THE [S]ENTINEL

TURNER, Jr., Editor.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20.

IMPORTANT TO THE PRESS—NEW POSTAL LAW.

The proposition to require publishers to pre pay postage on the newspapers they issue, tacked on to the postal appropriation bill now before Congress, is not receiving the attention it merits.

We know nothing of the machinery for giving effect to this proposed law—whether by stamps to be attached to each printed sheet, or by money to be paid yearly or quartly or monthly to the postmasters at the points of publication, or otherwise. If by stamps to be affixed to the sheets, it is simply an impossibility, under the present system of extensive newspaper publication; if by pre-payment by money to the postmasters for given periods of time, the statement or affidavit of publishers of the number of sheets mailed will have to be taken, inviting fraud and perjury in the dishonest and unscrupulous, unless it be the purpose to have a "keeper" appointed for each newspaper office, as is now done in the case of whiskey distilleries. It may be the government propose to take a step backward and introduce the English system of *stamped paper* on which to print newspapers.

But the bare mention of this matter should be enough to suggest to practical newspapermen the difficulties and annoyances involved in the proposition. We can conceive of no plan by which the purpose of the proposed act can be attained, short of a revolution in the newspaper business, the like of which it has never known in America—full of unnecessary labor, involving heavy pecuniary loss, crippling its enterprise, and entailing endless vexation and trouble. We trust the press will speak out and protest against this innovation while it is yet not too late.

Another proposition in the same bill is to require payment of postage on newspaper exchanges. All we have to say of this is, that it is a playsune tax upon the education of the people—a barrier to the spread of knowledge, unworthy of any enlightened body styling themselves statesmen, and smacks strongly of "nearly a century ago."

This action of Congress in regard to the Press looks very much like a Ring movement. It is notorious that the law-making power of the State and National governments is now practically in the hands of the moneyed Rings; that the Executive power of the governments is corrupt, and that even the judicial departments are under like control. The Rings, con- [illegible] Executive, legislative and judicial departments, [illegible] between them, defiantly confronting the Rings, stands the Press—the only *honest power* the people have now left to rely upon, traitorous and corrupt even as a portion of the so-called Press is. This power is the only remaining obstacle in the destructive path of the Rings. They can no more buy the honest Press than they can pluck a star from the firmament; but where they cannot buy, they will attempt to break down. The exposure of the Ring robberies throughout all this land is the work of the Press, and the Rings will take vengeance if they can. Backed by the People the Press can and does defy the power of money. Let the people look to the Press and sustain it. It is their only hope; and let the press look to this attack from Congress and protest against it, at least.

THE STOKES CASE.

Judge Boardman having refused to grant Stokes a new trial, his counsel have obtained from Judge Davis a writ of error and stay of proceedings on matters, it is said, wholly irrelevent to the question whether Stokes committed murder in killing Fisk.

The only questions for the jury which tried Stokes were, whether he premeditated the death of Fisk, and whether or not at the time of the killing, Stokes believed his own life to be in danger. The jury, by a unanimous verdict, decided these questions against Stokes. In the consideration of the application for a new trial, these again were the only questions for the judge, and Judge Boardman was of opinion that the jury were correct in their conclusions, and refusing to complicate those conclusions with references to purely technical questions upon which he himself had passed on the trial, and acting up to a downright sense of justice, denied a new trial. Judge Boardman considers that he has decided these technical questions correctly; but Judge Davis thinks he has decided them incorrectly, and now the case has to be submitted to a new jury of thirty two other judges.

When is considered, as the case is put by the *New York World*, the impossibility of any one judge, in the course of such a trial as that of Stokes, not making some decision which one out of thirty two other judges may not consider an error; and when it is considered that the cases of Judge Davis is open to each of the thirty-two judges, and that it is virtually demanded that the thirty-two shall be unanimous on all the rulings of the judge who tried the case, the chance of Stokes evading the penalty of the law assumes some proportions. The difficulty of finding a jury of twelve men to agree to a verdict of murder is horrible to most people —"a jury of twelve is often an effective bar to the favor of justice"—a jury of forty-four, as the *World* says, is simply a monstrosity. Stokes' chances of escape may be said to be good. The *World* says Judge Davis' decision, founded as it is upon exceptions wholly irrelevant to the question, whether Stokes committed murder in killing Fisk, may be law, but it is neither common sense nor justice. "And if it is law, we must appeal from the expounders of the law to its makers and demand its repeal."

