The Sentinel.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872.

TERMS.

Daily, one year	$10 00
" six months	5 00
Semi-Weekly, one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
Weekly, one year	3 00
" six months	1 50

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO', on WEDNESDAY, the First day of MAY next.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Conservative and Democratic citizens of Wake county will hold a convention at the court-house, in this city, on Saturday, April 13th, 1872, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the approaching State Convention, at Greensboro', and to form a more perfect organization for the coming campaign. Chairmen of township committees are requested to hold primary meetings in their respective townships and select delegates to attend this (county) convention.

G. H. SNOW,
Ch'm. County Executive Committee.

GRANT A HYPOCRITE AND DISSEMBLER.

In his message sent to congress in December last, President Grant *professed* to take strong ground in favor of *general amnesty* and the *removal of all political disabilities.* He also *professed* to be warmly in favor of *Civil Service Reform*,—that is, such legislation as would prevent the appointment to office of *incompetent* and *dishonest men.*

Now this message was sent to a congress overwhelmingly radical, and the great ruling majority were ruled and controlled by the leading *confidential radical friends of the president.* Nevertheless, *amnesty is denied.* The congress refuses to *remove political disabilities* and there is no *Civil Service Reform* legislation. How is this, and why is this? Either President Grant is a mere figure-head, a tool and has no influence with his party and the radical congress, or else he is a dissembler and a shameless hypocrite. We think that both these conclusions are correct. The president is notoriously a man of little information—absolutely ignorant of statesmanship and a plaything for politicians. He does not know how to conduct himself, much less does he know how to manage the *politicians* that hang around him and flatter his vulgar vanity. He does not know how to control the radical congress, nor how to exercise the immense powers with which he is invested.

No, he has no influence with congress. He is the mere tool of that body and radical politicans. Yes, he is a radical tool. But the president is a dissembler and a hypocrite. He has sense enough to know that he favored amnesty and the removal of political disabilities and "Civil Service Reform" in his message to congress; he knows his *professed* recommendations have been *ignored.* He sees this plainly and yet, he makes no complaint. He is in perfect accord with this same congress—the very men who most zealously and persistently oppose these very measures are his confidential friends. He sees and talks and confers with them every day. They are to be the chief instruments in the effort to make him president again. How is it that these men and the president so harmonize, if he was *sincere in his professions?* This does not look honest. It does not look fair and straightforward. It does not look truthful and sincere. No, it is *hypocritical*, it is *gross, base dissembling.* That is it—that is the whole of it.

When Grant shall be nominated at Philadelphia, and the contest grows hot then, his advocates will point to his message and cry he favored amnesty, removal of disabilities and Civil Service Reform and the people asked to believe it. His message was prepared with that view. There was no purpose on his part to do what he, in words, recommended, much less was there such a purpose on the part of his friends in congress. Hypocrites! Dissemblers, all!! The subterfuge is plain. The people see it. They will mark it and remember it!

RADICAL JUGGLERY—CONSPIRACY AT THE CAPITOL.

The radicals make little or no apology for the outrageous and criminal conduct of Gov. Caldwell in withholding from the directors of the Asylums and Penitentiary the money necessary to carry on these institutions. Indeed, there can be no excuse for his conduct. It only serves to illustrate his deep malignity and official recklessness and disregard of lawful obligation. In any view of the case—taking it that his appointees are *legal*—the directors are to all intents and purposes such *de facto* and are *entitled* to have the money from the treasury to carry on the business they are charged with, until by a regular legal proceeding, they are displaced.

But the purpose of Gov. Caldwell and his co-conspirators is plain—they are not content to let the law take its course—they think the law is too slow for them and their purposes, and indeed they are afraid of it any how—hence they endeavor to drive those *in place out of place* by withholding the necessary money. This, we repeat, is *conspiracy*, and nothing short of it. If Caldwell had the right to appoint, which we deny, that was all the right he had—there his office stopped, and when he and others sought and seek in an *illegal* and *indirect* way to put his appointees *in place*, he and they commit the crime *of conspiracy.*

The law provides how any person, illegally usurping or holding an office or place shall be put out of such office or place by a proper legal proceeding—the law does not provide that the governor for any one else shall want to *[illegible] and trick* to turn persons out of office—it provides for the *trial* and the establishment of *right* through the courts.

Let the people mark the fact that the lawless, reckless ruler of theirs, (by accident merely, however,) undertakes to make appointments to office, and then to put his appointees into office and place, by withholding from the Insane and the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind the money necessary and provided by law for that purchase, to purchase bread and meat and the necessaries of life. He proposes to turn the directors of the penitentiary out in like manner by withholding the money. This the law does not allow; on the contrary it prohibits such grossly criminal conduct—*this is conspiracy.*

When officials get ahead of the law—want to run faster than it allows, and try to overleap its bounds and barriers, the people ought to mark them as men dishonest and dangerous, and fit to be cast out and condemned. We believe the people will so regard such false and faithless officers.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

There has been a heavy pressure for some time past upon Saint Lewis Hanes, growing out of his mode and manner of conducting the *Long Perry.* It finally has overwhelmed him, and he has gone the way of Quent Busbee, Mark Erwin and Wesley Whitaker. Saint Lewis has been discharged! "We do not pretend to know the cause of his "taking off." We have frequently heard it said that he was too slow, not pliable enough, &c. We incline to the opinion, however, that he was considered hardly corrupt enough.

Mr. Hanes has been badly treated, though he deserves all he has received. The apostate never yet did secure the confidence or respect of those his apostacy was designed to serve.

