THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
T. B. KINGSBURY, Associate Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

STATE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
Of Buncombe.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
MAJOR JOHN HUGHES,
Of Craven.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JUDGE W. M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

FOR TREASURER:
MAJOR JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR:
GEN. C. LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC WORKS:
J. H. SEPARK,
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Sentinel for the Campaign.

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PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

That the public may be informed of the condition of things at the University, we subjoin the presentment of the Grand Jury of Orange, spoken of in our issue of Thursday last.

The presentment should have been more pointed and direct, and against the trustees who have for years sought to run the University as a political machine and after the manner adopted by Billy Smith and Billy Holden in running the North Carolina railroad. Major Smith ran some of the best mechanics of the State into Virginia to hunt work because they dared to vote the Conservative ticket.

Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and other States have hundreds of young men who fill their colleges and schoo's rather than be instructed at our own University by such scalawags as Pool, and such carpet-baggers as Martlin and Brower. If the Grand Jury had presented the trustees by name, the following carpet-baggers would have appeared in the list.

John R. French, ex-member of Congress from the Edenton district, now sergeant-at-arms or doorkeeper to the Senate at the Federal Capitol. This trustee has been out of the State for two years or more.

Next, Judge Tourgee, who is put down in the catalogue as from Alleghany county. We know that Tourgee squatted about in Caswell and Guilford, but we never knew that Alleghany had been defiled by his foul person.

Byron Ladin is a trustee from Pitt county. This trustee of the University fled the State two years ago carrying with him State bonds and much ready cash given and received as a bribe. We called time and again upon the legislature to impeach this trustee for drunkenness, bribery and corruption.

The last we heard of him he was in Washington city cursing Holden, as the grandest villain in North Carolina.

Gen. Abel W. Fisher, Gov. Holden's late Adjutant-General and chief of detectives, is also a trustee. This trustee seems to have gone up with Holden, Kirk and the late war. He made a campaign against the Lowerys before Gen. Gorman took the field.

Hugh Dunning is a trustee, and though dead, is not to be overlooked. He located the penitentiary, and when he died Littlefield's bond for $30,000 was found among his valuable papers.

J. C. Abbott, late United States Senator, who has $30,000 of the peoples' money in his pocket, is also a trustee.

Having given a list of the carpet bag trustees, we will now name a few natives. We will begin with the name of Geo. A. Graham, of Montgomery county. Geoege's attainments are alcoholic rather than literary. The last tidings we had of this trustee were that the police were marching him off drunk to the guard house.

Hon. Windy Billy Henderson is a native trustee. When elected there was an indictment pending against him for stealing Durr's mule. There is nothing literary in this. But Billy was charged with stealing Ben. Kittrell's law books, and hence his pretentious claims to literature. Billy may have had other qualifications to recommend him, but we have not heard of them. Just here a gentleman reminds us that the Baptist Convention is in session, and the character of the trustees of the University should not be discussed before strangers. We here append the indictment of the Grange jury:

The Grand Jury of Orange for spring term, 1872, would respectfully present to your Honor the present condition of the property belonging to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This institution, founded in pursuance of a provision of the constitution of 1776, "That all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities," has, from its commencement in 1795, under a charter granted in 1789, been kept up until a recent period, and by our present constitution it is declared that "the University of North Carolina, with all its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under the control of the State and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system of the state." The grand jury, from information before them, learn that only one member of the Faculty, the president, remains, and that the woodland of the college is being badly plundered, and the college campus, one the most beautiful in the United States, is depredated upon, and that cattle wander through the college buildings, and that the chapel, where prayer and divines service were wont to be held, is now often used as a place for the vilest purposes. The libraries which belonged to the literary societies, formed by the students, are often invaded and valuable books abstracted. The Grand Jury present these matters to your Honor in the hope that some steps can be taken to preserve the property from ruin, and some means devised by which, as intended by the constitution, the benefits of the University may be extended to the youth of the State

P. C. CAMERON, Foreman,
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JAMES W. BACON,
J. J. LONG.

I certify that the above is a true copy.
GEO. LAWS, Clerk.

THE SALE OF ARMS QUESTION.

