THE SENTINEL.

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

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

THE NATION'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

STATE AT LARGE.

THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Tyrrell.
R. W. FOU, Esq., of Johnston.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st—OCTAVIUS COKE, of Bertie.
2d—SHERR GALLOWAY, of Greene.
3d—T. C. FULLER, of Cumberland.
4th—H. A. LONDON, Jr., of Chatham.
5th—D. F. CALDWELL, of Guilford.
6th—W. L. STEELE, of Richmond.
7th—F. M. McDOWELL, of Iredell.
8th—T. D. JOHNSTON, of Buncombe.

MORE FRAUD.

We copy the following from the *New York Express*:

The statement being denied that colored men left Washington and voted at the recent election in North Carolina, the Liberal Republican Committee in Washington has now in its possession the affidavits of over fifty colored men who voted in that State at the last election. Never on earth was a more fraudulent election than this one in the old North State, and so infamous were some of the frauds that some of the Federal officers begin to tremble at the certain exposure before the Legislature.

Nor is this all. The *Leaf Perry*, the organ of Gov. Caldwell, said for which pay both he and his private secretary are said often to write, calls for war and resistance if Judge Merrimon or the white men of the State dare look into and investigate the frauds by which the popular voice has been stifled and the ballot box made to speak a lie.

What was there to restrain the radical party from stuffing the ballot box, importing negroes and committing all manner of frauds. They were given a three days election and allowed no challenge of illegal voters at the polls and, to the astonishment even of radicals, they carried the ballot box to Charleston, South Carolina, to count the vote. Upon the Charleston count Holden was elected by 20,000 majority. Two years previous, when the counting was done at home in the capital of the State, this same Holden was beaten some five thousand by Gov. Worth, when many white voters were disfranchised. Since the ballot box stuffed in Charleston by which the radical rogues came into office, the State has been robbed of $10,000,000.

What, we ask again, was there to restrain the public plunderers from stuffing the ballot box? They could certainly lose no character by doing so. Caldwell and Phillips are as silent under these charges of fraud as they were under the Holden police, by which the state was robbed of sixteen millions of dollars. Not a word did Phillips say. Not a word did Caldwell utter. Nothing was heard from Holden, the Governor, or Jenkins, the Treasurer. We told these worthies and the public that the State was being robbed. They called us liar and all manner of hard names, only to awaken the force of what we might say of the corruption of their party. Tim Leach, or Hall, $10,000 of the $10,000,000. Judge Watts $5,000, Senator Abbott, Dr. Sloan and A. J. Jones many thousands of the people's money, yet these men lose no character or favor in the sight of Caldwell, Phillips, or the clergy, such as Father Reid, or the judiciary, such as E. G. Reade. No man was ever known to lose favor in radical sight by reason of his being detected in roguery.

C. W. GASSETTE.

We learn from good authority that an individual rejoicing in this cognomen left this city Saturday evening to attend the Blanton Duncan Convention in Louisville, Ky., in the capacity of a delegate from this State. No Convention or meeting has taken place in this State in reference to this movement and, therefore, Mr. Gassette has no credentials from any body of patriotic democrats. On the other hand, we are assured, and know it to be a fact, that this man is in the employ of the Republican party, and by them his expenses to Louisville are borne.

This "straight-out-democrat," Mr. Gassette, not only voted for W. A. Smith, the Republican nominee for Congress in this district in the late election, but attended and participated in the Convention which nominated him. How we have a nice specimen of a "straight-out-democrat."

WILL BREAK IT UP.

We enjoyed a slow ride on the freight Saturday last "10 Bitterers". Dr. Lacy was of our company as far as Durham, where he stopped to preach on the next day. The Doctor has passed his three score and ten, yet he labors more, and with more zeal and success, than any young minister of his church.

We were told that Billy Smith had threatened to do for Durham what we have written as a bead to this article, to wit: "*bust it up.*" Billy may "*bust*" up Congress or sell it out, or lease that body as he did the North Carolina Railroad, but he will have a job "busting" up 12 tobacco factories, 11 stores, 4 steam engines, a small machine, a steam saw mill, three new churches, and fifteen new buildings now in process of construction. Billy's ardent love out of the fact that the white men of Durham voted against him. We shall take another occasion to tell of Durham, its thrift and progress of improvement.

