THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1873.

PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Our dispatches from New York on Monday night brought the intelligence of a rare panic in the money market, during which gold went up to 18 1-2, and money to one cent per day, or three hundred and sixty-five per cent per annum. At the time we write, 3 p. m., the market had settled down considerably, gold being easy at 17, and money at 1-8 to 1-4. Exchange, which was entirely out of the question on Monday was, at noon yesterday, quoted at 7 3-4 for short, 8 5-8 for long. Cotton at the same time was dull and nominally unchanged, the prices being 20 for uplands, 20 1-2 for Orleans.

It will be noticed, however, that the money market is yet unusually stringent and unsettled, and it behooves our business men to proceed cautiously in their transactions.

Among the causes assigned for this money panic is the low price of cotton during the past few weeks, holders not being in a condition to sell and being compelled to strain their credit to carry their large stocks. The extent of the stock of cotton held for higher prices may be inferred from the fact that here in Raleigh there are some 4,000 to 5,000 bales in hand. Then the heavy imports at this season of the year have to be met, and are usually provided for by the March shipments of cotton, which were really nominal last month. On Saturday last the New York *Express*, one of the best authorities in the country, said of the situation:

The trade of the country upon the whole, is perhaps the dullest since the end of the war. Among the chief causes are the conflicts between labor and capital, which tell injuriously upon this city; the great uncertainty attending building, incident to the conflict; the tight money market, which prevents many business ventures and speculation; the shackles put upon freedom of trade through expenses and high taxes; a season of unusual cold and hindrances to travel; the necessity of more personal economy, and those closer purchases which keep supply and demand in close accord; and in no small degree has the business been arrested in New York and elsewhere by the horse disease of last year, which checked both production and business to an extent hardly to be deemed possible by those not acquainted with the facts.

Beyond all this is the still unsettled condition of a portion of the Southern States, and conflicts of authority, as in Louisiana and elsewhere.

Still another cause is the small exports of the country, compared with the large imports. Countries no more than citizens can live beyond their means. We send plenty of bonds abroad, but too little of what we grow and make. Six months of steady pressure in the money market has abridged business in many ways, and ought to end of itself through a limitation or partial ending of the causes which originally created the pressure. A country that has had to pay its differences between imports and exports in bonds, money, or credit, is not doing what it ought; nor is a country that hesitates between specie payments and limited issues of paper money; nor one which administers its affairs in the uncertain ways of the Treasury in Washington; nor one which increases its expenses $26,000,000 in a single year in a time of peace, when expenses, if ever, ought to fall off. It is clear enough that we need among other things a revival of confidence, as well as a less stringent money market. Specie payments may not now be the panacea required, for it is said with force that the panics of 1857, '47 and '57 came when the banks paid specie. So in England, we are truthfully told that during the paper money era, from 1797 to the close of the war against Napoleon, there was no financial panic, while just after specie resumption, the British money market was convulsed with a regular return of these troubles in 1825, '37, '47 and '57, and again in 1866. What, then, is the cause of present depression? Is it not in ourselves—our extravagant habits of business and living—rather than in anything which belongs to paper money, resumption, greenbacks, or gold? The Government set a very bad example, and the people are only too willing to follow it. What a financial and moral record is that of the Congress just closed! Besides increasing pay and expenditures at all points where it could, it pandered to demagogues and clap-trap and localities to an extent with hardly a parallel in public bodies. Such examples cannot but be pernicious. We see them in the State, in the family, in the habits of the people, in the little work done comparatively, and everywhere. Let heads of families, business men and corporations see where the work is and remedy it. Industry is not what it was, nor habits of living what they were. Where the hours of labor are not reduced, the production is 20 per cent. less even in the hours of work, comparing old times with now. Nor are thrift and honesty what they were. It is time there should be a pause, and both conscience and common sense point out some of the personal remedies for hard times.

COLORED INDIGNATION.

