The Sentinel.

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1871.

VINDICATED.

The *Long Perry* is out in vindication of Mr. Samuel Phillips, charged with falsehood, in declaring that a fair trial could be obtained in Wake county, where the Editor of the Sentinel, and W. W. Holden were the parties. Says the *Perry*:

"What does the reader suppose the charge of falsehood against Mr. Phillips was based upon? Why, simply an expression of opinion by him, in the discharge of his duty as an attorney, that a certain party could have a fair trial in Wake county."

Yes, that was the charge. Mr. Phillips confessed to giving Marshal Carrow directions as to what sort of jury he should summon to the federal court. He knew the radical officials of Wake had and could again put into the box a jury of republicans. When he talked about a fair trial in Wake he was not seeking a fair trial; it was the last thing he was looking for. It was no part of his professional duty to make the false statement which he did. With Carrow to select the jury, Mr. Phillips well knows that no man not of his party can have a fair trial in the federal court. He knew full well how jurors had been selected in Wake, and how they would be again selected with a view of giving partizan bias and advantage to the radicals who were before the court.

When Mr. Phillips gave in his adhesion to the radical party in Tucker Hall and stumped the state in defence of their principles, plunder and thieving, he must have made up his mind to do and say all that was necessary to win him favor in the sight of the plunderers. He has shown no disposition or purpose not to stand firmly by Holden, Kirk & Co.

We see no reason why those who defend Kirk and Holden should be regarded as better than the persons they defend.

SUBSTITUTE.

We were opposed to the substitute law in the late war; it weakened the line and created dissatisfaction among those who were not able to pay for a substitute.

Grant, in his South Carolina war, has adopted and is practising the law of substitution on a grand scale. On the 17th day of October last, the president by proclamation declared the county of Marion, South Carolina, in a state of insurrection and suspended the civil law, substituting not his will, but the will of negroes and soldiers instead of the law.

On the 3d day of November, the president by proclamation re-instated the law in Marion and outlawed Union county.

Without shame, regret or apology, he announces that there was no cause for suspending the civil law in Marion county, but there is in Union county.

We think Grant might, without detriment to himself, have allowed the people of Marion to remain in outlawry. We venture there are not ten respectable people in that county who will not affirm there is the same reason for outlawing them that there is for outlawing the people of Union.

We publish in another column Grant's proclamation of retraxit as to Marion county. It will stand as a monument of the despotism of the day.

If the lives, liberty and property of the people of Marion are not secure in the hands of Grant, what assurance have we that the life, liberty or property of any county is secure in such keeping.

When will Americans recover their lost freedom!

SILENT AS THE GRAVE.

The Washington *Chronicle*, Holden's paper, of the 4th inst., has not a word of Grant, his suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and imprisonment of men without a charge or accusation against them, except such charge as may be implied in a negro who rides at the head of a column and points his finger at a white man saying, "Dat's him." The silence of Holden is a good sign. A week ago he said, "Let the war go on; this second rebellion must be put down."

At the first appearance of Kirk, Mr. Phillips was a Kirkite and spoke publicly and privately for Kirk. When the indignation of an outraged people began to show itself, and Mr. Phillips was questioned on the stump by Gov. Vance to know if he approved of the Kirk movement, then it was, Peter like, Phillips denied. He "did not know Kirk and was never consulted about his movements."

Many republican papers north are down upon the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by Grant in South Carolina, and hence Holden has quieted down and ceased his battle cry of, "Let the war go on." Such a war could not "*go on*" except upon a conquered people who had exhausted their powers of resistance.

The papers announce the death of U. S. District Attorney Corbin, of South Carolina. Poor Corbin! his career was short—but rich in carpet-bag plunder. Though a stranger to the state, he held more offices which "paid" than any man in South Carolina. The last we saw of him was here in Raleigh, at the last U. S. District Court, assisting Akerman, Bond, Phillips and Caldwell in executing the illegal kuklux act of congress in the interests of the radical party. Wonder the radicals don't say the kuklux killed him.