And now we hear of other victims to fill the vacant chair on the *Long Perry.* Drake, of the *American*, is spoken of. The carpet-bag editors of the *New North State* are mentioned; and then Tom Argo, last and least, is said to be the "coming man!" The agents and runners of *Long Perry* are out with subscription lists, and the tools of Perry, Carrow, Willie Jones, Ike Young and Tod Caldwell are called upon for new assessments. So they go.

FOUND.—The lost bill of indictment against Calvin J. Rogers, postmaster, for extortion, has been found, though not in the clerk's office. The grand jury acted on it in 1870. As yet the court and traverse jury have not passed upon it. Court will soon be here again and Calvin, being postmaster and having settled with the railroad, may get another continuance.

For the Sentinel.

Editors of Sentinel:

The communication signed "Cabarrus," published in your paper recommending the "fire tried" democrat, Col. John M. Long, as candidate for governor, meets the approbation of the voters of this county. As it is common to anticipate conventions by suggesting names as candidates, allow me to suggest for congress the name of Maj. W. J. Montgomery, as a suitable candidate for the 6th district.

The Major is a promising young lawyer of this county, eloquent in speech, a man of fair learning, capable of overcoming in debate any opponent the radicals may bring forward.

For State Senator I would suggest the name of Wm. Shakespeare Harris, a man of scholastic learning and a ready writer. Mr. Harris being a large landholder and a good farmer, would represent the landed interest as well as the intelligence of his constituents. A prominent feature in the character of Mr. Harris (and a commendable one) is the tenacity with which he holds to the old chivalrous ideas which actuated our people previous to the late war. I believe he stands fairly in favor of repudiation though a large bondholder; yet through patriotic motives would gladly sacrifice the whole to relieve an already overtaxed people. I would also name for the House of Commons, Dr. F. M. Henderson, a rising man in his profession. If the Dr. would display the same energy as a representative as displayed in his practice, Cabarrus would not suffer in her interests. If the ticket named is placed before the people in the coming election it will rally around it the labor, mechanical, as well as the intelligence of this well-to-do county.

POPLAR SENT.

Mr. P. F. Pescud, Sr., of Raleigh, reached here this morning, and as the Gen. Agent of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., of New York, has paid to Mr. J. T. Tate, Attorney, Ten Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, in full of all claims and demands, for principal, dividends and interest due under Policy No. 1376, issued to Thos. R. Tate, dec'd, March 26th, 1869, by said Company. Mr. Pescud is well known to many of our citizens as a very popular druggist at Raleigh, for nearly thirty years, and for six years as one of the most energetic and successful Life and Fire Insurance Agents in the state. He will remain here a few days to give our people a chance to apply for Policies in the Excelsior. Mr. P. may be found at the Mansion House, room 23.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Our readers will see from the above—which we copy from the Charlotte *Observer*, that the Excelsior has paid the heirs of John R. Tate—$250 dividend in addition to the $10,000 insurance. This speaks well of this exceedingly popular Company, which is increasing so rapidly in public favor, under the management of Mr. P. F. Pescud, Sr., of this city. The low rates, 30 days grace allowed on premiums due, and non-forfeitable features which the Excelsior presents are in themselves great inducements to persons wanting Life Policies, but in addition to these, the policy-holder in this solid and most excellent company secures a handsome cash income, should he survive his family, or need help in his old age, and this additional advantage is secured at the cost of an ordinary life policy and his share nine-tenths of its nett profits. We commend Mr. Pescud to the courtesy of our Charlotte friends and hope he will return with very many tokens of their confidence.

Jay Gould in his testimony Saturday said that in 1867 he saw President Grant and Judge Barnard at the play of "The Twelve Temptations," and had seen the president in a box with Fisk.

From the St. Louis Republican.

FACTS FOR WORKING MEN.

It is the settled opinion of all observing men that the office holding portion of the public faction have become bolder, more grasping and unscrupulous, in their plundering of the people every year since they came into power. But let us suppose that they are no worse than they were five years ago, when they yet retained a trifle of their original innocency; still, their crimes are great enough to make every honest man determine to hurl them from the places they are abusing.

More than four years ago, the Hon. Freeman Clarke, late comptroller of the treasury, in a letter to senator Morgan, dated December 24, 1867, said: "The honest tax payers are now paying upon a basis of revenue of about nine hundred millions of dollars per annum, while not more than one-half of that sum finds its way into the treasury. Statistics of the manufactures, productions, &c., of the country will prove that if the tax to which they were subjected were fairly collected, and the same rule applied to our custom duties, the income or revenue would amount to about the sum named above—$900,000,000. And special commissioner Wells in his report for 1868, p. 24, says: "The commissioner in both of his previous reports has given it as his opinion, and adduced facts in support of the same, that not over fifty per cent. of the amount of the assessed internal revenue taxes is received into the national treasury."

Now add to these astounding facts, "which nobody will deny," the interesting calculation made by the late editor of the Rochester *Daily Union*, and the working men will see what it costs to uphold the radical dynasty.

The public debt is, say $2,500,000,000. The average price per day for unskilled labor in this country, when the currency was in a sound condition, taking the whole year into account, was about one dollar. Calling from 20 to 60 years of age the effective period of man, and taking the English census returns for authority for the fact that one-half the number of men who reach 20 years live to be 60, (in England 54.60 per cent., here the average is something less), we have the principal data for an interesting calculation. On this basis, 20 years constitute the average working life of all men who attain to adult age. The average number of day's work per man, allowing for casualities, sickness, weather, holidays, rest, &c., is estimated at 250 a year. The annual charge for interest on our debt is officially stated in round numbers at $130,000,000. On the authority of Messrs. Wells and Clarke add an equal sum for frauds and cost of collection, and we have $260,000,000 a year. This sum, on the basis of the above figures, is equivalent to the same number of days' work, and taking 5,000 days as the average total working days of the laboring man (20 years of 250 working days each) and the sum is equivalent to the life wages of 52,000 men! In other words the lives of 26,000 men are virtually sacrificed every year to pay the stealings alone of Grant's army of office holders! Working men, how do you like the figures?