VON MOLTKE AS A PROPHET.

—The world has not even slow to credit Field Marshal Count Von Moltke with military coups; it must now concede to him the gift of military prophecy. The recent publication of the official history of the Franco-Prussian War contains, among other important matter, a singular chapter from the hand of the victor of Sedan and Metz himself. It appears that he not only so far back as 1868, foresaw the coming struggle, but he foresaw its minutest details. There can no longer be any doubt as to the fact that long before the first blow was struck in July, 1870, the Prussian government was fully prepared and had fully prepared his army to regard as the inevitable conflict with France; and when it is considered how complete that preparation proved to be, just at the moment of the declaration of war, and how incomplete, on the other hand, was the Emperor's preparation, no more doubt can remain as to who was really at bottom responsible for precipitating the event. Field Marshal Von Moltke's memorandum, is a masterly document. He embraces the whole situation with a breadth of view which leaves no contingency unprovided for. Writing in 1868, the veteran General foresees that North Germany could at first bring but 330,000 disciplined troops into action, while France could muster a force of 25,000, which rapid mobilization of reserves might increase in a short time to 345,000 men. At that time the course which the South German States would take in the event of war was doubtful, for we remember the treaties of 1866, which gave the command of the South German forces into the hands of the Prussian sovereign, and Von Moltke had to provide for the contingency, not only that the Emperor should invade the Palatinate by movements from Metz and Strasbourg as centers, but that he should enter a wedge between North and South Germany, and offer persuade or force the latter to throw in its fortunes with the French.

Von Moltke's plan, which was afterward followed with a marvellous precision, provided for both contingencies, although, in the interval between his making it and the outbreak of the war, the question as to the action which Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg would take became no longer doubtful. To concentrate the German forces in the angle between the Rhine and the Moselle and the military center at Coblentz, to be beforehand with the French in preparation and in invasion, to force the Emperor either to divide his army, to concentrate still or leave France exposed, to be in such a position that a movement from either Metz or Strasbourg would be checked, to not only prevent the French advance into Germany, but also to himself enter Alsace and Lorraine—these were the projects which Von Moltke prepared in 1868 and splendidly executed, without a touch, in 1870. Indeed, the execution was easier than he had imagined, and he found his resources, if anything, excessive. He had taken a more than just measure of the French strength and preparation; he could not foresee the extent of corruption, the amount of military incapacity, which were to prove, after all, his most powerful allies. He looked forward to a short, though not protracted struggle, and he left no loophole for the French victory to chance. Probably there never was a campaign so minutely planned, so clearly prognosticated, so exactly provided for, and so scientifically carried out in every part. In this at least, the military authorities of France may safely and profitably imitate the great master of the art of war, to whose wise provision they owe the most tremendous misfortune which ever befell their country.—*Boston Post.*

POSITION OF GENERAL WISE.

General Henry A. Wise has written a letter to some friend in Virginia from which the Lynchburg Virginian has been requested to publish the following statement of his position in reference to the candidates for the Presidency and the proposed convention at Louisville. He says:

Yours of yesterday, just received by me, gives me great satisfaction. All of your conclusions in myself I indorse. Indeed, it would have surprised me if you had said you understood me to favor the election of Grant in my communication for my published letter to Mr. Morphy was express that I would not support either Grant or Greeley, and I especially spoke and pray more for either, or to support either Grant or Greeley. I have not been so decided in mind so decided the people. In my 3 years free to stand prominent in the battle of civil rights.

Take the report in the New York *World*, under the head of Political Notes, is as near my sentiments as it is correct to yourself. I have not and published distinctly that I cannot support either Grant or Greeley without being a renegade to my own faith and not short of being a hypocrite to every thing sacred or honest. I will be neither and will do nothing to defame a cause for which I fought and was ready to die. I call God to witness that I was earnest and honest in exposing the Confederate cause, for if I was not, I was a base traitor to my State and a perjurer, and a foul murderer of the comrades whom I led to battle and to death. The love during the war, and the opposition on the one side and the servile submission on the other, since the war, could not change a conviction of my faith, and I give up neither, but they are both intensified rather than diminished by what I have experienced and witnessed for the events of the last seven years. I say e with you in respect to the proposed Louisville convention. It may have no issue, of course, of the election of Democrat, and the only consolation is that its issue will be that 42 is distinguished to divide the opposition to Grant.