SHERIFF GRIFFITH.—We were glad to receive a visit from our old friend, Sheriff Griffith, of Caswell, on yesterday. Tourgee, Kirk, Holden and federal despotism have never been able to subdue him. The federal despots held Sheriff Griffith a prisoner in Charleston. Kirk and his cut-throats held him in Caswell, Graham and Salisbury. Griffith asked no favors and defied them to the last. May he long live to resist and defy the enemies of his country.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

We have read the address of the central executive committee of the democratic party of North Carolina, which may be found in another column of the *Enquirer*, and would recommend its perusal to every thinking man of the state, irrespective of party or previous prejudice. It is ably and logically written, ample in its details and concise in its statements, the off-spring of no single mind, but the emanation of the thought, deep and serious, of wise and patriotic men from the various portions of our commonwealth, for the central committee were aided in their deliberations by the advice of representative men from perhaps fifteen or twenty counties present at its meeting on the 18th ult.

The address charges directly the present unpropitious condition of the state upon the disgraceful reckless and extravagant administration of the radical party, showing its great venality in its wasteful expenditures, adding a debt of $20,000,000 to our already burdened treasury, of which sum not more than $500,000 ever went to the material benefit of the people. It exposes their utter disregard for law, as demonstrated in the acts of the late executive and in the degraded and disgraced state of the judiciary, and shows that without a change of government we must look in vain for prosperity. To effect this change, it proposes, on account of the failure of the convention last summer, as the only resort left us, to reform our organic law by means of legislative enactments, and suggests many points of alteration. These amendments and alterations cover a great ground and if made would do much to invigorate and give order and shape to our constitution, though much to be remedied would still remain. Now it only strikes at the greatest evils with a hope to rectify others in time. We will not here comment on all the desired alterations, but only notice the more important. The amendments suggested in regard to the public debt and the system of judiciary must strike all as peculiarly appropriate, as being matters for which the constitution should only provide in general terms, and which are within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the legislature. The article with respect to the pay and duration of sessions of the legislature we especially commend, as it guarantees a permanent economy in the administration of government, and brings us back again to those good days, when men thought it an *honor* to fill the public places of the state, and did not seek them for pecuniary profit and emolument. There can be little purity in office when it is sought as a means of living.

The time, too, allowed for the legislative work, i. e. one hundred days in two years, is, we believe, fully sufficient. If we examine our public laws of any session, we find that not one twentieth is of general interest, but are rendered voluminous by hosts of acts of only local concern, all of which should be within the jurisdiction of the judge of the district. If these were taken away the Legislature could accomplish all it would have to do in the time allotted.

The amendment proposed to article 10, that is, giving a fee simple title to the homestead, we say with all deference and yielding our opinion to the better judgment of the committee, we believe to be wrong and unwise; wrong from principle, and unwise because impolitic. We think it impolitic for this reason. It is a noted fact that the decision of the supreme court, maintaining the constitutionality of the homestead exemption, is at variance with the opinion of many of the ablest legal minds of the state, and that the court had to resort to very finely spun metaphysical niceties to uphold it. Now if that was so with regard to a small estate, can we believe it will go still further, and exempt a thousand dollars worth of land in fee. This argument we think will occur to many of that class whom this article was intended to conciliate and have an effect contrary to the one intended. We think too great caution and prudence can scarcely be used in the coming contests, as last summer taught us the frailty of our party organization.

The address indignantly spurns the imputations of our enemies touching our complicity with alleged crime, and ends with a cordial invitation to all good people, of whatever party affiliation, to co-operate with us in our efforts for the peace and prosperity of our state. May our people heed before the evil days come, when they will only appreciate civil liberty from its loss.—*Tarboro Enquirer.*

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of this state has published an address to the people in which it is recommended that redress for the grievances under which they suffer, under the constitution, be now sought by the legislative mode. It reviews the most objectionable features, those from which most inconvenience is felt, and advises that these be taken hold of.