Elsewhere we give the decision of Judge Davis.

ECONOMICAL CONGRESSMEN.

The members of the present Congress who propose to save a few thousand dollars to the "nation" by making newspaper men pay postage on their exchanges, and who propose a system of prepaid postage on all newspapers at the office of publication, are not unmindful of their own interests.

The House bill to increase the pay of the President, Cabinet Officers and U. S. Judges, has a little provision to pay the members themselves three thousand dollars per year additional salary, which makes the snug little aggregate of $972,000—nearly one million dollars—*additional* cost to the "nation." To be sure they are to have no more mileage (except actual expenses) stationery or other delusive perquisites. The average mileage now is $500, the stationery, newspapers, &c., about $150 per year—$650 in all; and for relinquishing this they pile on to their salary $3,000 per annum! But the present members have received their mileage, their newspapers, their stationery, their toilet soap and nick-knacks; yet the House bill proposes to pay them this additional $3,000 per year from the 4th of March, 1871—$5,000 each for the term! Economical Congressmen, very! And these are the men who proposed to cripple the press of the country with the humbug cry of Economy!

From the New York World, 16th.

STILL A CHANCE FOR STOKES.

JUDGE DAVIS GRANTS A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS AND WRIT OF ERROR.

Edward S. Stokes has had a stay of proceedings and writ of error granted him, by Judge Davis. Upon the argument of the motion the judge had intimated that he would render his decision after the result of the application to Judge Boardman for a new trial was announced. Consequently, at the opening of the Chambers of the Supreme Court there was a very large attendance, it being expected that the conclusion arrived at would then be made known. At two o'clock Judge Davis stated that he had concluded to grant a stay. The following is his opinion in full:

The People vs. Edward S. Stokes.

Motion for allowance of writ of error and stay of proceedings upon the judgment.

Mr. Tremain for the prisoner.

Mr. Phelps, District Attorney, for the People.

DAVIS J.

I am satisfied, that its consideration should be delayed till the decision of the motion for a new trial, then pending before Mr. Justice Boardman. That motion having been decided adversely to the prisoner, it becomes my duty to dispose of the present one. In doing so I exclude from consideration the affidavits used on the motion for a new trial and all the questions arising upon them. They are not, in my opinion, properly before me. I have not considered the questions made by the exceptions taken upon the preliminary trial of the plea to abatement, but confine myself entirely to those which appear in the bill of exceptions made upon the trial of the indictment. The application to me is for a writ of error to bring the judgment record and the bill of exceptions before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review. Judgment having been pronounced in the case, no other mode is open to the prisoner, and it is apparent that to grant the writ without an order expressly staying his execution, would be an idle and cruel ceremony. The rule which should govern the judge in determining a motion of this kind has long been clearly settled. It is well stated in the People vs. Hartung (17 How. Pr. Rep., 151,) where, on an examination of a bill of exceptions in an application for a stay, the Judge has grave doubts of the correctness of the rulings of the Court at the trial, it is his duty, in the exercise of the discretion with which he is clothed, to allow the writ and stay the execution; for it is against the