LABOR.

OUR CROP OF PRECIOUS METALS.—According to the *Commercial Herald* of San Francisco, the bullion production of the Pacific states and territories for 1869 and 1870 averaged from $70,000,000 to $75,000,000. There is reason to believe that last year it reached $80,000,000, and there is good ground for expecting that this year it will aggregate from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000, and may possibly reach $100,000,000. The recent developments on the Comstock lode have imparted new confidence in the continued permanency of the ore veins and demonstrated the lode to be the most important silver bearing ore yet discovered. The production of the Comstock lode in 1871 is estimated to have reached $12,500,000, and will probably exceed that amount this year. Up to the middle of last August twelve of the leading claims on the lode had produced over $4,000,000 exclusive of the June, July and August production of the Belcher and Crown Point mines, the fiscal report of these claims closing with May. The same claims had paid their stockholders $20,000,000 in dividends, and assessed them $7,235,000 during the same interval. The market value of the claims at the time the table was compiled was $10,658,000, showing that they had returned their owners about twenty per cent. per annum on their investments.

The London *Mining Journal* gives the names of twenty-five claims on the Pacific coast which are owned and operated by English companies. Seven of these claims are in California, eight in Nevada, four in Utah and six in Colorado. The nominal capital of these claims is $25,000,000. The Silver Star of Nevada, included in the list, with a capital of $7,500,000, is evidently an error, and probably refers to a group of Utah mines, one of which bore that name, and which group was sold to an English company for $450,000. Allowing for the error, the nominal capital invested is reduced to $18,000,000, one-fourth of which has probably been paid up in cash by the owners. Several mines not included in the table referred to have been sold to English companies during the past year as follows: Silver Cloud, Utah, $350,000; Independence, California, $300,000; North America (drift gravel claim,) California, with a capital of $400,000, $50,000 of which is for working purposes; Dunderberg, California, $150,000; Ferguson, California, $100,000; Schenectady and other claims, Arizona, $100,000. In addition, it is well known that English parties are negotiating for several other mines, including the North Bloomfield at about $1,000,000; Dardanelles $500,000, and Reddington Quicksilver for $1,000,000.

DEATH OF COL. PAINE.—We regret to learn, as we do from the Elizabeth City *Economist*, of the death, in Richmond county, Texas, on the 9th ult., of Col. Robert T. Paine, late of Edenton, N. C., in the 50th year of his age.

Col. Paine was a native of Edenton, and previous to the war, was one of the representative men of that section. He first entered public life as a member of the Legislature, from Chowan, in 1837. During the Mexican war he served as colonel of the North Carolina regiment of volunteers sent there and, upon the election of Gen. Taylor as president, was appointed a judge of the court of claims. He afterwards identified himself with the American or Know-Nothing party, and was elected to congress from the first district. At the close of his term he emigrated to Texas, where he remained in private life until his death.

A clever application of science to commercial purposes has been made by an Italian gentleman, M. Eugenio de Zuccato, of Padua. By means of the invention any number of copies of a manuscript or a sign, traced upon a varnished metal plate, may be produced in an ordinary copying press. This application applied to art is in full use in New York.

Mr. A. Wortham, the State Geologist of Illinois, accounts for the presence of toads in rocks in the following manner: The toad seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, where he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

WINTER IN SPRING.

I dreamed that the swallow did build again
Her warm, soft nest;
I dreamed that the lark, with his joyous strain
The glad earth blessed;
I dreamed that the flowers from earth did rise
In bright sunshine;
And I held thee close to my happy heart,
Forever mine.

In one short night are the sunny hours
By north winds chilled;
In one short night are the tender flowers
With black frost killed;
In one short night have the happy birds
Their brief love told;
And the heart that thrilled at my loving words
Is aged and cold.

SWEETHEART.

BY D. W. BROWNELL.

When first, thy winning grace I found;
When, after, grace with love was crowned;
When, later, love was marriage-bound;
I was all thine, Sweetheart.

By all the joys that love has grown;
By all the comforts home has shown;
By all the happiness we've known;
I am all thine, Sweetheart.

While love shall be our daily sun;
While hand in hand our work is done;
While life shall hold us still as one;
I'll be all thine, Sweetheart.

—*Scribners' for April.*

[From the Chicago Times.]

A ST. LOUIS GAMBLER WHIPSAWED TO THE TUNE OF $37,000.

A few weeks ago there came to this city a party of St. Louis gamblers, headed by Jack Batchelder. They stared their little game over "Cudneys," and the bank opened; they announced themselves ready to deal for any and everybody. The Chicago sports had not had such an opportunity to fight the tiger in his den for many a day, and the result was "Old Jack" and his boys were at work from early morn till late at night taking in the greenbacks. In vain the best men were pitted against the Mound City knights of the green cloth; in vain their attempts to penetrate the jungle and by stratagem to clip his claws—the insatiate monster reached out his velvety paws, and green blood flowed despite their every attempt.

At first it was thousands, then tens of thousands, and it began to seem as though the "gay gambs" were to be ruined by Chinese cheap labor from the little town on the Mississippi. One after another of the plucky ones went under, and at last the winnings of the strangers amounted to full $40,000 or more. They were "full of it" then, and as they began to feel their oats it seemed as if this city was a small village, only built up for distinguished St. Louisans like themselves to visit occasionally to pluck its inhabitants.