It is proposed to amend section 6, article 1, so as to strike out all that provides for the inviolability of the public debt, and to so amend that clause of the constitution which provides for the meeting of the general assembly as to provide that it shall meet every two years, instead of every year, that the members shall receive only $3.00 per day and 10 cents mileage, and receive this pay for no longer time than 100 days during their term of office. The address asks the abolition of the office of superintendent of public works. It suggested to amend the constitution so that the governor and other officers mentioned in, sec. 1, art. III, shall hold their offices but two years instead of four as at present; also to abolish the code commission. It leaves the legislature to regulate the number and style of courts. Instead of five supreme court judges, and twelve superior court judges, as now provided, there shall be but three supreme court and eight superior court judges, who shall be elected every eight years. Section 4, article V, is proposed to be stricken out, thus expunging the mortgage provision on all the property of the state for the interest on the public debt. Section 6, of same article, to be so amended as to enlarge the class of exceptions and include "stock and provisions." Section 5, art. VI, to be so amended as to exclude from voting those persons who are ineligible for office.

The township system is also to be abolished, the homestead provision is to apply to all debts alike, and be in fee—absolute; no person shall hold a lucrative office under the state while he holds one under the United States; it abolishes the provision for taking the census in 1875—and every ten years thereafter, the benefits of the Asylums are to extend only to *indigent* persons; the University shall be under the control of the General Assembly, they shall elect a Board of Trustees of which the Governor shall be *ex-officio* Chairman.

These are the principal amendments, proposed in the address, which is an able one and we are satisfied that the next legislature will take immediate steps to relieve the people of their burdens.

In our next, we will publish the address of the committee in full.—*Roanoke News.*

Our conservative exchanges are generally publishing with approval, the address issued by our State Executive Committee after mature consideration, and consultation with prominent citizens from portions of the state. That the legislature will give attention to the recommendation of the committee, and weigh with deliberation the amendments they propose is to be expected of a body so conservative, and so deeply conscious of the wants of the people, and of the absolute necessity there is for many radical changes in the very defective constitution under which our people have suffered for more than three years. Their constituents expect this of them, and if they shall well and truly perform their duty, they will meet with the unqualified approval of those whose representatives they are.

The legislature will convene in a few days, and a busy session may be anticipated. But no business should be permitted to obstruct this question of constitutional amendment. Its importance transcends all the other questions which will come before the legislature, and should be considered maturely and immediately.—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

We publish on first page the address of the state democratic executive committee to the people of the state, which has the sound of the true metal. It lays down a platform of principles which the people will subscribe to, and comprehends to a large extent what the action of the legislature soon to convene, should be with regard to legislative amendments to the state constitution. It also advises a full representation of the state in the next democratic national convention.—*Statesville American.*

The Address of the Central Executive Committee to the people of North Carolina, will be found on the first page of this paper in full. We commend its careful perusal to our readers, of both parties, as it discusses matters of vital importance to every citizen of our county. The address is endorsed by the entire democratic press of the state as far as heard from, and regarded as one of the most important documents ever issued by our leaders. Read it.—*Warrenton Gazette.*

KUKLUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Testimony of the Chester County Grand Jury.

Following is the principal part of the statement alluded to by telegraph as having been made by the grand jury of Chester county, S. C. The grand jury (six whites and six blacks) says:

In consequence of our having seen in the public press a proclamation of the president of the United States, stating in substance, amongother things, that public justice could not be administered by either the state or federal judiciary or the officers thereof, and the rights of citizens could not be protected by the ordinary means heretofore provided for such purposes, and not being cognizant of a single case in which an executive officer of the state or federal government has been resisted by either an individual or combinations of individuals in this county, we thought proper to inquire of the commandant of this post for any facts that he might have ascertained which would tend to verify the allegations contained in the said proclamation.