GRANT'S BEEF-EATERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The receipts from the four articles still remaining to be taken by Internal Revenue in the seventh District of North Carolina in 1871, were as follows:

From stills,	$16,671.20
From tobacco,	2,088.31
From fermented liquors,	
From banks,	
Total collection,	$18,751.49

Amount appropriated in 1872-3 for collecting the above was $10,000, which is a fraction over 53 per cent. on the collection. Or, in other words the Treasury receives $2,751.55, and Grant's beef eaters receive $16,000.

It may be interesting, if not to the public at large—being simply the subject of Congressional curiosity—at least to some agent of perpetual Congressional Jobs William, to know that in 1871 were all the following articles on the free list, viz: Grass, seed, in cultivation, telegraph, gas, &c.

Tax receipts on sales.
Tax receipts on use of taxes.
Tax receipts on income.
Tax receipts on spirits.
Tax receipts on fermented liquors.
Tax receipts on banks.
Tax receipts on gas.
Tax receipts on legacies and successions.
Tax receipts on articles in Schedule A.

On all these articles taxes were collected up to October, 1871. The appropriation for collecting was in the Seventh District of North Carolina $18,000.

After about abolishing all the taxes except on four articles, viz: spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and banks, there was appropriated for the very fiscal year we are now in, 1872-3, $16,000, or $2,000 more than 1871-2.

Whatever the faults with which Mr Greeley is charged by his enemies he may be morally certain that he never would have countenanced or allowed the above swindle if he had been at the head of affairs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A daughter of Tamberlik, the tenor, is soon to marry Dr. Zariac Gelsenowski, an eminent European occulist, who effected the restoration of her sight after she had been stricken with blindness. A case of love at first sight.

A correspondent at Crary's Mills, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., says that "paid agents of the Administration are trying to get signatures" to call for a convention to send delegates to Louisville.

Henry Tropper, one of the most distinguished French artists in aquatorts engraving, and whose illustrations of "Le Bas" are very well known, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart recently.

THE TREASURES OF AZTECS.

The Original Discoverer Tells His Story—A Fortune Found in a Pan of Dirt—Locality of the Famous Mines—San Francisco Papers all in the Dark—Organization of the Incorporated Company, &c.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

LAMARIE, Wyoming, August 19.—The following appears in the *Sentinel* to-day:

We have the honor of first placing before the country the only authoritative history and circumstances connected with the great diamond discovery, which we gathered from the original discoverer, L. Edward Arnold. The main facts were in our possession some days ago, but at the request of several persons most interested it was not published at that time. Our readers will remember that on the 4th instant there appeared in the *Sentinel* an item on this subject. Next morning we were waited upon by Mr. Arnold, when the following conversation ensued:

Mr. Arnold.—It's no use for me to misrepresent matters to you regarding your article in last evening's issue, for you have got us down to a hole. I came here for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, as you state, supposing it could be done without our intentions or destination being discovered. The San Francisco papers have been working in the dark, publishing all sorts of nonsense regarding this discovery, but you are the only one who has yet hit us hard. We will compromise if agreeable to you, as we are not ready to have the facts made public at present. If you will let up on us for a few days we will give the facts in full, and you can publish the first authentic affair. [We satisfied him that we would keep quiet until such time as he was ready to have the matter made public, and he proceeded.] I am the original discoverer of the diamond district. My first visit to the fields was on July 10, 1869, prospecting in the Pimo Indian country, for gold. One day an Indian came to me, bringing some bright

PECULIAR SHAPED STONES.

He assured me that they were diamonds, and that the locality where they were to be found had been known to his tribe for many years. After making him presents, and with a heap of coaxing, he consented to accompany me to the ground. It was a three days' journey, and we started at once. I found the fields located on the slope of a mountain of sandstone formation, and so plenty were the gems to be found that I picked up a quart or more in a few minutes. I started next day, with fear and hope, for San Francisco. On my arrival there I carried the stones to J. W. Tucker, jeweller, Montgomery street, who pronounced them worthless. I was not satisfied. I heard of a French lapidary in the city, who had worked at Amsterdam, the great diamond-cutting mart of the world, and to him I applied for his opinion. He pronounced them diamonds of the first water. My friend in some manner got hold of the matter, and it was creating some excitement, when I referred to Tucker. This satisfied them and threw them off the track. To make assurance doubly sure I sent one of the stones to Foss, Morris & Co., Boston, and had it cut. This relieved my mind of all doubts. I went back that season and brought out with me about $200,000 worth. I made two trips in 1870, two in 1871, and one this year, in company with Dodge Rewberry and Henry Janin, who were sent to verify my statement to the company I was then about forming in Washington. In a ton and a half of dirt we found about

$30,000 WORTH OF BRILLIANTS.