BENIGN SPIRIT OF THE COMMON LAW

to allow a conviction of crime to be had by its erroneous administration. In the People vs. Sullivan (7 Parker, 348) Judge Edmunds, in a case tried before himself, declared it to be his duty to allow the writ and stay the execution when the question was one of which he felt no doubt, but upon which an appellant tribunal had passed; and in the People vs. Hendrickson (1 Parker, 396) the learned Judge said, 'In determining the question whether the prisoner shall have an opportunity of review by the Supreme Court of the exceptions taken, I am not necessarily called upon to arrive at a positive conclusion that the court erred as to the law. It is enough that there is an exception in the case which I deem not to be frivolous and which involves a gravely important question respecting which there may be even a conflict of authority, but which remains unsettled by the courts of the State." And in the very late case of Foster vs. The People, the Court of Appeals, while unanimously affirming the conviction, do not hesitate to say that the case was one eminently fit to be reviewed, which properly called for the allowance of the writ and stays of execution that were granted by the several judges below." The rule deducible from these cases is briefly this: that whenever the judge to whom such an application is made in a capital case considers the questions raised upon the trial and which may have affected the result adversely to the prisoner, to be of such grave moment and serious doubt, either from their not having been settled by the higher courts or because of conflicting authorities touching them, that in his judgment they are worthy of the solemn deliberations of an appellate tribunal, it is his duty to accord to the prisoner the opportunity to present them for review, and in such case the duty should be discharged in view of the formidable consequences that may follow his refusal. The exceptions taken upon the trial of this case are obviously

FRIVOLOUS OR OF SUCH SLIGHT IMPORTANCE

that they cannot be regarded as having prejudiced the prisoner. But in my opinion they are not all of that description. Some of the exceptions to the ruling on receiving and excluding evidence will, I think, deserve attentive consideration upon argument. I cannot here consider them in detail. The exception upon which I have the gravest doubts arises upon a portion of the charge. The learned Judge, in the course of a charge which is a model of clearness and general correctness, laid down to the jury the following rule of law: "The effect of the killing in this case being substantially conceded, it becomes the duty of the prisoner here to satisfy you that it was not murder, which the law would imply from the fact of the killing under the circumstances in the absence of explanation that it was manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide. Because, as I have said, the fact of killing being conceded and the law implying malice from the circumstances of the case, the prosecution's case is fully and entirely made out, and therefore you can have no reasonable doubt as to that, unless the prisoner shall give evidence sufficient to satisfy you that it was justifiable under the circumstances of the case." This was perhaps a clear and correct exposition of the common law rule in a case of homicide by violence and with a deadly weapon; but is not its correctness open to serious doubts under the statute of this State defining murder in its several degrees? The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The court and the counsel for both sides concurred that the offence was either murder in the first degree or manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide. The killing by a

FATAL SHOT FROM A PISTOL FIRED BY THE PRISONER

was conceded, and I understand the charge to have been in substance that from this conceded fact and the circumstances attending it the law implies the malice that makes out the case of the prosecution "fully and entirely," unless the prisoner gave evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that the killing was manslaughter or justifiable homicide. In Wilson vs. The People (4 Parker, 619) Judge Wright, an eminent and able jurist, in reviewing at General Term a similar charge, says: "The effect of our statute is to explode the whole common law doctrine of implied malice. * * * Either of the cases put to the jury would at common law have been prima facie murder, for malice would have been implied from the act itself, and burden of proof to explain or reduce the grade of the offence to manslaughter would have been shifted upon the accused. But under our statue another ingredient was to constitute the crime of murder, viz: An actual intention by the infliction of the blow to kill. It is true the jury would be at liberty to infer this intention in a proper case from the act itself upon the salutary rule of the common law that a man is held to intend that which in the ordinary course of things whould be the natural result of his acts, but no legal implication of a felonious intention can arise so as to throw upon the accused the burden of explaining the innocence of the transaction or reducing the offence to manslaughter. To the same effect was the charge of Judge Edmunds in the case of of The People vs. Austin (1 Parker, 154,) and in The People vs. White (24 Wend, 520) the reporter deduces from the opinions read in the Court of Errors, the conclusion that

"EXPRESS MALICE" MUST BE PROVED

or the prisoner cannot be convicted under an indictment charging a premeditated design to effect death. Understanding that the law implies the malice from the killing and the circumstances of the case, so that the charges of the indictment were fully and entirely made out, unless the prisoner proved by evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that his act was a less crime or no crime, I cannot but feel in the light of the cases referred to that there are such grave doubts both as to the correctness of the charge and its probable effect upon the deliberations of the jury, as to bring this application within the fair scope of the rule that should govern me in determining it. It is neither necessary nor proper that I should form or express any positive opinions upon these questions. It is enough that I cannot say that my mind is free from grave and painful doubts. I reach my conclusions in this case with profound regret; but having reached it, I shall perform the duty that springs from it with no hesitation.