The only facts which the said commandant communicated to us were notices to two freedmen, one of which is dated Aug. 22d, signed "K. K. K." commanding the freedmen to leave the state in two days from the date thereof; the other without date signed by "K. K. K.," saying that he was a traitor, and that he would receive a traitor's doom in two [illegible] the picture of the coffin drawn thereon. These two freedmen were brought before us and examined by us, and their testimony is submitted with this report, from which it will appear that no violence has been done to either of them, who still reside at their former place of abode. We also examined several other freedmen, to wit: Steven Gray, Flemming Gray, Guy Owens and Isaac Castles, and also Abner Holley, who depose, in substance, as follows: Steven Gray says that Jerry Walker, Charles Smith, —— Dunlap and —— Beauguard, white, and Green Davis, colored, visited his place about the 1st of March, in disguise; they did not find him at home, but carried off his gun—a Confederate musket. Flemming Grey says his house was visited about the 1st of March, by Green Davis, colored, James Glodden and Lawson Dunlap, disguised; they entered his house; they did no injury, but threatened him. Guy Owens says that about the first of March three persons, disguised unknown to him, entered his house, took him out, whipped him well, and he believes that Adam Hardin knows who they are. Isaac Castles says that on the 24th of February last he was visited by Garland Smith, William Carter, Walker Smith, Rhett McCollum and Isaac Prysock, colored, all disguised; that they took hold of him, carried him out of his house and then called for "Number Two," when he made his escape; shots were fired after him, but he does not know how many; when they came they said they wanted his gun, but he told them it was not there—that he had left it at the mustering ground. Abner Holley says that he lives on Mr. David Pendergrast's place, and that he was visited about the 2d of March by persons in disguise—how many in number he does not know—and that he was struck thirty-nine lashes by three persons, whom he believes to be Dr. Wm. McCollum, Hugh Pendergrast and John Chalk, and that the said lashes were inflicted with the strap of his gun.

Since the last sitting of the court we have only heard of two murders committed in the county by white persons; one was committed in a personal quarrel about some property, and the murderer immediately fled and has not yet been arrested. A true bill has been found against him at this term for the offence. The other murder was committed by four white persons, in the night time, undisguised; the two colored persons that saw them did not know any of them and it is not known for what he was murdered.

We, the grand jurors, upon our oaths, are compelled to say, from the testimony which we have taken and from our knowledge of the different parts of the country, that the allegations contained in the proclamation of the president of the United States are without foundation, and must be the result of falsehood communicated to him by persons equally regardless of good order and the peace of society, and whose only aim is their elevation to public place as a reward for their excessive partisan zeal.

NEW STYLE OF VACCINATION.—The November number of *Harper's Magazine* gives the details of an improved method of vaccination, which, in view of the ravages of small-pox in Philadelphia and other cities, may perhaps deserve the attention of our medical practitioners. The new plan was first practiced by a Mr. Ellis, an English physician. Ordinary vaccination is performed by scraping off the epidermis and thrusting the vaccine virus into a puncture made by the lancet. A greatly improved method, however, consists in raising a small blister by a drop of cantharides applied to the skin. This is to be pricked and the drop of fluid let out, and a fine vaccine point put in this place, and withdrawn after a moment of delay; the epidermis falls back and quite excludes the air, shutting out any germs that might be floating in the atmosphere. This method has been practiced by Mr. Ellis for twenty years, and out of hundreds of cases of vaccination which he has performed he has never had an instance of blood-poisoning or abscess, while by the ordinary method an occurrence of secondary abscess is by no means uncommon, and that of pyemia is often observed. The comparative safety of this method is believed to be due, first, to the exclusion of the air; and, second, to the lesser size of the aperture for the introduction of mischief than when the punctures are made by the lancet.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in my proclamation of the 12th day of October, in the year 1871, it was recited that certain unlawful combinations and conspiracies existed in certain counties in the State of South Carolina for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, and immunities and protection named in the constitution of the United States and secured by the act of congress approved April 29, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States," and the persons composing such combinations and conspiracies were commanded to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from said date; and

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 17th day of October, 1871, the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* were suspended in the counties named in said proclamation; and

Whereas, the county of Marion was named in said proclamation as one of the counties in which said unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid existed, and in which the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* were suspended; and

Whereas, it has been ascertained that in said county of Marion said combinations and conspiracies do not exist to the extent recited in the proclamation; and

Whereas, it has been ascertained that unlawful combinations and conspiracies of the character and to the extent and for the purpose described in said proclamation do exist in the county of Union in said state.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby revoke, as to the said county of Marion, the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* directed in my said proclamation of the 17th day of October, 1871.