The publishing of this report of Janin's was the greatest mistake we have made, for it set all the old miners upon us. These diamonds were discovered before the two pretenders were even in the country. I know them both well; they are frauds. (Here he showed us a beautiful brilliant of about seven carats.) This is one I brought out with me on my last trip. Dodge, who accompanied us on that occasion, is a very poor sinner. He is too well fixed to mine. After being on the ground for a few hours he refused to pick up the diamonds when they were under his very nose. Janin's report was more than satisfactory. The company was formed with a capital of $10,000,000. It was still thought necessary to keep the locality a secret. I started South, and procured twenty negroes, thinking I could move them out to the location and get about six months' work out of them, when I should be willing the world should know the location. I got them here and had them equipped, and was to start, when I lost confidence in the colored troops and concluded to send them home. They had been here only about three weeks, and I gave them $150 each, and they were well satisfied. General McClellan has mine and matters are satisfactorily arranged. I go to Canyon City, Colorado, from which place I will start with 100 picked men and experienced miners. Our claim is all right. We are protected by the United States government, and have concluded to go ahead in the matter boldly. Minor and Fox, of California, claim to have

DISCOVERED THE SECRET

where our gems are found, but they do not speak of seeing men which we have on the ground working and holding possession. From Canyon City our route is southwest through St. Louis Valley, 300 miles, and south of the Moquis village. Near Fox tax river about $2,800,000 worth of brilliants have been gathered up to this date, figured at a low estimate. I took out one weighing 495 carats. On my first visit I could pick them up on the slope of the mountain without trouble. The rains had washed the surface dirt off, and had exposed them to view. I have denied upon all occasions any knowledge of the location of the diamond district except to my company. I have been obliged to do so to protect the interests of my friends and myself. You are the first outsider who has obtained any accurate account of this affair. Humboldt speaks of this country as a region where diamonds should be found, and Lieutenant Ives, who was through that section in 1857 with a surveying party, describes the rubies and emeralds found there, and speaks of finding stones resembling diamonds, none of which were tested by competent judges, we believe, at that time. The gravel in which the gems are found occupies an area of some 3,000 acres. The tract is on government land and the government has issued the patent for the entire area. The present owners, therefore, have the power of the United States to protect them in the possession and enjoyment of their property. The company, of which Mr. Arnold is the founder, is incorporated as the California and New York Mining and Commercial Company, with the following trustees: Milton S. Latham, President London and San Francisco Bank; Albert Gansel, of B. Davidson & Co., Rothschilds' agents; Thos. A. Selby, William M. Lent, Wm. F. Babcock, Louis Sloss and Maurice Dore, of San Francisco, and General George B. McClellan and S. L. M. Barlow, of New York. The capital stock is $10,000,000. Mr. Janin, engineer and mineralogist of the country, estimates the cash value of the jewels already secured at millions, and says there can be no estimate of the wealth embodied in the company's tract.

THE DISCOVERER.

L. Edward Arnold is a Kentuckian by birth and forty years of age. He came into the western country at the age of 15 and has therefore had an experience of twenty-two years in mining. He was at one time a partner of old Bill Bridger, and is said to know the western country better than any man living. He has acquired a fortune through his diamond discoveries, and after getting the company in working order promises to retire, and no longer to lead the life of the hardy miner.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Belfast riots are over.

The cholera has appeared in the Valley of Cashmere, and is reported to be raging with great violence.

The high prices of coal are still kept up in England, so that consumers find it expedient to import largely from Belgium, where the price is some four dollars cheaper.

There are favorable reports of the grain harvest in France. In forty-two departments it is announced very good, in thirty seven good, passable in six, good in Corsica, and excellent in Algeria.