But they grew over-confident of their strength. They started down stream with flying colors; they ran against the dock, and they got snagged. Their chosen leader, "Old Jack," himself fell among the Philistines, and they went for that man worse than Bill Nye ever went for that heathen Chinee. On Tuesday afternoon Jack Bachelder drew some $5,000 from the bank and started out to break all the "banks" in town. "Chicago snoozers," as he sportively termed the jolly gang, were to be shown something that their youthful minds would long remember. He started a place in Madison street, near his own establishment. The proprietor, Michael McDonald, met Jack at the door. Yes, he would deal for him or any other deal living man. Sit down and make your bets.

The game commenced, and Jack's pile began to dwindle. Pretty soon the $5,000 were "gone where the woodbine twineth." Oh, yes, his checks were good for any amount. The play was resumed. It was beginning to grow interesting. Jack had lost $12,000. Huge drops of sweat stood over his face like warts on a toad's back. Mike was as cool as he could be. He had his hands about the tiger's throat, and he proposed to hold on until the last breath was out of its body. An eager crowd of spectators stood breathlessly around the table. No one spoke except the dealer and the one single player.

Their words were few, and only as to the disposal of this or that stack of checks. The hands on the clock pointed to the hour of midnight. Those who kept count of the winnings whispered, "He has lost over $14,000." In his excitement the old man drank glass after glass of brandy, and chewed the ends of dozens of cigars. The dealer was as if made of stone.

At last poor Jack wrong and said he had enough. He crept slowly from the room and walked dejectedly across the street, wondering how he could best break the news of his losses to his partners. He had lost, he knew not how much, nor does any one else know. McDonald is reticent, but it is said the winnings were upwards of $37,000.

There is a 'dead lock' at Raleigh, owing to the bull-headed accidental governor taking it upon himself to appoint boards of directors for the two asylums and penitentiary, contrary to law. The old boards refuse to give way. The superintendent of the latter institution issues an order, stating that he cannot receive any more convicts until the matter is decided. The treasurer honors the drafts of Caldwell's illegal appointees. Verily, our petty despot is a nuisance!—*Battleboro' Advance.*

TRICKS OF GOVERNMENT DETECTIVES.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register* of Wednesday denounces the practice of certain government detectives, who use every artifice to get some unsuspecting citizen into a trap, and then arrest him for the violation of law they themselves have arranged and conceded. The *Register* gives the following case in point:

A United States internal revenue detective came to this city last week to put up a job on somebody. Getting into the confidence of a young man, who should have known better, he used him as a stool pigeon. The detective obtained an introduction to Thos. Fahey, of the Fifth ward, representing himself as a merchant from Grafton, and ordered a bill of groceries. He also required, he said, a barrel of whisky. In order to accomodate his customer, Mr. Fahey went to M. Reilly's store and purchased the liquor merely for the accommodation of his customer, and sent it to the express office for shipment. The liquor was never in Mr. Fahey's store at all, but he added the cost of it in the bill he had made out against his customer, not thinking that he had committed any wrong or had done an unlawful act. This was just what the detective intended he should do, and instead of paying the bill he had Mr. Fahey arrested for violating the Internal Revenue law. If these detectives would look after those who wilfully and knowingly violate the law we should not have a word to say, but we have nothing but condemnation for this sneaking way of doing business.

LEGAL TAUTOLOGY.—Some idea of the tautology of the legal formula may be gathered from the following specimen, wherein if a man wishes to give another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," he must set forth his "act and deed" thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title and claim and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all rights and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of what kind or nature soever, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

For the Sentinel.

WILKESBORO', N. C., March 17, 1872.

Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor of Sentinel:

DEAR SIR: I am informed that Messrs. McCorkle, Henderson and Marshall have demanded the name of the writer of an article, which I understand appeared in the SENTINEL sometime ago, apprising the public of their unprecedented conduct towards Messrs. Morlow and Lother of our county, who, they say, were violating the revenue laws of the United States. I have not seen the article, but if it is the publication of my letter to you of the 19th ult., you can, if consistent with your profession as editor of a newspaper, give them the name. If I called the gentlemen "unprincipled dogs" for that I ask pardon and admit that it was wrong and improper, for I believe them to be gentlemen, but notwithstanding all of their good qualities, they must quit shooting at the distillers, for that is no part of their duty as officers, and when they transcend the duties which are incumbent upon them, they may expect such transgressions to be brought to the notice of the public. The revenue laws are bad enough within themselves without the unlawful execution of them. Our people have no love for such laws for they are nothing more nor less than national encroachments upon the liberties of the states, and our people so regard them, and there is no manifestation of love for those that undertake the execution of them. Let the laws be executed in a mild and peaceable manner, not by violent assaults with deadly weapons. These gentlemen have committed a breach of the peace, for which the laws of our state prescribe severe punishment, and according to the laws of 1868-'69, an assault with a deadly weapon was made punishable by a heavy fine and a term in the state penitentiary. But that law was repealed by the legislature of 1870-'71, which was a conservative legislature, and it is now left with the court to say what punishment shall be inflicted. It can imprison or fine at discretion. Carrow and W. F. Henderson would call such transgressions a kuklux outrage if it was not done by and through them, but as it was done by their appointees it must not be called by such rough names; it is nothing in their estimation but a "slight violation" from duty; no, I will take that back, for I believe they approve of it. If any one of the gentlemen did the shooting without the consent and approbation of the others, let them come out with it; we regard them all as aiders and abettors until they exonerate themselves. I suppose that W. F. Henderson is a lawyer and has a law library, (for I have seen his Blackstone,) and he ought by all means to inform his brethren that shooting at any one without sufficient cause will not pay. Billy Henderson has bought a large and valuable farm on the Yadkin river in our county, and he ought by all means to act so as to be in peace with his neighbors. I say that Mr. H. has bought a valuable farm in our county, and has no doubt paid for it out of the hard earnings of our people.