And I do hereby command all persons in the said county of Union, composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid, to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days of the date hereof, and to deliver, either to the Marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officers of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety sixth.

[L. S.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

DEBTS OF THE SOUTH—GOVERNMENT TAX AND CARPET-BAG THIEVERY—A BURDEN TOO HEAVY TO BE BORNE.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

In the usual and natural course of public affairs there would be no reason to fear that our southern states might become so involved in debt as to be in danger of not meeting the interest and principal of their obligations. There has never yet been in the south a refusal or failure by a state to pay a funded debt when legally contracted and really owing to the holders of its bonds or scrip. The bonds and securities of their own lawful creation may often be depressed in the market, and there may be much delay in the payment of interest and final redemption, but the people have never given evidence of any want of good faith or of any desire to escape from the fulfillment of their promises. *But the alien and imported governments of our southern states have made the state debts amount to more than two hundred million dollars, being an increase in less than three years of more than one hundred and seventy millions.* Official extravagance is constantly swelling this mountain of debt, while the rates of state tax in all the southern states are from five to ten times greater than they were in the days of our prosperity and wealth. The debts of our ten southern states, with less than a third of the aggregate population, now sum up more than the debts of all the other states. Besides this load the southern states virtually pay into the United States treasury a tribute equal to a duty on the whole amount of their exported crops. What is thus extorted from them for the payment of high duties and of interest on southern state bonds, taken with the other lavish expenditures for the support of a thronging horde of greedy officials, constitutes a tax which equals the total net income of the south, including any advance there may have been in the value of real estate. There has been much northern capital brought to the south for investment during the past five years, but scarcely enough to compensate the enormous drain of direct and indirect taxes upon the property and industry of the people. Government in its general and local forms costs ten times what it ought to cost, and unless there is a change of policy and a lessened tax, the people must either throw off a part of their load or be crushed under it. The government tax that exceeds all legitimate profits on agriculture, trade, and the mechanic arts is a load which none but despots can impose. The public debt of this state is, fortunately, limited by constitutional veto, and if any but foolish and wicked rule prevails in our metropolis, we may rest satisfied that our people will not dream of repudiating public obligations, or of withholding their taxes, although heavy. But in other tax-ridden states the people, without any deliberate intention to repudiate their public debt, will refuse to pay the taxes assessed upon their property to meet the interest on state bonds. A tax manifestly ruinous cannot be enforced in a time of peace and in a republic, unless a superior external force and authority are invoked. It is towards this point of concerted non-payment of taxes that the people of several southern states are now tending under the force and compulsion of governments in which they are not represented. The present sale of southern bonds for the emolument of a brood of strangers and harpy visitors is a transaction in which the precautionary motto *caveat emptor* may well be suggested.

Two new candidates for the gallows have made their bow to the public. The precious pair are a boy and a girl, respectively ten and twelve years of age. They stole $100 from their parents, went to Utica, took rooms at a fashionable hotel, invested in clothing and jewelry, and were preparing to start for New York when enter angry parents and put an end to that scene. When next heard from these precocious juveniles had forced an entrance into a hardware store, stolen some revolvers, jack knives, and other traps, attempted to do some horse stealing, had been caught and sent home. They were bent on having some kind of a spree, however, so they went into an unoccupied house, built a fire in the stove without a pipe, stuck their stolen knives in the floor about them and displayed the revolvers to the best advantage, then wrapped themselves in a buffalo robe and lay down for a rest from their exhausting labor. When taken before the judge they were found guilty of petty larceny.