Advices recieved from Alexandria, Egypt, bring news of the conclusion of the investigation of the recent disgraceful shooting affair in that city. No verdict has, however, been rendered, on account of absence of Consul General Butler. The evidence taken by the Commission of Investigation bears very strongly against the unsmart of the civil service.

The Geneva Tribunal is expected to close its sessions by the 15th of September, when its doors on and an account of its proceedings will be given to the press. The era which the successful arbitration inaugurates in international polity is to be commemorated in a picture, it is said, from the brush of M. Armand Dumarcy, a celebrated French artist, who has already arrived in Geneva.

With a single exception, Senor Garcia de Cadena, all the Mex can insurgent chiefs have laid down their arms, and Cadena has been captured. Under the administration of Lerdo de Tejada the country has recovered already surprisingly, evidence of which is readily furnished in fact that the President has negotiated a loan of $500,000, and the Government enjoys credit for the first time in many years.

The meat question is becoming a very serious one in England. Mass meetings are being held in various parts of the country to protest against the high prices of meat and to devise means of either reducing it or to largely abstain from its use. The agitation points to early alteration in the land and game laws, by which large tracts of country that could be under cultivation are now exclusively used for preserving game and other luxuries of the landed aristocracy.

The Parisian journals are not slow to express opinions very decidedly adverse to the claims of Mr. Stanley. The whole history they regard as a colossal hoax. The letters purporting to have come from the veteran explorer's pen, they denounce as rank forgeries. Livingstone himself they believe to be dead, and on that condition only do they think it probable that Mr. Stanley would have braved detection, and ventured to do what he has done.

Advices from South Africa brought by the Royal mail steamship from Cape Town bring very favorable news from the diamond fields. Large numbers of diamonds are being found constantly. Several persons convicted of stealing the precious stones have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The Russian fleet with the Grand Duke Alexis had arrived at Cape Town from Rio de Janeiro, en route for the East Indies. Alexis recieved a warm welcome from the colonists.

A FORGED DISPATCH.—It appears that the telegrams recieved a few days since announcing the arrest of Wm. Saunders of Maryland, for complicity in the "Maryland bond robbery," were altogether bogus. The sun of Friday says:

Upon application to Marshal Gray, the chief of police, he pronounced the telegram a forgery. He further states that no telegram of inquiry has been recieved from Detective Mills, or any other officer, and that no telegram of any kind relative to the bank robbery has been sent. He knows nothing of Saunders, alias Maxwell, whatever, nor does he know of any "Cecil county bank robbery," nor of any "State bank of Maryland." In a word, the whole story seems to be a fabrication, and Detective Mills, whoever he may be, has evidently found a mare's nest.

The *Courier-Journal* thus gossips about the Nilsson: "It is not generally known that M Rouzaud first met Miss Nilsson in Paris when she used to be taking music lessons from M. Collinet, whose daughter Marie was at that time teaching her singing. M. Rouzaud as a lover of music, used to take pleasure in being one of M. Collinet's social circle. Both M. Rouzaud and Miss Nilsson were then comparative subsidies. It was when they were thus thrown that they made up their minds to marry each other. Mlle. Nilsson and her husband have taken a splendid mansion in the Champs Elysees, the same where Patti passed her honeymoon. Her father in law, M. Rouzaud, who is a cloth merchant, has in honor of his son's marriage, given a sumptuous dinner to his clerks, and placed in each of their napkins a bank note for one thousand francs."

A most remarkable case of forgery is reported in which Mr. Roger S. Boyce, a respectable and thriving builder of Bayonne, insisted upon having a forged note through the Hudson county National Bank for the sum of $100, even after the forgery had been detected by the teller. The attempt was so singularly absurd and even unnecessary, that those who know him can only account for it by supposing that Mr. Boyce is insane.

The report having somehow got out that the Hon J. Lawrence Gess, of Pennsylvania, concocted the article relating to Grant's Bourbon side-show, that gentleman hastens to throw off the injurious aspersion by publishing a letter in which he declares:

I never lowed Mr Greeley as the papers say, and he I suppose him to the end with all the influence I may possess, for these reasons which to me are overruling: I. Because he was the nominee nominee of the regular constituted Democratic Convention, held and conducted in every particular in strict accordance with the time-honored Democratic usage. 2. Because the platform which he has given his adhesion has been adopted with rare unanimity by a National Democratic Convention as a sound declaration of political faith; because I believe him to be honest and capable, and that if elected he will administer the Federal Government under the Constitution in strict conformity to the will of the people and with conscientious regard for the obligations of his official oath. If the Democratic party had made no nomination and left me free to vote, I would still, as between Grantism and liberal Republicanism, choose the latter and give my support to its representative man, Horace Greeley.