When Carl Schurz and Charles Sumner began first to move in the matter of illicit sale of arms to the French during the progress of the Franco-Prussian war, all the Grant dogs opened full-mouthed upon them. Big dogs and little dogs—Blanch, Tray and Wheelhearst, all barked and yelped most vociferously. It was quite apparent that something serious was to pay behind the political dropcurtain. All the party hands united in denouncing Schurz, Sumner & Co., as unfaithful Senators and unpatriotic Americans. *Harper's Weekly*, vile enemy of the South—a paper that has persistently endeavored to defame and rob the South and has travestied our most sacred griefs—this vile panderer to power at once employed the genius of Nast to burlesque those Senators and to make infamous their praise-worthy acts. *Par parenthese*, let us say, we do not remember that Sumner ever rendered his country before any service that was truly valuable. He is a dreamer, a scholar, a rhetorician, but fanatical and foolish. But in the affair of the sale of arms to France when that country was engaged in a furious war, Sumner acted with a wisdom and patriotism that were quite commendable.

For some weeks but little has been heard of the investigations that were to be made. After Carl Schurz's two very able and eloquent speeches upon the subject, it was impossible for the Administration friends in Congress to ignore the matter or avoid investigation. A few days ago, Mr. Acker, from the minority of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, submitted a report in reference to the sale of arms to France. It will be seen that the facts elicited go to establish the sad fact that in this department as in all others, the Administration is corrupt and unfaithful to law. The minority report states that the greater number of witnesses who were examined were officers of the War and Ordinance Departments, or were connected therewith. It argues that the War Department had given a very loose, latitudinarian construction to the act of Congress of July 20th, 1868, authorizing the sale of *damaged* arms, ordinance stores &c., which is dangerous to a republican form of government, where a strict construction of all acts of Congress ought to be the rule. It shows farther, that the War and Ordnance Department must have known, or could have known, if they had been so inclined, that the greater part—nearly all—of the arms were delivered at the pier in New York city, which was the pier of the French steamers, and at which French vessels were in the habit of landing; that some of the arms were delivered directly on board of French steamers in the presence of persons in the employ of the Ordnance Bureau in New York city, and some were actually delivered in boxes that bore the marks of R. F., which was understood very generally to stand for French Republic. It shows that some of the arms were delivered after October, 1870, the day on which it was certainly known that the Remingtons were the active agents of the French Republic, or government.

The report then argues, that this proceeding might have resulted seriously as Prussia might have taken umbrage at such a violation of the neutrality laws, if it had been as captious as some other governments, and we might have been involved in all the horrors of a war with the greatest power in Europe.

As to the financial matters, it seems that the total amount received by the government for the arms sold was only $219,705 33. This sum is said to have been expended in transportation and getting the arms ready, but no items of expenditures have been furnished. Only one person is known to have received any commissions for the transactions. He got $10,000 from some Baltimore arms dealers, who operated for the Navy Department.

The whole business throughout is disgraceful to our government, but is characteristic of the corrupt incapables who manage affairs for the nation. If every transaction of the Grant Administration was closely scrutinized it would reveal treachery, ignorance and wrong throughout. Whoever may be elected to fill the next Presidential term it is to be sincerely hoped that it will not be Grant. His record is the most damning possible. It is rank with rottenness and is an offence to the best people in the nation. Let us get rid of the fellow. Let us unite at last, in returning him to Illinois to dream out his dull existence, stupid to the last and enveloped in the smoke of his eternal cigar.

THE RADICAL NOMINEE.

The Radical candidate for Governor, the little Smelfungus, of the Capitol, told the negroes at Oxford, among a hundred other absurd and ridiculous utterances, that *if they voted for the Conservatives they would lose their liberties.* Of course the ignorant darkey believed all this, and will so continue to believe as long as he is told that his liberties are not secured, but can be taken from him at the option of the Conservative party.

But is anything other than misrepresentation and unfairness to be expected of such a man—a small-beer politician of the most infinitesimal sort? His only hope of success is to deceive the credulous negro, knowing well that the army of office-holders and office seekers, will be true to their instincts and swine-like will eat at the trough at which their daily swill is found.

We took occasion on yesterday to refer to the tactics that will be adopted by the enemies of Reform and Retrenchment. They mean if possible to win the coming fight. They know their career of outrage and villainy will terminate forever if they should be defeated. They know the indignation of the intelligence and respectability of the State, and seeing the handwriting on the wall, they are going to make one more desperate, prolonged struggle before they will yield or are vanquished.