HOW THE FRENCH BUILD.—The French practice in buildings is a good one. Instead of using flimsy lath for thin partitions, they employ stout pieces of oak, as thick as garden palings. These they nail firmly on each side of the framing of the partition, and fill the space between with rubble and plaster of paris. They coat the whole with the plaster. The floors are managed in the same way, as well as the underside of the stairs. Houses are thus rendered as near "fire proof" as if built of stone throughout. In Nottingham, England, where they have gypsum in the neighborhood, as in Paris, they form their floors and partitions in the same solid manner; consequently a building is rarely burned down in that populous manufacturing town.

President Grant, ruler of the United States, and Gov. Caldwell, director of North Carolina, have issued proclamations setting apart the 30th of November to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

Let those who return thanks also denounce President Grant for suspending the *habeas corpus* and assailing liberty and freedom! While denouncing law breakers of every class and of every party, let everything that hath breath denounce Grant for his tyranny and imbecility and unworthiness to fill the presidential chair. Now is the time to speak out for freedom and the rights of American citizens. Politics or partizanism ought to have nothing to do with the subject.—*Char. Democrat.*

WESTERN CONVERSATION.—Stranger: "How did he die?" Resident: "Hung." S.: "Hung! Ah, hung himself?" R.: "No; he was hung by vigilants." S.: "Why?" R.: "He had been notified to leave town and he came back." S.: "When a man has been notified to leave, can't he never come back here again to stay?" R.: "Yes." S.: "Then how is this?" R.: "Well, he came back, and"—pointing to the coffin—"you see, he 'stayed.'"

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JAMES M. TOWLES, Commission Merchant.
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50 bushels for seed just received from Western North Carolina. Now is the time to plant.
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10 barrels Northern Pippins expected by next train. Also another supply of Chestnuts.
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oct 28-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

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300 Bushels for sale.
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L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country!

$60,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

152nd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Nov. 27th, 1871.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF $5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 }
Five Prizes $500 } Each in GREENBACKS!
Ten Prizes $100 }

WHOLE NUMBER OF CASH GIFTS, 1,000!

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each!
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each!
800 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.*
Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Vest Gold Chains, Silver plated Castors, Solid Silver & Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory-Handled Dinner Knives, Silver-plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear rings, Gents' Gold Breastpins, shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Finger-rings, Gold Pens, (silver extension,) etc.

WHOLE NUMBER GIFTS, 6,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; *Six Tickets* $5; *Twelve Tickets* $10; *Twenty-five Tickets* $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St. CINCINNATI, O.
oct 2-4td

MURDER!!

It is a matter of growing astonishment that the almost DAILY RECORD OF LOSS OF LIFE and Property through KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS, does not provoke some sort of special legislation upon the sale of *Dangerous Fluids throughout the Land.*

WICKED FRAUDS in the sale of DANGEROUS OILS, are still *daily perpetrated*, and their *authors go unhung*, though their victims (constantly increasing in number,) are called to meet the

MOST HORRIBLE DEATH

known to man. These Victims are for the most part WOMEN who if they escape Death, are obliged to undergo what is hardly less cruel to a young and beautiful woman disfigurement for life.

The public ought to know, (surely it has been often enough told,) that

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

is absolutely safe.

Attention is called to the following letter from one of the best Chemists in the land:—

GEOLOGICAL ROOMS,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 4, 1870.

Julius Lewis, Esq., Dear Sir:

I have subjected, the sample of PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL you sent me to a rigorous fire test. I find it does not flash below 145 degrees, nor burn below 155 degrees. I consider it perfectly safe. Yours,
W. C. KERR.

For sale at Hardware House of
JULIUS LEWIS & Co.,
oct 26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HHDS. AND BARRELS MOLASSES AND Syrups.
nov 1-tf G. T. STRONACH.

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,
BED TICKTS,
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

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.

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DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.,

Jobbers of Dry Goods,
Corner of Bank and Sycamore sts.,
Petersburg, Va.
Office 95 Franklin street, New York.
oct 14-tf

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

DRESS GOODS.

We call attention to our new and beautiful stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing in part

ELEGANT IRISH POPLINS,
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH POPLINS,
ALL SHADES OF SATIN CLOTH,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, (all shapes)
STRIPED AND PLAID POPLINS,
OLLOMAN VALOURE.