The writ of error is allowed with stay of the execution of the sentence until the decision of the General Term. The court then adjourned.

STOKES RECEIVES THE NEWS.

Stokes, the prisoner, anxiously awaited the coming of his brother, whom he had requested to bring the news of Judge Davis's decision to the Tombs. When the clock struck two he grew exceedingly impatient, and strode up and down his cell, seemingly greatly agitated. Shortly afterwads, however, the iron gate at the end of the corridor was heard to open, and Horace Stokes rushed through, and arrived quite breathless at the gate of his brother's cell. The elder Stokes realized at once that a stay of proceedings had been granted, and although he showed signs of emotion, he kept perfectly cool, and said, after a few seconds, "Oh, it was no more than I expected from Davis." The news spread through Murderers' Row like wild fire, and seemed greatly to revive the despondent spirits of the other prisoners languishing in that gloomy region.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
In the Superior Court

William Gates, Plaintiff,
against
Gordon Conklin and Mary Conklin, Defendants.

Action for the foreclosure of mortgage.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above stated action are non-residents of the State, and that their residence is unknown to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against said defendants, who have an interest in said estate located in said county and State. It is therefore, upon motion of Messrs. Wilson & Vance, attorneys for plaintiff,

Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, and in the Southern Home Newspaper publishing in the city of Charlotte, for six successive weeks, respectively, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for said county at the court house, in Charlotte, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, then and there to answer the plaintiff's complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our Superior Court, at office, in Charlotte, this the 11th day of January, 1873.

E. A. OSBORNE
C. S.

jan 14-w6w

CHAMPAIGN WINE.

At $12 per case of one dozen quart bottles, and $13 per case of one dozen pint bottles—3 years old.

W. H. JONES & CO.
feb

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH prices for FURS.

L. ROSENTHAL.
dec 12-3m

CLOTHING.

1873. 1873.

SPRING CLOTHING.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS.

27 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BEG leave to announce that they are now receiving from their manufactory in New York, their

EARLY SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING,

and would respectfully urge their numerous friends and patrons in the General Assembly to call and be fitted before leaving for their homes.

feb 18

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MY STOCK OF FIRST CLASS

FAMILY GROCERIES

Is at all times complete, prices low, and all orders delivered promptly.

I have made arrangements, in connection with my business, to roast and grind Coffee daily, where you can rely upon getting pure and fresh roasted or ground Coffee of all kinds.

Please send for sample.

WAYNE ALLCOTT.

feb 13

THE

WATT PLOW

STILL TRIUMPHANT.

SALES GREATLY INCREASING AND SATISFACTION UNIVERSAL.

I am receiving weekly supplies, and yet with all my efforts have scarcely been able to keep them on hand this season. Since reducing the size of the one horse Plow to suit light teams there can be no objection made to them. All we ask where they are not known is a trial

JAMES M. TOWLES,
feb 12-tf Agent for the Manufacturer.

THE

WILEY PLOW.

An entire new invention for the cultivation of Cotton or Corn. It weeds and dirts the plant at the same time, thereby saving one entire plowing. Samples on exhibition at FARMERS' HALL.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
feb 12-tf Agent.

FOR SALE!

Matamuskeet Apples—very fine

W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan. 24, 1873. jan 25-tf

Planters.

I am expecting supplies of all the most approval Planters, and would be pleased to receive orders so as to be sure to secure them in time. The demand was so great last season that many could not get them, and there will be a greater demand this season than ever. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

feb 11-tf JAMES M. TOWLES

FOR SALE.

A fine assortment of WAGON and BUGGY HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, ROBES, &c., &c., at

S. S. HARP'S,
jan 17-2m Couch Factory.

SAMUEL MERRILL

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, CIGARS & SNUFF, CONF. TIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES &c.,
Opposite the Gas House,

oct 10 d&wtf Raleigh, N. C

BACON! BACON!!