Smelfungus will do his part. He says he is in for the fight from now until August. The people of North Carolina, *Unfortunately* for them, know a good deal of this small man's doings; they know something of the unscrupulous and bitter feelings that fill this tyrant's little soul; and they will act wisely and well, when the election day comes. Doubtless he is ready with whatever of talents he may possess, backed by all his cunning and knavery, if possible, to deceive the people, and by artful appeals, bold assertions, specious arguments, and false statements, to "perplex and dash" the "maturest counsels" of his adversaries, but he will signally fail in his attempts; all his disguises will be torn away, all his deceptions will be exposed, all his sophistries blown to the skies, all his base and despotic acts will be thoroughly ventilated, all his gross and savage "deformity" be

"Anatomized in every nerve and sinew,
With constant courage and contempt of fear."

The people will not be allowed to forget his flagrant and oft-repeated abuse of power—his high-handed measures—his dirty work as a party scavenger. From Cherokee to Currituck, in a thousand places by a thousand speakers, his outrages and indecencies will be heralded and denounced; his usurpations, his crimes, his baseness, shall also be exposed, again and again, until even his hard cheek shall burn, and even he will not dare defend his "devilish deeds" any longer.

"With necessity, the tyrant's plea"

It will matter but little what he or his friends may urge that his outrages upon the rights of the people may be condoned. He may angrily insist that he was moved by high impulses and noble considerations in what he did. They have followed him from the hour he accidentally became Governor through all his revolutionary and tyrannical acts, and they have seen the spirit of the innovator and despot in all that he has done. He will find that no man, in North Carolina at least when the people are unawed by Federal bayonets, can violate constitutional guarantees and legislative privileges with impunity; and he will find that the constituted powers of the State are stronger and higher and broader and more durable than the will of any placeman, however unholy his ambition or insatiable his desires, or unscrupulous his acts. The people are fully aware of the danger, or will be before the August and November elections, and they will rise up as one man to avert the danger, and to save the state and country. In the heart of our people there is too much love for country; too deep an attachment to order and right, to tolerate by their votes any experiments in the arts of destruction. *They will hold their public servants to the strictest accountability*, and they will teach those petty tyrants—men of the smallest mental calibre, but broadest cupidity and ambition—Grant the Useless, and Caldwell the Infinitesimal—that they cannot subvert this government or destroy the liberties of a free people.

To condemn by an overwhelming defeat those corrupt and aggressive officials is to vindicate the majesty of the law; is to perpetuate the blessings vast and unmeasured, of civil liberty; is to restore peace, and order, and good government, with all their attendant trains, to the whole country. Every man who really loves his State, every man who really appreciates the blessings of a well regulated constitutional government; every man who properly regards our social well-being, or who desires to enjoy in peace what he possesses; every man who cherishes a proper care for the purity, integrity and dignity of his country will vote against the re-election of those magnificent incapables—twin fellows in crime and oppression—Ulysses the First, and Smelfungus the Last.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The papers are still discussing the necessity of a State History. It has been reported that Gov. Graham is now engaged upon such a work, but we suppose it is premature. We need not say it would be very pleasing to us if he should enter upon the preparation of a work so much needed. We clip the following from a communication in the E. City *Economist*:

"In your issue of 23d April, 1872, you publish an editorial under the above caption, in which you urge that Gov. Graham, shall write the History of North Carolina, and express your gratification, to find, in some of your exchanges that the Governor, has under consideration, the suggestion made by you, in one of your early numbers. Most heartily, does the writer, join in your desire, to have a more full and perfect History of the State written; and he believes, that there is no man in the State, so well calculated to perform this "labor of love" as Gov. Graham; and he joins, with you, in this appeal to the Governor."

For the Sentinel.

TRIP TO ALASKA—TWELVE MONTHS IN SITKA.

NO. 8.

Description of the Native Indians, their mode of Life—Physique—Diseases affecting the various tribes, with descriptions of the manner in which they bury the dead, &c., &c.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY,
March 21, 1872.

Messrs. Editors:—The experience and observations of a twelve months residence in this place, have suggested topics for an additional letter to your paper. We propose to devote the present letter, to a description of the manners and customs of the "Kolioskian" or Sitka Indians—having been favored with the most ample opportunity to observe them—even to the minutia of their every day life.