WILKES.

For the Sentinel.

Gas has become quite a luxury in Raleigh, and we are reverting to the dark ages of kerosene, candles and unlighted streets; and this, too, when the mines of gas coal have just been re-opened within two hours of us by rail, and are likely to be closed up again for want of a market. This coal is of a superior quality, too, yielding nearly thirty per cent. of gas; and Petersburg and Richmond are supplied at $3, we learn, their gas being made from the same quality of coal. These remarks are suggested by the annual report of the "Philadelphia Gas Works," which we have just seen, and from which it appears that the fortunate inhabitants of that city are furnished with the very best quality of gas (averaging 15 candles) at $2.30 per thousand, and the establishment cleared over $520,000 during the past year. What is it we pay in Raleigh, those who are rich enough to indulge? Will the gas men take a hint? or shall we have a new company?

Q.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Cotton in Raleigh must be weighed by Dr. Martin, at an expense of 20 cents a bale to the seller; corn, oats, wheat, &c., must be measured accordingly, but wood which every family, rich or poor, must buy, and of which, three loads are needed to one of cotton, must be taken at a guess as to quantity, and often as to quality also, (for many who are obliged to buy wood don't know oak from hickory,) and often at prices most exorbitant.

"Consistency thou art indeed a jewel," but in the eyes of our city authorities a very common stone.

A CITIZEN.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS SOLD FOR TAXES.—Outrageous taxes imposed upon the people of Arkansas, at a time when they had not recovered from the impoverishing effects of the war, worked the forfeiture of the enormous quantity of about 3,000,000 acres of land, or one-seventh part of the whole state, through the non-payment of taxes. During the past few weeks the state auditor has been engaged in selling these lands. Only about one-third of these could find purchasers, and that, on an average, at the small price of the amount of taxes imposed. The unsold lands are now being reoffered for sale, with the prospect that the amount disposed of, added to that sold at the original sale, will not exceed one half of the whole 3,000,000 acres. Thus the state will have gotten, after driving many of the people into bankruptcy because they could not meet the onerous taxes levied by unconscionable law makers, about half the taxes it demanded. The auditor's office is now being flooded with petitions from all manner of persons, praying the donation to them of the unsold lands. Under the law as it stands, every man, woman and child, is entitled, upon proper application, to 160 acres of land.—*Little Rock Gazette, 9th.*

FRUIT TREES.

FOR SALE AT THE GUILFORD

Nurseries, by the Dozen, 100 or 1,000 of all the leading varieties of Apples, Peaches and Grape Vines. Peach Trees, 1 and 2 years old, 4 to 7 feet, $10.00 per 100, $65.00 to $75.00 per 1000. Apples $10.00 per 100, $75 to $90.00 per 1000. Now is a good time to plant trees. Send in your orders, they will be promptly filled.

Catalogue furnished on application. Every man should plant a few Trees and Vines. Correspondence solicited.

G. L. ANTHONY,
P. O. Box 77, Greensboro' N. C.

nov 21-w3m*.

KENTUCKY MULES.

50 nice young mules, some well broke, for sale on reasonable terms.

WYNNE, YANCEY & CO.

mar 22-2w.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court
WAKE COUNTY. } Jan. 30, 1872.

E. C. MACY as Adm'r of Job Carver, dec'd, Pl'tff,
against
ELIAS A. CARVER, and others, heirs at law of the said Job Carver, Defendants.

Special proceedings instituted by the Plaintiff, as Administrator of Job Carver, dec'd, to sell the real estate of his intestate to pay debts.

Elias A. Carver, one of the above named defendants, who cannot, after due diligence, be found within the State, is required to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county on or before the 29th day of March, 1872, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in this proceeding, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

JOHN N. BUNTING,
Clerk Superior Court of Wake County.

feb 1-w6w

FRENCH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. BESSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND DEALER IN

Foreign Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Opposite to Market House,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Returns his thanks for past favors, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has returned from New York, with as fine a stock of goods as could be selected from the best imported

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

I will sell at the most reasonable prices, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect, or no sale.

The best of French workmen employed.

mar 19-3m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!!

In order to compete with Northern Merchants, and keep the trade AT HOME, where goods are sold as low as they are in any city North or South, we propose on all retail orders in our line, amounting to

TWENTY DOLLARS

and upwards, accompanied with the money, to deliver to customers, so ordering their goods, (free of charges for freight) at any depot on any Rail Road in the State.

This arrangement we trust will merit the hearty good will of our many customers at a distance, and increase their orders. Samples sent by mail on application.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

feb 24-tf.

HOUSTON'S PROLIFIC COTTON SEED.

This new variety of Cotton, brought into this State a few years ago from South Western Georgia, by the gentleman whose name it bears, has been, since its introduction, each year carefully selected and improved, until it has now become one of the most prolific and popular Cotton grown in the country.

The certificates below, from planters who cultivated the past year this Cotton, attest its superiority over other varieties, in point of extraordinary fruitfulness and capacity for enduring droughts.

PRICE $3.00 PER BUSHEL.

CERTIFICATES:

STEEL CREEK, N. C.

Mr J. P Houston, Fulwood's Store, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—I used some of your Houston Prolific Cotton Seed last year, and can safely say that the yield was one fourth more than that of the Dixon Seed, and stands the drought at least two weeks longer.

DR. J. W. HERRON.

STEELE CREEK, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Mr. J. P. Houston, Fulwood's Store, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—I procured two bushels of the Houston Prolific Cotton Seed last year, which I planted on the same kind of land with the Dixon Cotton, and can say that the yield was not only greater, but the fruiting exceeded any cotton I have ever planted.

