerchiefs,
Val. Lace Collars,
Val. Lace Handkerchiefs,
Val. Lace Sleeves,
Val. Lace Sets,
AND
BLACK GUIPURE LACES
VAL. LACE, by the yard.
ALSO
MACHINE MADE VAL. LACE,
Very Cheap!!
oct 14 tf DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

We are prepared to offer the largest stock of CARPETS in the city.
THREE PLY,
TAPESTRY INGRAIN,
INGRAIN, HEMP and COTTAGE,
STAIR CARPETS, &c.
ALSO
RUGS,
DRUGGETS,
HASSOCKS,
COCOA MATTINGS
DAVIS DRAKE & CO
Bank and Sycamore sts.
oct 14-tf Petersburg, Va

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE
OF
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

We desire to call your attention to the largest stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
IN THE
STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Embracing every article adapted to your wants, and consisting in part of
BROWN COTTON,
BLEACHED COTTON,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED SHEETING,
COTTON FLANNEL,
COTTON OZNABURGS,
COTTON DRILLS
PLAID DOMESTICS,
RED TICKS,
STRIPED SHIRTING
RED, WHITE AND YELLOW FLANNELS
SHEEP'S GRAY,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS,
TULLED CLOTHS,
HEAVY TWILLS,
SATINETS,
PRINTS,
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
YANKEE NOTIONS!

Having a resident buyer (one of the firm) in New York we are enabled to keep our stock at all times
FULL
COMPLETE
We buy our goods entirely from manufacturers and their agents, and are thereby enabled to offer our goods as low as any
NORTHERN JOBBER.
We guarantee to sell goods at Baltimore prices and Baltimore terms.
TERMS LIBERAL. ORDERS SOLICITED.
DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.,
Jobbers of Dry Goods,
Corner of Bank and Sycamore sts.
Petersburg, Va.
Office 95 Franklin street, New York.
oct 14-tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
In barrels and sacks, all grades.
A. C. SANDERS & CO.,
oct 6-tf No. 2, Martin St.

LIME! LIME!!
100 bbls. Rock Lime in good order for sale by
A. C. SANDERS & CO.,
oct 6-tf No. 2, Martin St.

CHEESE.
10 cases of superior Elk Mountain Cheese.
1 case of Edam Cheese (something very nice.)
oct 13-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!
We are daily receiving the Fresh Norfolk Oyster. Price $1.25 per gallon.
oct 19-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

FRESH MEAL.
100 bushels just received and for sale by
A. C. SANDERS & CO.,
oct 6 tf No. 2, Martin Street.

FULTON MARKET BEEF.
Sugars of all grades,
Received to-day
oct 20-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

DR. W. P. MALLETT, LATE OF Chapel Hill, offers his professional services to the citizens of RALEIGH, and vicinity.
Office, for the present, at his residence in the Andrews' House, on Hillsboro' Street.
aug 19-3m

RED ASH COAL!!!
120 Tons best quality Grate Coal, direct from Philadelphia for sale at low price.
aug 17-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

ÆTNA
Life Company,
Amount paid in Death Losses in 1870
$1,240,158.95.
And notwithstanding this large amount paid the assets are now over
SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
and the Accumulated Surplus.
One Million Five Hundred and forty two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars.
And not damaged at all by the fire in Chicago. This is one of the solid institutions of the country. Call and insure your lives when you can leave a certain provision for the family you must sooner or later leave. Be wise and call on the General Agent W. H. Crow, Raleigh, or any of his local Agents.

ÆTNA FIRE CO.
Has been before the American public over half a century and is prepared to pay her Chicago losses of nearly Two Million and then will have four million left. Prompt and faithful to her obligations she has ever been and will so continue.
W. H. CROW, Agent,
oct 17 tf Raleigh, N. C.