In the territory of Alaska, containing some 369,529,600 acres, it has been estimated that there are 75,000 savages which we must set down as among our Alaskan acquisitions—this estimate we think must be highly imaginative, and most certainly include the Greenlanders, the Northern and Western Eskimo, Aleutians and Asiatic Eskimo, and making allowance for considerable elasticity of expression, we presume that 16 separate and distinct settlements of the true natives, which are universally known under the name of Indians, who occupy the interior and the sea, with a population of about 20,000, will be nearer the truth. We have not been able to extend our journey northward further than Sitka, but have at this point, at different times, met representatives of these various tribes especially the "Yakutah's" who inhabit the vicinity of Berwig Bay.

We shall however, in the present letter confine ourselves to the one tribe, the dialect of which (as we presume also their customs) differs but slightly from that of the other tribal Indians.

For the information of the reader, we will state that our relations with this tribe, to which we refer, we may say has been principally "official" pursuant to a peremptory, but elegantly expressive order which we remember to have received some twelve months ago. In obeying this order and upon assuming our new role of duty, we found that our principle concern would be toward extending the lease of life of this tribe—if it were in our power—observe all the rules of etiquette with the care worn "Indian Doctors"—fraternize freely with the "Vegetarians" if there were any such, also the Thompsonians Hydropaths, and also with all the old grand mothers of this tribe, who might make pretensions as mid-wives, the latter of which it would be no difficult matter to recognize. The long ornament shaped like a straight projecting from the lower lip once seen would not be easily forgotten. We boldly entered upon our work, of which we will now speak.

Previous to this time we could make no claim to knowledge of Indian customs and manners. We had seen the chief of the "Cherokee" tribe of your state, "Bushyhead," but we had never seen an Indian Village before this one, and as we entered it for the first time, with our interpreter, were not a little surprised to find as we did, so large a settlement. Instead of finding the "Wigwams" which we had associated in our minds from early boyhood as a part of Indian life, we found some 60 or 70 log-houses strung along the shore—large and commodious—capable of holding the entire population which is estimated at from 12 to 1500. Men, women and children, besides dogs in such numbers as to defy census. They are the regular Indian dog, which, instead of barking, howl like wolves. We call them "Coyotes."

Of this tribe we further note the following: Skin generally fair, hair black, thick and coarse, with little or no beard—broad flattened face, unusually low forehead, and cubic shaped cranium. They lead a placid and contented state of existence, have but few wants, exist principally upon deer meat, fish and wild berries—are very dirty, though they have plenty of water—know but little of what civilized nations call modesty. The men exhibit considerable talent for carving in wood, and the women display good taste in bead work, and in braid work. They reverence the Crow and are superstitious enough to believe that the "Medicine Man," will after death turn into a crow. Seldom if ever have been known to express gratitude for favors, and what is very remarkable, seem to experience little or no pain upon the infliction of the most severe tortures.

They have no religion whatever, and burn the bodies of the dead, usually allowing an interval of three days before the body is burnt. The body during this time occupying a sitting posture, the face covered with a mask. The body is generally burned, just back a few rods from the house of the deceased, after going through the preliminaries of being twisted out of the house through a narrow opening in the ridge. At a burning which we witnessed a short time since, after the body had been taken out we observed that the same ropes were quickly attached to a live dog who underwent the ascent to the roof. Their whole maneuvers over a burning are as curious to a stranger for the first time, as they are likely to prove disgusting. The men gather around the burning pile, leaning on long staves, and the old grandmothers with their blackened faces, loudly expressive of their grief over the deceased. Their wailing and sobbing are purely artificial.

During the period of child-birth the women are excluded from their houses, occupying a temporary hut close by their house, where she remains from ten to thirty days.

Respecting the health of this tribe, to which we will briefly allude. We suppose that the readers would infer, that a hardy race, living as they do almost in the open air, and surrounded by all the external conditions, which tend toward good health; should be the most free from disease, but such is far from being their true condition. Some nine months since a building formerly used as a school-room, located just inside of their village, was opened as a Dispensary for their special benefit, medicine and medical attendance furnished them gratuitously. The daily attendance increasing from 250 the first month to 650 for the month of February just passed. In the nosological list of diseases, during this time, it would appear that there are but few diseases which they are exempt from. Injuries and diseases, most common to all parts of the body, such as wounds, abscesses, ulcers, &c., have been very large in number. Influenza, or that enlivining instrument which "Dickens" calls the American catarrh—together with pneumonia, rheumatism and venereal diseases—with also the various affections of the eyes, constitute the greater part of the diseases for which they apply at the dispensary for remedial relief. A great number appear to be deformed by rickets and hip joint disease. For the time under review there has been twenty deaths, one of which was of accidental origin, and one suicidal. The greatest mortality is from inflamation of the lungs—hurrying the patient rapidly off, the greatest number dying in the month of March and April, a period not embraced in that under present review.