The colored Republicans of New Orleans are outspoken and determined in resistance to the "slights and wrongs" they say their white "brethren" of the party have put upon them. While seeming fealty to Grant and Kellogg, they have in fact, as Canby's King said the United States Senate. At a meeting of the straight-out colored Republicans held in New Orleans a few days ago, before the adjournment of the Senate, they said they were "deeply pained at the failure to accord to Hon. Mr. Pinchback his seat in the United States Senate;" and they said, further, "should this injustice be perpetrated by a Republican Senate, we fear that it would be impossible to guarantee the fealty of the masses of our people to the Republican party in the future." The injustice *has* been perpetrated. The Senate has adjourned and Pinchback was not seated. What will the straight-out colored Republicans do with it? But they further say:

The exclusion by the Louisiana Congressional delegation of Pinchback and John Ray, two recognized leaders of the Republican party and its noted element of strength, from consultation in dispensing the Federal patronage in Louisiana, was an act offensive to us, which calls for our unqualified condemnation, which more than shows that our confidence was misplaced.

And they add:

We have just cause to grievously complain of the summary removal from Federal positions, since the election, of reliable and efficient colored men upon charges of incompetency, after protracted and satisfactory service without any complaint.

Have the straight outs pluck enough to do aught more than threaten? Where is our Western "colored Republican" who recently so berated Sam Carrow? Where is our "Hero of America," who so lately put in his claims and made his threats? They and their New Orleans brethren have been made cats-paws of to their hearts' content. Will they now go for a few of the chestnuts? Or will they be content simply to curse and complain? We'll see.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Hon. A. S. Merrimon has returned from Washington with decided impressions of men and things in that corrupt city. Judge M. is looking remarkably well. He is, on the whole, hopeful for the future of the South. His intercourse with leading men of all shades of political opinion has impressed him with the belief that a strong effort will be made during the next session of Congress to bury forever all the evils growing out of the war. There can be no doubt that the Pools and the Abbotts of the South—corrupt scalawags and unprincipled carpet-baggers—have led to most of the evils the Southern people have been suffering under. The people of the South have been grossly misrepresented and maligned by this class of scoundrels, to the extent of imposing upon men from the North and the West kindly disposed towards their conquered countrymen. The true state of feeling in our section is now, however, beginning to be understood, and the slanders and misrepresentations are being exposed. It is the purpose of leading republicans—not the radical haters of the South for hate's sake—to traverse the Southern States during the present spring and coming summer to see things for themselves and to ascertain the real condition of the people. We are glad of this, and we bespeak for all such visitors the kindliest and most considerate treatment, and this we are satisfied they will receive. We are pleased to be able to state from our exchanges that Judge Merrimon has made a most favorable impression in the Senate and in public estimation generally.

JAMES BROOKS.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, as a Democrat and a member of the Judiciary Committee, and one who sat beside Mr. Brooks for three years, at the close of his speech said:

One word, sir, in regard to my colleague, Mr. James Brooks. I had hardly any acquaintance with Mr. Brooks until I came into this House. By the mere chance of the drawing of seats it so happened that my seat has been close to his. For almost three years I have sat near Mr. Brooks. During all that time his conduct in the House—and gentlemen here will bear me out in thinking that there are very few better criterions of a man's character than his continued conduct in this House—his conduct here has been such as to impress me with the justice and the honor and and the wisdom of the man. I had thus come to lean largely upon his opinion and upon his advice.

No man can tell how grieved I have been, therefore, at the report which the committee have made to the House. But close to him as I sat, much as I was in the habit of relying upon his opinion, opposed as I believe I was on every occasion when the subject came before the House, to the wishes and desires of the Pacific Railway Company, it is simply due to Mr. Brooks to say that never on any occasion did he seek to influence me or control my action in favor of that company or measures in its interests. And there were occasions, sir, when I was in some doubt as to what my duty was, and when he could probably have influenced my action; occasions, such as that when the House was first called upon to act upon the Goat Island bill, when I hesitated under the arguments advanced in its support, and when a word from Mr. Brooks might have changed my vote to one in favor of instead of against the measure, and that at a juncture when the vote was very close. But on no occasion did he do so; nor indeed did he ever do or say anything to me in all my services here to indicate that his official conduct was not in every respect that of an honorable and upright man. I make this declaration without Mr. Brooks' request or knowledge. I have had no communication with him or his since this investigation began, beyond the merest civilities on meeting him in the House. It is a declaration unsought, and I make it because it is true, and being true, I make it now and here, because now and here it is due to him, as it would be to any other man arraigned for an offence, even if instead of having long and distinguished record to appeal to he can but the strongest criminal.