Western Sides and Shoulders—low to close consignment.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan. 24, 1873—tf

SALT AND COPPERAS.

1 cent per pound by the Sack.

W. H. JONES & CO.
feb 4

EXCELSIOR

TOBACCO WORKS

RALEIGH, N. C.

Be it known that I am now prepared to fill orders for any size packages and grades of

SMOKING TOBACCO.

I manufacture from choice selections of tobacco, with the most approved machinery, and

BEST KNOWN FLAVORING.

The packages are neat, convenient and well shaped. Dealers would do well to try my brand.

jan 28-tf WAYNE ALLCOTT.

ATTENTION FARMERS

3 Well Broken Young Mules.
1 Good Farm Horses
2 Good Wagons.

For sale very cheap at

A. G. SANDERS & CO
fe 1 No. 2 Martin Street.

UNDER WEAR.

Our stock has never been so complete as now
Largest Stock and Lowest Prices.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
Clothiers and Gents Furnishers,
Next Door to Tucker Hall.
nov 18 tf Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN ARMSTRONG

BOOKBINDER

AND

Blank Book Manufacturer,

RALEIGH, N. C.

feb 13-tf

INSURANCE.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE!

THE

North Carolina

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C

This Company continues to write Policies, at fair rates, on all classes of insurable property.

All Losses are promptly adjusted and paid.

The "HOME" is rapidly growing in public favor, and appeals, with confidence, to insurers of property in North Carolina.

AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary.
PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor.

june 25-tf.

Papers now advertising for "Home" will please substitute this for the "[illegible]" ments already in them.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has over $18,000,000 safely invested.

Has an annual Revenue of over $6,000,000.

Is issuing over 10,000 policies annually.

It is thoroughly established, and its ability to furnish the best security, at lowest price, is not a matter of experiment.

It has paid death losses in this Department, embracing North Carolina and of Virginia, within a fraction of $400,000.

The conditions of an ÆTNA LIFE POLICY are LIBERAL, PRACTICAL, REASONABLE.

All policies are NON-FORFEITABLE after TWO YEARS, except renewable TEN YEAR term policies, and THEY ARE AFTER THREE YEARS.

Remember that the time will come when you can no longer labor for those you love, and protect them by a policy on your life.

[illegible] agent or address,

W. H. CROW, Manager,
oct9 codtm&wtm.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County
In the Superior Court.

Francis Richardson,
vs
Murphy Perry and wife Emma, John Lewis and wife Mary, Elwood Henderson and wife Jane, M. K. Richardson, Amos Richardson, Jr., J. M. Lindley and wife F. [illegible] Perry and Catherine, W. A. Glenn, John A. Glenn, by her guardian, J. M. Lindley,

Petition for Dower.

A summons having been issued from the Superior Court of Chatham county, for the defendant John Lewis and wife Mary, and M. K. Richardson, and returned to the sheriff, "not to be found in my county," and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said defendants are now residing beyond the limits of the State, It is ordered that publication be made in the "Sentinel," a newspaper printed in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, weekly, summoning the said John Lewis and wife Mary, and M. K. Richardson defendants, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county of Chatham, within twenty days after the publication of this summons, and answer the complaint. And let them take notice, that if they fail to answer said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, S. T. Petty, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the 14th day of January, 1873.

jan 19 w6w S. T. PETTY, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County,
In the Superior Court.

William H. Burke, Joseph Rosser, John Harrington, Thomas Johnson and wife Louisa, Emma J. Rosser, by her guardian, Joseph Rosser,

vs.

Stephen H. Rosser, John Burns, A. Burns

A summons having been issued from the office of the Superior Court of Chatham county, to the defendants, Stephen H. Rosser, Jno Burnes and A. Burnes, and returned by the sheriff, "not to be found in my county," and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said defendants are now residing beyond the limits of the State. It is ordered that publication be made in the "Sentinel," a newspaper printed in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, weekly, summoning the said defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Chatham, within twenty one days after the service of this summons, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, or judgment will be taken against them for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, S. T. Petty, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the 15th day of January, 1873.

jan19-6w S. T. PETTY, C. S. C.