NEW COMPLETE MUSIC STORE.
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
(Grausman's old Stand)
RALEIGH, N. C.
PIANOS OF THE WELL KNOWN MANUfacturers KNABE & Co., and BOSWORTH & KEY.
"As to the excellence of these instruments there is scarcely any necessity to say anything: *the reputation of the Knabe Pianos is an infallible guarantee of excellence.*"
Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists sent on application.
Needham & Sons' Cabinet Organs, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
DEPOT OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SHEET MUSIC.
Instructors for Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Accordeons, Flutinas, etc., etc.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS such as Violins, Guitars, Music Boxes, Flutes, Piccolos, (Octave Flutes,) Flageolettes, Accordeons, Flutinas Concertinas, Banjos, Tambourines, Bones, Fifes, &c.
German, French and Italian Strings, for Violin, Violoncello and Guitars of the very best quality.
Music sent by Mail. As I shall always have a great stock of Sheet Music on hand, all orders will be promptly attended to.
Please address,
Prof. A. LILGE.
aug 17 tf

DEBATES IN CONVENTION OF 1835. I have a few copies left of these valuable old books.
Every candidate and canvasser for or against the proposed Convention should have a copy. Send soon! Price per mail $2.50.
J. A. JONES, Bookseller,
july 13 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
1871. A LATE ARRIVAL AT 1871.
J. P. GULLEY & BRO'S.,
Corner Fayetteville Street, and South Side Exchange Place,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Store full of fresh and new Goods just opened. Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, such as Japanese Silks, Queens' cloth Dress Goods, Alpacas Lustrous, all shades, and prices from 25¼ to 75c per yard, Poplins, Denims, &c., at prices from 20c up.
PRINTS.
The ladies say the prettiest in the City, at from 7½ to 12½c per yard. Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, a nice assortment. Notions in great variety, so many, that we have not the space to put them. Linseys, Flannels, Bleached and Unbleached Domestic, Bedticking from 12½ to 65c per yard, and goods, our counter full of all grades. Boots and Shoes till you can't rest. We will not sell shoddy work. Hats and Caps, a nice line of the latest styles.
CLOTHING
for Gents, Youths, Boys and Children. A large and splendid stock, all grades from $10 to $45 per suit. Great many other goods too tedious to itemize. Our terms are cash, and we sell good s at as reasonable prices as any house in the State. We thank our many friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage we have received at their hands and so long as we do right, still right we solicit their favors to be continued, which will be highly appreciated.
oct 7 tf J. P. GULLEY & BRO.

STOVES! STOVES!!
150 COOKING, HEATING,
AND PARLOR STOVES
of the latest and most improved patterns, for sale on the most reasonable terms by
GEO. E. LEUGER,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
oct 11 tf.jan

INSURE YOUR
LIFE IN THE
"NATIONAL
OF NEW YORK,"
AND TAKE
HOUSE
IN THE
"PHENIX
of
BROOKLYN."
DOUGLAS BELL,
aug 17 tf Insurance Agent

MULES AND HORSES.
Six (6) fine Young Mules.
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Portable cheap.
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Heavy, medium and light weight. By the bolt or yard.
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We have just received 2 pieces of
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Large Stock other Goods, at the very lowest prices for cash.
Apply to
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oct 13 tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

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Everything in the Theatrical Line,
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Or any Description of Printing,
Will find it to their advantage to call, examine specimens and ascertain prices before contracting for their work elsewhere.
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10,000 Lbs. Western Bacon,
4,000 " Pure Leaf Lard,
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200 Bbls. Pickle Pork.
sept 20 tf LEACH BROS.

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THE
GREATEST VARIETY OF CHOICEST
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PEARCE AND WILLIAMS',
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During the last few months this Map has had some important additions and corrections made to it, and the proprietors have spared no pains or expense in having it thoroughly examined and revised.
They now have the pleasure of bringing it before the public, believing and feeling assured that for beauty, accuracy and completeness, it far excels any Map that has ever been published of the State.
It is mounted on rollers 4x5 feet, the engravings are entirely new and gotten up in the very best style, it includes all the new counties, Railroads, and changes made up to this date.
It shows all the Railroads completed and projected in the State, Post Offices, County Seats and Roads, Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron and Coal, Beds of Lime, Marble, &c., &c.
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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.

LANDRETH'S TURNIP SEED
(all kinds.)
For sale by pound or ounce.
N. C. BOOK STORE,
JAS. H. ENNISS, Agt
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THE ADVANTAGE OFFERED TO INSURERS by this Company is SOLIDITY, SUPERIOR ECONOMY, and the CONVENIENT system of ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.
ANNUAL INCOME ABOUT $1,000,000.
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