35,000 Pounds Virginia Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders.
aug 3-tf W. C. STRONACH.

FRESH Hominy and Grits.
aug 28 tf W. C. STRONACH.

MRS. H. W. MILLER
having resumed the management of her
BOARDING HOUSE,
corner of Southern and Person Streets, requests the patronage of her old friends and the public generally.
aug 14-tf

SUPERIOR N. C. SIDE BACON—well smoked.
sep 3-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES	Atty. Gen. 1870 Nipp	Atty. Gen. 1870 Phillips	Gov. 1872 Merrimon	Gov. 1872 Caldwell
Alamance	780	1043	1720	1035
Alexander	568	947	545	589
Alleghany	377	158	339	184
Anson	1052	986	1191	1019
Ashe	797	608	735	761
Beaufort	1505	1310	1331	1565
Bertie	867	1341	984	1514
Bladen	1115	1323	1701	1448
Brunswick	748	770	771	1019
Buncombe	1423	981	1538	1114
Burke	993	693	953	683
Cabarrus	963	851	1161	871
Caldwell	628	551	819	537
Camden	623	539	562	554
Carteret	881	821	106	739
Caswell	658	251	1445	1476
Catawba	1043	149	1361	26
Chatham	1861	1124	1740	1053
Cherokee	573	399	486	443
Chowan	601	604	546	742
Clay	218	178	252	142
Cleveland	1312	514	1095	547
Columbus	937	485	194	693
Craven	1500	2764	1146	2008
Cumberland	1741	1671	1880	1883
Currituck	346	357	0 00	0 00
Dare	265	165	257	259
Davidson	1216	1150	1584	1516
Davie	762	683	836	662
Duplin	1596	952	1154	1695
Edgecombe	726	2472	1414	3432
Forsyth	954	1014	1032	1115
Franklin	1379	1457	1475	1540
Gaston	958	696	957	688
Gates	744	866	794	505
Graham		0000	0000	0000
Granville	2008	3568	1976	3655
Greene	794	1036	730	944
Guilford	1761	1717	1869	1851
Halifax	1347	3730	1675	3640
Harnett	840	563	728	605
Haywood	723	401	479	430
Henderson	462	555	595	716
Hertford	297	775	374	983
Hyde	754	629	840	610
Iredell	1263	404	1788	594
Jackson	587	229	504	166
Johnston	1706	1202	1481	1574
Jones	519	559	559	629
Lenoir	911	1244	941	1279
Lincoln	821	540	865	546
Macon	590	346	650	130
Madison	549	488	645	641
Martin	1116	1107	1035	1048
Mecklenburg	509	551	700	579
Mitchell	290	471	195	628
Montgomery	481	545	425	653
Moore	1113	791	1055	881
Nash	980	798	1135	1284
New Hanover	2027	2914	2391	3514
Northampton	959	1800	1095	1900
Onslow	788	398	89	492
Orange	1708	991	1945	1521
Pasquotank	837	930	657	1053
Perquimans	656	795	642	910
Pender (new county)			446	356
Person	1093	765	1191	919
Pitt	1753	1754	1459	1775
Polk	189	300	224	54
Randolph	1240	124	1304	1369
Richmond	836	1462	1010	1399
Robeson	1 85	2027	1631	4583
Rockingham	1500	1145	1695	1301
Rowan	1448	973	1056	1148
Rutherford	898	1134	775	1018
Sampson	1397	945	1497	1451
Stanley	598	952	646	396
Stokes	989	5 0	994	830
Surry	100	588	989	838
Swain	000	0000	35	29
Transylvania	367	149	379	208
Tyrrell	428	328	391	341
Union	788	634	1022	611
Wake	3172	3504	3369	3843
Warren	853	2346	1197	2380
Washington	561	798	491	917
Watauga	50	268	445	353
Wayne	1744	1785	1706	1949
Wilkes	973	911	1044	1294
Wilson	1191	948	1319	1152
Yadkin	876	511	756	866
Yancey	800	245	903	282
Total	59139	84054		

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

ST. LOUIS, July 30th, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the corporation in the City of St. Louis on Monday the twenty sixth day of August next at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the char er of the Association and to vote for or against the adoption of the same.