50 bbls "Slim Gerry" Family Flour. My own brand. The best and cheapest on the market. Just received.

feb 13 W. C. STRONACH

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Probate Court of Wake county, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, at the court house door, in the city of Raleigh, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock m., the following lot or parcel of land, situate in the city of Raleigh, being part of Lot No. 122, in the plan of said city, on the East side of Wood Street, adjoining the lands of the estate of S. C., and D. C. Murray, formerly occupied by W. E. Pell, containing one-half acre, more or less, subject to dower interest. The dower will be sold to purchaser at the same time for a reasonable compensation.

Terms—$200 cash and the balance payable in 1, 2 and 3 years, bearing 8 per cent interest. Bond and good security required.

GEO. H. SNOW,
Commissioner.

jan 16-td

200 BUSHELS OATS for sale by

jan 27-tf W. C. STRONACH.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN

WINTER CLOTHING,

AT

RAMSEY & CO'S.,

29 Fayetteville St.

jan 28-3m

FOR RENT, &c.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT FOR NEXT YEAR.

Eight Rooms, Fire Places in each. Gas all over the House. Good well of water on the Lot;

ALSO,

Another House and twenty acres of Land attached, known as the Rex Hospital property. House, four Rooms.

dec14-tf. W. H. JONES & CO.

VALUABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET.

The commodious family residence of H. A. Dupkin's heirs is for rent during the year 1873.

The house contains enough rooms and they are so divided as to accommodate two families. It fronts Martin Street, is about 140 yards west of the post office, has a nice garden of half an acre, all needful outhouses, and a well of fine water in the yard. The premises will be in perfect repair.

For terms apply to

dec 19-tf MOORE & GATLING.

ROOMS TO RENT OR LEASE.

The two front rooms in "Tucker Hall" at present occupied by the North Carolina Land Company will be rented for the year 1873, or will be leased for a series of years.

Apply to

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO
dec 17 tf

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

The Spectacles are manufactured from "Minute Crystal Pebbles" melted together, and are called Diamond on account of their hardness and brilliancy. It is well known that Spectacles cut from Brazilian or Sic tch pebbles are very injurious to the eye, because of their polarizing light. Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent. less heated rays than any other pebble. They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic abberations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles. Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company, New York. For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union.

H. Mahler, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Raleigh, N. C., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark. dec 6-d xwly

VALUABLE CORN AND COTTON LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the court house, in Goldsboro', on the

19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1873,

that valuable tract of land, situate on the south side of Neuse river, in Wayne county, near Goldsboro', known as the GEORGE A. COLLIER farm, containing about 2,500 acres. This farm is in eastern North Carolina with abundance of the best marl. Before the war it was estimated to be worth $60,000. It will be sold in one body, or in parcels to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One fourth cash, and the balance at 12 and 18 months credit. Bonds with surety required. Title retained until all the purchase money shall be paid.

WM. T. DORTCH.
Mortgagee and Commissioner.

jan 31-tdos.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of [illegible] JOHNS, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against said testator to present them for payment within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any action against the Executors

Persons owing the estate are requested to make immediate payment as no indulgence will be allowed.

DAVID LEWIS,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.
January 28th, 1873-law6w

HARDWARE, &c.

ROGERS',

WOSTENHOLM,

KING'S, and

ALEXANDER'S

POCKET KNIVES.

Every Alexander knife sold by us is fully warranted.

BRIGGS & JONES.
jan 25

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

sep 3w3y.

HOW

To Speculate Successfully

RANDALL H. FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 20 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

REFERENCES.—Jay Cooke & Co., Mechanics Banking Association, or any Banking House or Commercial Agency in New York.

N. B.—Pamphlet on "Wall Street and its Operations," free on application.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

Just received another supply of Ladies' and Gents' Arctic Gaiters.