M. N. HART.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mr J P Houston, Fulwood's Store, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—I used on a lot, part of your Houston Prolific Cotton Seed, and a part that I obtained in the country of common seed. I am satisfied that the cotton from your seed was green, during the severe drought last summer, at least ten days longer than the old seed, and I am satisfied the yield was at least double that of the old seed.

T. H. BREM.

CLEAR CREEK, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Mr. J. P. Houston, Fulwood's Store, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—I obtained from you last spring a small quantity of your Houston Prolific Cotton Seed, which I planted on land of same quality on which I planted other seed, and I can safely say that its yield was at least double that of other seed. It is an excellent variety of cotton, standing the drought a great deal better than other varieties and I think our farmers should by all means supply themselves with your seed to ensure a good crop.

CHARLES HINTON.

MINT HILL, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Mr. J. P. Houston, Fulwood's Store, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I planted the Houston Prolific Cotton Seed, and it doubled the yield of that of the common cotton, and looked green and stood the drought longer. I hope you will advertise and distribute the seed among our planters, as I think it an excellent variety and will prove a success.

PETER CONDER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mr. J. P. Houston Fullwood's Store, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I used some of your Houston Prolific Cotton Seed on my farm in Providence neighborhood, and can safely say that they doubled the yield of our common seed; and during the long drought your cotton retained a green, healthy color, while the other wilted. I take pleasure in recommending the Seed to the public as a splendid variety.

J. Y. BRYCE.

STEELE CREEK, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Mr. J. P. Houston, Fullwood's Store, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I planted the Cotton Seed you sent me last spring in the same patch with some of my own seed, called the Dixon Cotton, on the same kind and quality of soil, with similar preparation and cultivation. The cotton from your seed, or rather the weed, did not grow so large, whilst the yield of cotton was at least double the amount realized from the same area of the other. Thus far, I am well pleased with your Improved Cotton, and take pleasure in recommending it.

REV. J. C. CHALMERS.

Mr. Sandy Smith, of Concord, says the Houston Prolific is an extra Cotton Seed—yields more than common seed, and stands the drought better.

Mr. John P. Morris, of Providence, says the Houston Prolific Cotton Seed yields double that of other seeds, and stands the drought longer.

STEELE CREEK, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Mr. J. P. Houston, Fullwood's Store, N. C.:

Dear Sir:—I procured a small package of Cotton Seed from Mr. Houston which was planted on about one-fourth acre of land. The land ploughed up exceedingly cloddy, and in consequence I failed to get a good stand. The cotton proved to be very prolific, and retained the forms and bolls during the long dry spell of last summer, and made a fine yield of cotton. I consider it a very superior variety of cotton,

J. M. STRONG.

PROVIDENCE, N. C.

This is to certify that I used some of Houston's Prolific Cotton Seed the past season, on Col. J. Y. Bryce's farm, in Providence, and I think it far superior to other varieties, as its yield was abundant, compared with other seeds on the same soil. It stands the drought well, and richly deserves the name "Prolific."

M. R. WALSH.

R. C. GRIER & CO., Agents,
Charlotte, N. C.

Reference by permission to the Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.; H. W. Guion, Esq., Charlotte, N. C. Dr. Jas. N. Butt, Elizabeth, N. C.

mar 25-2t.

138 BBLS. WHISKY.

mar 12-1f G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for sale very low for cash.

W. H. JONES & CO.

mar 15-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

WAKE COUNTY.

On Monday, the 8th day of April, 1872, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the property listed by the following named persons, for the taxes due thereon for the years 1870 and 1871.