The stature of this tribe we found to be from actual measurement of 100 men, and also the same number of women, as follows: The average height of the men was five feet six and one-half inches—that of the women, 5 feet one and one-half inches. The tallest Indian measured belonged to the "Yakutat" tribe, he measuring six feet. We were unable to obtain anything like a fixed relation between height and weight—the proper scales not being at hand—but we feel assured that their average weight would considerably exceed the results obtained by actual measurement of the height and weight of a large number of healthy white persons.

The Sitka Indian, as also the other tribal Indians living much farther north, have enormously large heads, in fact conspicuously so, and would probably attract the attention of a stranger walking our streets and would most likely be the first thing he would notice of the Indian. We availed ourselves of the abundant leisure we had to apply the tape measure to the "cranias" of some fifty or more of these various tribes without selection, consisting of the "Chimsyans," Heilah's Yakutats, Stakhin, Sitkas, Chitkahts and Kake's. We care nothing for the phrenological doctrine in its detail, believing it to be more liable to lead us astray than aright. We are far from believing that the crania is an index of the intellectual power of the individual. In this instance the apparent ample *capacity* of the cerebral case as expressed so strikingly, induced us to apply the measure. Before comparative anatomy had reached its present advanced standard, the believers in the doctrine, or half science of phrenology laid it down as a maxim that man had the largest brain in proportion to the size of his body, the weight of the brain in man to that of the body being 1-22 to 1-35, but we now know under our present advanced knowledge, that this statement is far from being true. The brain of the sparrow bears a proportion of 1-25, and the common canary bird of 1-14, with other comparisons which we might cite. The results obtained from our own measurements, show the average measurement to be twenty-three and three seventh inches—the largest crania measuring twenty four and one-half inches.

Thus far we have been unsuccessful in obtaining the crania of one of this tribe to ascertain the internal capacity in cubic inches—for the reason that but few escape the ordeal of burning very soon after death. The wife of a "chief," or physician the "medicine man," may be buried for one year before being finally buraed. We sometime ago slighted our "subject," and did considerable "potlatching"—enough to at least bring us near to the bankrupt court—and then failed to obtain the crania. We might have bribed an entrance into their village after dark, but the wolf looking dogs which they have, did something toward cooling our ardor; since which we have abandoned the undertaking, as we object to losing our life while endeavoring to resurrect the skull of an Indian, and then incur the risk of having our name spelled wrong upon the bulletin.

Since, then, that we have been baffled in the undertaking, we will briefly refer to the results obtained by others who have been more fortunate than ourselves. The mean capacity in cubic inches of the average crania of the Caucasian race has been found to be eighty seven cubic inches, and that of the Aboriginal tribes, eighty, which does not include the Indians of Alaska.

We will not extend our sketch of the Litka Indian further, feeling that we have already trespassed too much upon your space. We have spent a year at Sitka, principally in attendance upon the Russians and Indians—the former of which we have frequently alluded to in previous letters—leaving poor "Lo" until now. Our extended acquaintance with him has prejudiced us in his favor. He is always full to the brim of good humor. Industrious as a rule, is punctilious in his visits to the back door of your kitchen, with a deer upon his back, while the madam brings up the rear with a basket of clams, a fresh caught halibut or salmon, and maybe a gallon or two of native cranberries. He calls us all "Boston men," and seems delighted under the "reconstruction" from the Russian *regime* to the American. When the mineral and coal resources of this country are fully developed we predict that most of the labor will be done by the Indians inhabiting the territory.

We now close our hastily written letter, hoping its perusal will not too much fatigue the indulgent reader, and will say to him adieu.