JAS. H. BRITTON, President.

WM. HANLEY, Secretary.

jly 31, aug 5, 12, 19 and 26

JUST IN SEASON.

5,000 YARDS OF
SUMMER and FALL PRINTS
NEW STYLES,
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
aug 1-tf

THE AUGUSTA EXCHANGE.

This institution is intended to facilitate transactions in COTTON, GRAIN and PRODUCE for immediate and future delivery, and especially for the purchase and sale of Southern Securities. A daily call is made of all the leading Securities in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, embracing STATE BONDS, CITY BONDS, RAILWAY BONDS, RAILWAY SHARES, MANUFACTURING SHARE &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned, members of the AUGUSTA EXCHANGE, solicit orders to buy or sell anything in the above line:

W. S. Roberts, of Roberts, Morris & Shivers
C. B. Bacon, Cotton Commission Merchant.
John L. Flemming, Cotton Broker for Augusta Factory.
H. F. Russell, of Russell & Potter.
A. A. Beall, of Beall, Spear & Co.
John Jenkins, of J. & T. B. Jenkins, (Brokers.)
W. Daniel of Daniel & Hill.
C. H. Fulmiay, of C. H. Phinizy & Co.
W. H. Warren, of Warren, Wallace & Co.
A. P. Boggs, Broker.
W. F. Herring of Clayton, Herring & Co.
John M. Clark, of J. M. Clark & Co.,
T. F. Branch, of Branch, Sons & Co.
R. H. Hickman, President Savings Bank and Granite ville Factory.
C. A. Rowland, Commission Merchant.
W. M. Reed, of Franklin, Reed & Co.
Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank.
A. M. Jackson Commission Merchant.
M. O'Dowd, of M. O'Dowd & Co.
F. L. Cohen, of John J. Cohen & Sons.
W. E. Jackson, President of National Bank of Augusta and Augusta Factory.
T. G. Barrett, of Barrett & Caswell.
M. P. Stovall, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant.
George E. Sisley, of J. Sibley & Sons.
W. J. Wheelers, of Wheelers & Co.
O. M. Stone, of Isaac T. Heard & Co.
G. A. Allen, of Walker & Allen.
J. M. Burdell, commission Merchant.
J. J. Pearce, of J. J. Pearce, Butler & Poullain, of Poullain & Davison.
George T. Jackson, of George T. Jackson & Co.
W. C. Sibley, of Dunbar & Sibley, and President of Langley Manufacturing Company.
J. J. Doughty, Cotton Commission Merchant.
W. C. Sanders, of Inman & Sanders.
W. H. Howard, of W. H. Howard & Son.
E. P. Clayton of E. P. Clayton & Co.
K. W. Hea d, of S. D. Heard & Son.
M. I. Branch, of Branch, Scott & Co.
J. B. Dougherty, of Bones, Brown & Co.
Thomas P. Stovall, of Stovall & Hull.
R. H. May, of R. H. May & Co.
J. O. Mathewson, Tobacco, Cotton Goods and General Produce Merchant.
E. J. Dozier, of Dozier & Walton.
G. P. Curry, Banker and Broker.
James A. Gray, of James A. Gray & Co.
L. J. Miller, of J. F. & L. J. Miller.
F. A. Timberlake, of Ramey & Timberlake.
Thos. M. Jackson, of Cox, Jackson & Co.
C. F. Wilman, of Branch Sons & Co.
june 25-d&w1m

NOTICE

By order of the Board of Commissioners made Wednesday night, August 27th, 1872, all city tax payers who have a elected to list their personal or poll, and merchants who have not stated the amount of stock on hand on the 1st day of April, 1872, are requested to do the same, under oath before me. I am in my office, daily, (sundays excepted,) from 9 a. m. to 1, p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

W. WHITAKER, Mayor.
aug 31-tf

TOBACCO.

35 boxes on hand of good
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.