Name	Description / No. of acres	Tax
BUCKHORN TOWNSHIP.		
Z. T. Avent,	100	$2 89
Young Becker,	½	67
N. A. Dickson,	64	1 14
Squire Holt,	66	89
W S Mann,	1	31
CEDAR FORK TOWNSHIP.		
Heirs of D Brassfield,	50	60
HOUSE'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
R P Finch	155	7 12
Joshua Johnson,	45	89
Littleton Vaughn,	49	3 50
Nat Warren	42	3 01
John Whitelaw,	45	4 45
MARK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
W H High, Adm'r.	200	6 32
Josiah Whitley,	80	1 42
Richard Terrell,	246	4 35
MIDDLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Allen Fowland,	10	2 41
James Saggs,	27	42
John Thomas,	11	11
Giles Ray,	7	23
OAK GROVE TOWNSHIP.		
T S Smith,	216	2 42
ST. MATTHEW'S TOWNSHIP.		
Ellen Etheridge,	27	68
Mrs L L and W L Saunders,	572	35 47
SWIFT CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Thos R Adams,	25	4 25
William Davis,	14	46
Quintin Adams,	112	2 13
J G M Jones,	214	2 40
William Medlin,	50	2 28
George T Cook,	542	29 13
WAKE FOREST TOWNSHIP.		
Walter Debnam,	295	13 30
Mrs E A Hill,	150	22 17
Thomas Yeargin,	49	3 55
RALEIGH TOWNSHIP		
John Ashe,	1¼	2 74
Ralph Andrews,	¼	4 43
E V Bynum,	1¼	57 96
W G Brown,	part lot 88	29 84
J S Bryan,	¼	4 66
J G Bagwell,	part lot 161	94 55
Quent Busbee,	part lot 149	3 43
Daniel Clensey,	3 acres	9 65
O L Dodd,	5 acres	43 20
Pulaski Cowpers,	part lot 198	96 88
Lucy B Evans,	part lot 213	45 93
C B Edwards,	" " 85	4 43
T R Fentress,	" " 163	62 07
John Flagg,	8 acres	5 56
" " 1870,		7 86
W J Gant,	¼ "	8 31
do do 1869,		5 12
J H Green	part lot 41	27 93
York Gaston,	¼ acre	2 23
Osborn Hunter,	part lot 54	9 45
Henry Hunter,	¼ acre	5 58
Washington Hays,	¼ acre	3 98
Henry J Hughes,	part lot 64	8 87
do do 1870,		11 42
do do	310 acres	43 74
W H Harrison,	part lot 224	34 27
W D Haywood,	part lot 265	57 63
Mrs W D Haywood,	7 acres	6 09
W N Harris,	½ acre	16 11
Louisa Ingram,	part lot 58	7 09
Henry Jones,	1.6 acre	4 66
Lucy E Jenkins,	part lot 87 bal	11 62
Marsh Jolly,	" " 46	89
Harrison Johnson,	" " 9	7 22
do do 1870,		9 75
W H Jones for McClintock,	13 acres	9 06
W D Jones,	½ acre	13 30
Elvis Killian,	½ acre	6 43
do do 1870,		10 61
J H Kirkham,	2½ acres	23 49
Michael Kelly,	¾ "	7 32
Jacob Karrer,	part lot 100	20 71
Elizabeth Lassiter,	¼ acre	2 43
R G Lewis,	part lot 22	48 28
do do for 1870,		126 69
W H Matthews,	½ acre	16 59
W H Morgan,	2¾ acres	1 30
W H Morgan,	4 "	1 28
James D Morgan	1 acre	3 06
do do agt	6 acres	2 65
James H Matthews,	¼ acre	7 29
Jack Morse,	part lot 47	10 00
Beedey Morse,	18 acres	18 09
N. C. Land Co,	34 acres	12 41
Thomas Owens,	10 acres	11 67
Jack Pool,	2¼ "	6 20
Wm C Parker,	part lot 63	26 65
Wm Pope,	¼ acre	3 74
Geo E Perry,	¼ "	4 66
Charles [illegible]ctor,	¼ "	3 33
Alfred [illegible],	1½ "	4 21
W T Rogers, guard.	part lot 167	3 55
Mary Nines,	¼ acre	4 45
J B Suggs,	20 acre	18 89
Britton Suggs,	¼ acre	7 09
H M Tupper,	¼ acre	3 55
J D Thompson,	part lot 108	12 64
Ben. Turner,	part lot 13	46
Mrs L A Vaughn,	part lot 54	8 91
Minor Wilson,	part lot 48	9 85
do for 1870,		5 44
do " 1869,		10 77
W D Williams,	part lot 160	31 96
Geo Washington,	½ acre	89
Wesley Young,	¼ "	7 32
S H Young,	100 acres	9 76
do for 1868,	240 acres	24 16
Charles Young,	¼ acre	5 32
G T Cooke,	part lot 220	30 50
N M Harwood,	part lot 276	15 93
Jane Stallings,	¼ acre	4 45
Nathaniel Vass,	¼ "	4 45
do do for 1870,		10 62
James Cooper, for 1870,	75 acres	7 09
Henry Jackson, Raleigh,	¼ "	11 78
Louisa Perry, "	¼ "	6 20
" ", for 1870,		10 15
Wilson Copeland, '70 and '69	3¼ "	13 40
" " for 1871,		3 33
Jackson Alston for 1870,	¼ acre	828
" " " 1871,		2 00
Mrs. Cooch, " 1870,	¼ acre	10 61
A. J. Dalby " 1868,	500 "	19 21
Nathan Bridgers	¼ "	1 23
Jesse Brown,		2 91
E. S. Badger,		1 44
Jos. T. Backalan,		2 00
W. M. Bryan	¼ acre	2 66
Hilliard Bishop		1 77
" " for 1869,		7 90
Needham Broughton for Burt & Broughton,		7 09
W. V. Clifton,		2 27
" " for 1870,		3 36
John R. Carter,		2 00
J. R. H. Carmen,		20 62
Henry Dunston	¼ acre	4 45
Wm. Davis,		2 99
Marshal Earp,		82
George Fields,		6 41
C. M. Farris,		2 78
Michael J. Green	¼ acre	2 66
James Hannah,		2 94
Margaret Haywood	¼ acre	2 66
Wm. Russell,		9 30
J. T. Harris,		89
John L. Harrison,		5 62
John Hass,	¼ acre, bal. part lot 13	55
Rebecca Johnson,		7 09
John James,		2 24
W. H. Jones,		89
J B Jordan,		2 00
Amos Labarbe,		2 61
A P Labarbe & Co,		3 43
T D Martin,		4 42
N S Mosely,		2 00
Mrs M J Mosley,		37 73
J B Martin,		2 44
D C Murray,		5 82
A J Partin,		2 69
J D Pegram,		29 64
Oliver M. Roane,		2 47
Virgil Rix,		2 69
N. C. R. Road,		445 88
E. W. Stark,		2 05
" " for 1868,		22 65
Marx Schloss,		4 09
Mrs. C. Taylor,		11 53
Jno. Whitelaw,		2 44
King & Whitelaw,		6 00
Charles Bryan for 1869,		5 41
Bazil Manly for 1869,		18 21
" " " 1871,		64 02

T. F. LEE, Sheriff.

mar 12-dtw.

NOTICE.

Any person caught selling liquor within three miles of the Forest Paper Mills, will be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law.

WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1872—dtf.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mrs Anna H. Saunders, I give notice to all creditors to the estate to make payment forthwith, and to all creditors to present their claims to me.

KEMP P. BATTLE.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 21st, 1872.
feb 23-dtw.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES FOR SALE!