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sept 9-tf

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REPORT

Of the condition of the Citizens' National Bank of Raleigh, North Carolina, at the close of business, 19 April 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$216,045'36
Overdrafts,	991 0
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand,	60,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	30,323 75
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents,	41,076 63
Due from other National Banks,	1,690 14
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	3,346 21
Banking House,	12,500 00
Furniture and Fixtures,	4,500 00
Current expenses,	4,068 78
Taxes paid,	1,255 23
Premiums,	16,380 00
Cash items, including stamps,	4 302 75
Bills of other National Banks,	4,938 00
Fractional currency,	2,000 49
Legal tender notes,	50,000 00
	$522,488 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	1,600 00
Profit and Loss,	13,340 93
National Bank circulation outstanding,	90,000 00
Individual Deposits,	309,021 34
Due to National Banks,	1,711 07
Due to other Banks and Bankers,	6,815 00
	$522,488.27

I, P. A. Wiley, Cashier of the Citizens National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. A. WILEY,
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 1st day of May, A. D., 1872.
A. W. HAYWOOD,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. E. ANDERSON,
W. J. HAWKINS,
A. B. ANDREWS,
Directors.
may 2-eod1w

A FAVORITE CAT

Overturned a lamp in a Memphis house the other day, and before the fire could be extinguished, three houses had been burned and

$50,000.

LOST.

USE

ASTRAL OIL.

IT WILL NOT

TAKE FIRE

if a burning lamp be overturned.

FIRE TEST 155 Deg's.

For Sale Only at

Hardware House of
may 1-tf JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Julius Lewis & Co.,
DEALERS IN METALS,

As follows.

BAR IRON,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AXLES,
TIN PLATE,
BLACKSMITH TOOLS,
SHOT,
BAR LEAD,
SPRINGS,
IRON WIRE,
ZINC, etc., etc.

RUBBER BELTING.
may 1-tf

Williams & Haywood,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Have in Store a well selected stock of drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, dyestuffs, patent medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumery, fancy articles, lamps, smoking and chewing tobacco, segars, wines and brandies which are offered for sale at lowest market prices.
oct 19-tf

NOTICE!

The lot of land, containing about five acres, situated on Newbern and Edenton streets, in the Eastern Ward of the city of Raleigh, now occupied by John Ray, has been divided into convenient lots, which are for sale.

Terms—one-third cash; one third payable in six months, and the other third in twelve months, with interest from day of sale.

A plat of the land, as divided into lots, may be seen at the Court House door, at the house of John Ray, or at the office of Moore & Gatling, attorneys at law.

Unquestionable title will be guaranteed, and immediate possession given.

Persons desiring to purchase will apply to
MOORE & GATLING,
feb 27-dtf Attorneys at Law.

WINSTONS
Cut and Roe Herrings, low for Cash.
may 3 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

This is to give notice that I intend making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a Duplicate Land Warrant, in lieu of one issued to "Martha E. Shaw, widow of Calvin H. Shaw, Co. H., N. C. Vols." Mexican war, for 160 acres of Land, which was issued about the year 1850, and was lost in the mail between Arkansas and Raleigh sometime in the year 1860 or 1861, and has never been recovered.
apr 4-w6w* MARTHA E. SHAW.

COTTON AND CORN PLANTERS.

Can supply and deliver, on short notice, at stations on the Railroads, Jones' Cotton and Corn Planter, lately patented. Foster's and Brooks' Celebrated Planters, Smith's Premium ditto, and the Georgia Improved Planters. Our farmers ought to avail themselves of these Planters to secure good stands, easily worked and save time and labor, which is money.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
apr 11-1m Agent.

J. H. SEPARK. W. J. HICKS. J. S. SAYLE.

SEPARK, HICKS & Co.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Machinery & Plows.
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Farm Machinery, &c., Repaired.

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

Would call the attention of the public to their

WROUGHT COTTON SCREWS.

all sizes and lengths, for hand or power.

Also, to their Crowell's Patent

IRON FENCING,

something NEW, GOOD, and CHEAP.

Also, to our new pattern, improved

SUNNY SOUTH COTTON PLOW,

undoubtedly the most popular and cheapest good cotton and cultivating plow made.

Parties needing any kind of

Castings for Mines, Mills,

and other Machinery, or Repairing of any kind promptly executed, would do well to give us their orders.
apr 10-3m.

MOLASSES AND FINE SYRUPS.
25 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
10 Tierces " "
5 Hhds. " "
5 Hhds. New Crop Cuba.
5 Bbls. Muscovado.
5 " New Orleans.
2 " Silver Drips.
LEACH BROS.,
apr 11-tf Grocers.

TO THE LADIES.

I would respectfully ask the attention of the ladies of this town and State to my

LARGE STOCK OF

MILLINERY,

LADIES' FANCY

AND

Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

To dealers in the country and also to Milliners I have to say, that I can furnish them trimmed as well as untrimmed

Goods as Cheap

as they can buy the same in any house in New York City. All I ask is a trial.