ALSO

The largest and cheapest stock of

PLAIN BLACK SILK

seen in Petersburg since the war.

ALSO

to our stock of

BLACK DRESS GOODS

consisting of

Black Irish and French Poplins,
Black Bombazine,
Black French Merino,
Black, all Wool, Cashmere,
Black Tamise,
Black Crape Cloth,
Black Poplin Alapaca.

AND

the best makes of

PLAIN BLACK ALPACAS,

of all grades. All of which we will offer at our proverbally low prices.

DAVIS, DRAKE & CO.,
Corner Bank and Sycamore streets,
oct 14-tf Petersburg, Va.

NO. 10 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

SPOKES FROM 1 INCH TO 3 INCHES.

RIMS FROM 1 INCH TO 2½ INCHES.

HUBS, ALL SIZES.

IRON AXLES, ALL SIZES.

If you want ANYTHING in the shape of Coach and Saddlery HARDWARE, call and buy at

oct 20-tf T. H. BRIGGS'.

A CARGO

Sugars and Coffees.
nov 1-tf G. T. STRONACH.

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MORTON HOUSE.

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LIFE IN THE

"NATIONAL

OF NEW YORK,"

AND YOUR

HOUSE

IN THE

"PHENIX

of

BROOKLYN."

DOUGLAS BELL,
aug 17-tf Insurance Agent.

1871 AND 1872.

PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM

No. 00, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

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Have always on hand a full stock of

DRESS GOODS.

Bleached and Brown Cottons,
House Furnishing Goods,
Hdkfs, Gloves, Collars,
Laces, Embroidries,
Corsetts, Hoops,
Men's and Boy's Wear,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
REAL AND IMITATION CHIGNONS,
CURLS AND WEFT.

We invite Merchants to examine our stock before they purchase.

PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM.
oct 18-tf

100

LEACH BROTHERS,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have in store at prices inside market rates, the following goods purchased by our New York partner for cash.

100

100 Bbls. Flour,
100 Sacks do,
100 Pkgs. Pure Lard,
100 do. Mackerel and Mullets,
100 Boxes Scaled Herrings,
100 Sides Bacon,
10 Fine Hams,
100 Bags Meal,
100 " Corn,
100 do. Bags Seed Wheat,
100 Rolls Bagging and Ties,
100 Axes,
100 Kip and Calf Skins,
100 Bun. Spun Cotton,
100 Boxes Candy & Raisins,
100 Brandy Peaches and Oysters,
100 Boxes Candles and Potash,
100 Gross Parlor Matches,
100 Boxes Toilet Soap,
100 " Pale Soap,
100 Bags Shot,
100 Lbs. Caps,
100 Kegs Nails,
100 Horse Collars,
100 Pr. Traces,
100 Sides Sole Leather,

Innumerable pairs heavy Boots and Shoes all warranted to the buyer, and many other articles in inconvenient lots to be thus enumerated.

LEACH BRO'S.
nov 6 tf Grocers.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Having rented the large brick building next door to the YARBROUGH HOUSE, I am prepared to accommodate eight or ten members with good board and comfortable rooms.

S. G. HAYES,
nov 3-2w Raleigh, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED,

IN EVERY

COUNTY OF THE STATE,

TO SELL

PEARCE AND WILLIAMS',

NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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.

The Mountain ranges are beautifully exhibited, and the most prominent is the grand Black Mountain with its towering peak, higher than any mountain range in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

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ALFRED WILLIAMS,
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oct 17-3m Charlotte, N. C.

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.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

THE ADVANTAGE OFFERED TO INSURERS by this Company is SOLID SECURITY, SUPERIOR ECONOMY, and its CONVENIENT system of ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

ANNUAL INCOME ABOUT $10,000,000,

With LOWER EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT than any OTHER American Company, it issues all the most desirable kinds of

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On which DIVIDENDS will be paid

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aug 1-tf

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