Nice French Bedstead, with Patent Springs.
Mattresses, both Hair and Cotton.
Straw Matting, 70 yards.
Three Ply Carpets 35 yards.
Black Walnut Hall Set.
One No. 8 Cooking Stove, (nearly new.)
One Bureau.
One Crib and Mattress, and numerous other articles necessary for Housekeepers.

W. H. JONES & CO.

feb 14-dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

OF VALCOURT & WILTZ'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THE GREAT

Southern Advertising Agency

OF de VALCOURT & WILTZ,

RICHMOND, VA.,

offers unparalleled inducements to the business men of the South—

1st—Incredibly low rates.
2nd—First class Papers.
3rd—The largest circulation of any known list.
4th—Promptitude in filling all orders.

ONE INCH space in 258 Papers, (16 Dailies,) four weeks, for $155, giving to the advertiser 98 insertions in weeklies and 434 in dailies, making 1312 insertions for $155.

Each State and each Paper taken separately at the very lowest rates.

Although our Agency has existed only since January last, we have among our patrons a number of the leading merchants of Richmond and elsewhere, including Levy Bros, C. R. Radway, Mann S. Valentine, Richmond, the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Virginia, Bowen & Mercer, Baltimore, Marietta Lock Works, Ohio, Baltimore Business College, Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, and many others.

Advertising in Religious, Agricultural and Scientific Papers a specialty.

Call on us or write for estimate. THIS WILL COST YOU NOTHING, even if you decide not to advertise through us.

Get an estimate made out and judge for yourself. Address

de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
Richmond, Va.

mar. 16—d4w.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,

SILVER JEWELRY, &C.

On Saturday, the 6th of April next, at the residence of the late Judge R. M. Saunders, I will sell at auction many very valuable

OIL AND OTHER PAINTINGS,

by the old Masters, including a magnificent picture of

THE ANNUNCIATION, THE VIRGIN, FLOWER-PIECES, &C.

Many of these paintings are originals.

Also at the same time and place, articles of furniture, likewise handsome

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Also a splendid

DIAMOND BRACELET.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms 6 months credit, interest from date.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Adm'r
of Mrs. Anna H. Saunders.

mar 18-td.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of orders made in the special proceeding now pending in the Superior Court of Wake County entitled, George G. Lougee and others to the Court; George G. Lougee and others against Carrie E. Lougee and others; and John W. Cain and others to the Court; the undersigned appointed commissioner for that purpose in said orders, will, on Saturday the 4th day of May next, sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, the following described real estate:

1st. The lot now occupied by R. B. Andrews & Co., situate on the eastern side of Fayetteville street, being part of lot No. 146 in the plan of said city. This lot has a front of twenty-two feet on Fayetteville Street and runs back to Wilmington Street.

2nd. The lot adjoining the former, commonly known as the Gymnastic lot, being also a part of the said lot No. 146; fronting twenty feet and four inches on Fayetteville Street and running back one hundred and seventy six feet, and is bounded on the south by the lot now owned by J. P. Prairie.

3d. A lot situate in the Eastern suburbs of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of John Moss, Mary Bird and others and containing about one third of one acre, and now in the possession of Hanna Lane.

4th. A lot adjoining the lot last described, and bounded by it and the lands of S. Hill & and John Moss, containing about one half of one acre, and now in the possession of Henry Jones.

5th. A parcel of land situate near the city of Raleigh on the Holleman Road, adjoining the lands of J. W. Watson, formerly owned by Eliza Dupree and by her sold to A. Lougee, dec'd.

6th. A parcel of land situate in the County of Wake about nine miles from Raleigh, on the old Hillsborough road, being the land devised by William Holloway, dec'd, to the children of his son Thomas Holloway, and designated as lot No. 2 in a report made to the Superior Court of Wake County by Commissioners appointed to make partition of the lands of the said William Holloway in a special proceeding entitled Sarah Lee and others against William D. Holloway and other.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in two equal instalments payable in one and two years respectively with interest from date, except in the case of the lot first described, as to that the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GATLING,
Commissioner.

March 14-td.

"SALTED WITH FIRE."

A NOVEL,

BY H. M. LEGRANGE,

E. J. HALE & SON, PUBLISHERS, N. Y.

BOUND IN CLOTH, 12 MO. PRICE $1.00.

This is a book of decided merit, the production of a North Carolina lady. It is meeting with a rapid sale, and should be read by every one who desires to encourage and foster native genius.

For sale at the Book Store of

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

mar. 13-tf.

NOTICE!

I have sold my Forestville Manufacturing Company property and Paper Mills to the "Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company." All debts due me for paper must be paid to that Company; and all debts due from me on account of, or about the Paper Mills must be presented to that company for settlement and payment.

WILL F. ASKEW.

Raleigh, Feb. 5, 1872—dtf.

City papers copy two weeks, and present bills for payment at the office of the company at Falls of Neuse.

PROVISIONS.

16,000 Lbs. Sides and Hams.

2,000 do. pure Lard.

feb 1-dtf LEACH BROTHERS.

THE NEW HYMNAL,

FOR USE IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Just received in several styles of binding, and at prices from 40 cts. to $3.00.

For sale at the Book Store of

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

mar. 13-tf.

MOUNTAIN SEED OATS.

A large supply just at hand and offered at lowest market price.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Com. Merchant.

mar 22-tf.

NOISELESS SLATES.

Just received a lot of the new patent Noiseless School Slates of different sizes and prices, from 20 to 40 cents each. They make no noise when they fall and are not easily broken. For sale at

J. A. JONES'
Book Store.

mar 21-tf.

FOR SALE.

A few bbls Flour, cheap to close consignment.

W. H. JONES & CO.

mar 15-tf.