MRS. GITTINGER

will attend to the retail Millinery branch as usual.

Our place of business is still at

No. 48 Fayetteville Street,

with the only change it being on the

FIRST FLOOR

ISAAC GITTINGER.

instead of up stairs.
apr 5-3m.

The 'Carrollton,'

THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOTEL is now open to the public. Located on the site of the "Old Fountain Hotel," extended by an elegant front, on Baltimore street, it is convenient alike to the business man and the tourist.

It is the only Hotel in Baltimore of the new style, embracing Elevators, Suite of Rooms with Baths and all conveniences; perfect ventilation and light throughout—and was planned and built as a Hotel, new from its foundation.

To accommodate MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, who visit Baltimore, the Proprietor will charge $3 per day for the Rooms on fourth and fifth floors, making the difference on account of the elevation. Ordinary Transient Rates for lower floors, $4 per diem.

Guests of the House desiring to take advantage of the above rates, will please notify the Clerk before Rooms are assigned.

AN IMPROVED ELEVATOR FOR THE USE OF GUESTS, IS RUNNING CONSTANTLY, from 6 a. m., to 12 p. m., thus rendering the upper stories accessible without fatigue.

The undersigned refers to his career of over thirty years, as a Hotel Manager in New York and Baltimore, confident that, with a new and modern house, he can give entire satisfaction to his guests.
R. B. COLEMAN,
Baltimore, Md., March 1872. Proprietor.
apr 19 1m

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.
50 Bbls., S. H. Syrup,
20 Tierces Molasses,
5 Hhds. do.
may 4 tf LEACH BRO'S.

SWEET POTATOES!
SWEET POTATOES!!
150 Bus. Sweet Potatoes just received.
apr 25-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

CORN MEAL.
250 Bus bolted Meal.
apr 25-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

2 000 CORDS OF OAK WOOD FOR Sale delivered either in the city or on the line of the N. C. R. R., only 2 miles from the city.
apr 25 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

NEW CUT HERRINGS.
30 Bbls. just received.
apr 25 tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

30 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES FOR Planting and table, just received.
apr 18 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

150 BBLS. OF FLOUR FROM FINE to Family. Just received.
apr 18-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

GOVERNMENT JAVA,
Laguira,
Rio Coffee,
apr 11-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

FOR SALE.
100 Bushels Sweet Potatoe Plantings
may 3-tf W. H. JONES & Co.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON & SON respectfully inform the public, that they have just received a new stock of those superior Piano Fortes of the GREAT UNION COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to which they invite attention. The immense resources of this company in the shape of capital, machinery and other facilities, enable them to put their Pianos at a much lower rate than any other first class establishment, and persons about to purchase will find it much to their advantage to call and examine these Pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

Send for circular to
JAMES PIRSSON & SON,
Cor. Hargett and Salisbury streets,
mar 5-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WM. F. GRAVES, THOS. H. MCDEARMAN,
WM. T. LAW.

Graves Warehouse.
DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO

WE Have just put an addition to our Warehouse, making it the largest and best arranged house for the business in the Town. With 19 large doors and 19 sky-lights. Wagons locked up in the Warehouse at night. Dry Stalls for horses. Good rooms for Planters to cook and sleep in. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.
oct 1-d1y

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
CHAUNCEY BEBELL, Vice-President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
WM. H. CROWELL, Marine Secretary.

Douglas Bell, Agent Phenix Ins. Co.,

DEAR SIR:—We are happy to inform you that the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay ALL her losses in the Chicago fire out of her NET SURPLUS, over all liabilities, leaving her sound and ready for business.

Our condition on October 1st 1871, is as follows:

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Gross Surplus,	856,755.45
	$1,856,755.45
Loss, etc., adjusted but not due, Oct. 1st, 1871,	496,736.33
	$1,359,919.12
Chicago losses will not exceed, in any event,	$550,000.00

And we are firmly of the opinion that the loss will not exceed $350,000.00. The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, is to-day sound and solvent, and can pay all the losses at Chicago out of its net surplus. A corps of Adjusters have been dispatched to the scene of disaster with instructions to settle all losses and pay the same in CASH.

We congratulate our patrons and ourselves on our good fortune.

STEPHEN CROWELL,
nov 30-tf Pres't Phenix Ins. Co.

Jan 24, 1871.

NOISELESS SLATES.

Just received a lot of the new pat