Ladies' and Gents' Snow Excluders.

Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber Shoes and Sandals.

jan 5-tf. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C,

REV. R. BURWELL, Principal.
JOHN R. BURWELL, A. M., } Ass't. Principals.
S. J. STEVENS, A. M.,

The Spring term commences the 10th of February.

The Institution is now in successful operation, and the Principals believe that they are prepared to offer superior advantages for the education of young ladies.

Prof. A. Baumann, long and favorably known as an accomplished teacher of vocal and instrumental music, has charge of the Music Department.

For Circular containing full particulars as to terms, course of study, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
jan 18-d3w&w6m Raleigh, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

The Misses NASH & Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on Tuesday, 7th of February, 1873.

Circulars forwarded on application.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

I would like to have about ten additional good boys. The session will begin February 5th, 1873. Tuition from $20 to $30 per session. Board $12 per month. Rooms for four or five boys in my own family. Apply at once.

A. R. MERRITT,
jan 22-d &w4 Cary, N. C.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

1. To aid all who desire well qualified teachers.
2. To represent teachers who desire positions.
3. To give parents information of schools.
4. To sell, rent and exchange school properties. Address

JAS SOUTHGATE,
dec 19 d1taw1t&w1tw6m Hillsboro, N. C.

OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

J. H. HORNER,
R. H. GRAVES, } Principals.

The Spring Session will begin the second Monday in January.

Terms as heretofore.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 17, 1872.

dec 18-dw&w1taw4w

CLASSES IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

At the request of numerous persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the German Language, the undersigned will, as soon as a sufficient number have signified their intention to attend, open classes for thorough instruction in the grammatical construction and composition of the German Language. Application may be made to the undersigned or at the "Sentinel" Office.

jan 2-tf AUGUST DOEPP.

RALEIGH BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY.

F. P. HOBGOOD, A. M., ... Principal.
Rev. A. F. REID, A. M., Associate Principal.
F. A. BOHLMANN, ... Professor of Music.

The Spring session will open on the

17th of FEBRUARY, 1873.

The building, having been enlarged, is spacious, commodious and handsome.

The Literary Department is provided with a select Library, a large collection of Geological Specimens and a fine Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Music Department is provided with a large number of good Pianos, two Organs and a Harp.

The lady teachers employed are all FIRST CLASS. Boarding pupils are required to wear uniform dress. Board and English tuition $100 per session of 5 months.

For particulars, apply for circular.

dec 28 d&w6w&will mar1

HARDWARE, &c.

GEORGE ALLEN & CO'S.

LABOR SAVING
Cotton, Corn and Potato
CULTIVATOR,
WILEY'S PATENT.

☞ The CHEAPEST and most EFFECTIVE Steel Plow in use.

☞ IT DOES THE WORK OF TWO PLOWS WITH ONE MAN AND ONE HORSE.

It runs shallow, is easily guided, and is light to the Horse.

It is made of Wrought Steel, and will outlast two ordinary Plows.

It weeds Potatoes, and replaces the earth on the hill at the same time.

It can be used in any well prepared soil, and is equally good for Cotton, Corn and Potatoes

All who have used it are pleased with it.

"It is the best for plowing young cotton have ever used."—Gen. A. M. FAISON.

"It saves the labor of one horse and plow, and two hoe hands.—ELIAS M. W. HUTHAM.

J. D. CARROLL, Esq., says:—"So far as I have used it, it excels all others."

HARPER WILLIAMS, Esq., says:—"It saves the labor of one horse and hand."

☞ A. B. FARQUHAR, says:—"I know of no Cultivator embracing so many good points, [illegible] and well adapted to working the plant in the several stages of its growth."

Price $18. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

CHAMPION COTTON AND CORN PLOW

CHAMPION DIXIE SWEEP,

☞ And a great variety of Turning Plows.

Plow Castings of Every Kind.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

Agents Wanted in Every Place.

GEORGE ALLEN & CO.,
23 & 24 Pollock Street, Newbern, N. C.
jan 7-d&w1w1m