Bureaus, What Nots, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Marseils Quilts, Toilet Mats, Towels, &c., &c.,

and a

Very handsome Dinner and Tea Sett, China Plates, Tea and Dessert Spoons,

also

1 good Milch Cow and 1 Mule.
jly 25-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

6 dozen Flower Jars.
jly 25-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

50 bales good Hay.
jly 25-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

100 Sacks good White Meal, and No. 1, N. C. Hams.
jly 25-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FINEST RYE WHISKY.

Bowens Rye 1868, just received. Come quick or it will be gone.

July 9-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES GIVE BETTER satisfaction than any others.

apr 13-tf C. D. HEARTT & CO.

SUGARS! SUGARS!!

50 hhds. all grades just received.
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

2,500 lbs Rio, Laguira and Java
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

IF YOU WANT THE NICEST HAT FOR the least money, come to

apr 13-tf C. D. HEARTT & CO.

NOTICE.

All parties who are indebted to us will please come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 1st day of June as we shall make a change in our business on that date.

may 24-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

CLOSING OUT SALES

In order to repaint, whitewash and repair our Store generally, we will Sell our

PICTURE FRAMES

Thin Summer

Dress Goods

AT

LOW PRICES.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.
july 10 tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Fall Term will commence August 14th and close Dec 20th, 1872.

Special inducements are offered during the coming year.

Send for catalogue.

B. CRAVEN.
jly 18-7t

MOLASSES.

50 bbls. good.
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

FOR SALE.

Buggy Harness, very cheap.
jly 25 tf W. H. JONES & CO.

300 DOZ. FRESH EGGS.

50 Fat Fowls,

100 Bus. Sweet Potatoes,

90 " Irish do
may 9-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ESTABLISHED, 1842.

Nos. 197 and 199 N. Charles Street,

Baltimore, Md.

MR. & MRS. WILSON M. CARY,
MRS GEN. JOHN PEGRAM,
Principals.

French is the Language of the School.

aug 5 2moD&w

FODDER, OATS AND HAY.

A small supply just received
jly 29-tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

ABSENT.

Dr. Turner dentist, will be absent from his office from this city for three weeks
aug 2, 1872, 1f

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

MURFREESBORO, N. C.

The Sixteenth Scholastic Year begins 4th Monday (23d) of Sept., 1872, and ends 3d Wednesday in June, 1873.

FACULTY:

Rev. PAUL WHITEHEAD, President, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.
JOHN MURRAY, M. A., (University of Va.) Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.
EDWARD A. ALLEN, (Grad of "School of Latin," University of Va.) Professor of Languages.
CHARLES HOFFMANN Professor of Music, assisted by accomplished ladies.

This College offers the best educational advantages under strong religious influences, and at very low rates.

Buildings and grounds, large, convenient and beautiful; location, pleasant, accessible and healthy; course of study, extensive and instruction thorough.

Boa d (for session of half year) including washing, lights, &c., $75.
Tuition (for session or half year) in English studies (Primary $20) $25.
Languages each $10.
Music, Vocal or Instrumental, $20.
Vocal Music, Class, $5.
Oil Painting $25, Wax Work $12, use of Piano $2.

For full particulars, or Catalogue, address Rev. PAUL WHITEHEAD, President, Murfreesboro', N. C.
aug 13-d2wsu4w&w

APPLE MILLS.

Another supply expected by first train. Every farmer should have one of these invaluable Mills.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.
aug 31-tf

JOB WORK.

THE SENTINEL JOB OFFICE

IS VERY COMPLETE.

We are prepared to execute in

Good Style,

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,

OUR CHARGES ARE VERY MODERATE.

We hope our friends will send to

THEIR ORDERS!

Which will be promptly attended to.
may 25-tf

RALEIGH FEMALE INSTITUTE.

REV. DR. AND MRS. LACY, Principals.

Assisted by a corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Session will be opened on the 29th July, and continue twenty weeks.

For Circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal
june 27-2w*

WANTED, AGENTS—$10 TO $250 PER month—everywhere, Male and Female, to introduce the genuine improved SHALL SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, braid, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15, fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $100 for any machine, high price or low, that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents $100 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms, apply to or address,

S. MARSHALL & CO.,
No. 102 NASSAU STREET,
New York.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties traveling through the country palming off worthless cast iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really cheap machine manufactured.

S. M. & Co. ap 17 3m

NASHVILLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.

270 to 100.

NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

DEATH LOSSES PAID IN THIRT