[Here the hammer fell.]

A "COLLEGE JOURNALIST."—Another man has graduated at the Yale "School of Journalism." He has been rather more successful than any of his predecessors. When he found that he could get no more than eight dollars a week on any Western journal, he went right away and got a position as clerk in an oyster saloon, which his weekly stipend is ten dollars.

Whenever you buy of us, sell or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We don't disagree about trifles."

WHAT A SHOCKING SIGHT!

One Samuel D. Melton, by the grace of Satan made Judge (!) in the State of South Carolina, a white man, a Caucasian, saw proper, at the late Inauguration ball at Washington, to lock arms with a couple of negro women, and promenade the hall, the observed of a thousand disgusted and sickened observers. It was a loathsome sight; men and women of refinement looked upon the debauched hero of this humiliating exhibition with undisguised and inexpressible contempt. A "nigger equality" journal, the New York *Sun*, thus airs its opinions upon the disgusting show:

One of the best practical illustrations of the doctrine of social equality that has yet occurred was made at the recent inauguration ball by Judge Samuel D. Melton (Melton) of South Carolina, who was seen promenading the ball room for an hour with the wife of the Hon. R. B. Elliott, M. C., from that State, on one arm and one of the celebrated Misses Rollins on the other. Each of these ladies is a bright mulatto, fair to look upon, and the Judge undoubtedly consulted his taste as well as exemplified his devotion to the cause of equal rights in paying them such courteous attentions. After his promenade he returned to a group of colored ladies whom he made almost the sole recipient of his attentions during the entire evening. It is interesting to know that a South Carolina gentleman can so far ignore the prejudices of his class as to serve as Attorney-General of the State under such an Administration as the present, also to fraternize socially with the class so lately regarded as chattels hardly possessed of souls."

We do not blame the niggers. They of course were proud to be thus placed in juxtaposition with an individual, demoralized though he was, of the superior race; but what truly refined and beautiful white woman would feel honored by the attention of this dirty-minded white official, "judge" though he may be, after this boldly manifested social position? How do the white citizens of South Carolina like the picture? What would Calhoun, Poinsett, Legare, Lowndes, Hayne Pinkney, experience in looking upon it? Alas! poor, disgraced South Carolina! To be made to realize that the time could ever come when one of your white citizens, a leading judicial official, would be found promenading the great ball of the Presidential mansion at an Inauguration ball with a negro female on each arm, and glorying in his social debauchery.—*Day Book.*

ANOTHER DROWSY GIRL.

A special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* has visited a girl at Turville, near Great Marlow, who it is alleged, has been in a trance for nearly two years. He thus describes the interview: The turned-down sheet disclosed the face of a girl who looked fully the age she was reported to be—fourteen. She was lying at a distance of about four yards from the window and with her back to it; but before I gave any particular attention to her, I had put back the window curtains, and there was light enough. She has dark brown hair thick, and strong-looking. The girl's face is by no means cadaverous. There is flesh on the cheeks, which have a pinkish tint, and there is some color in the thin lips. The eyes are calmly closed, as though in healthy sleep. I ventured to raise one of the lids and touch the eye beneath—to pass the tip of my finger across it, in fact—but there was not even a quivering of the eyelash. Her position in the bed is a natural one. She lies on her left side, and her cheek rests on her open hand. "She was always used to lie like that before she was afflicted," the mother informed me; and whenever she was obliged to leave the child by herself she place her hand so because she appeared to be much more comfortable. I took hold of the girl's disengaged hand, and found that it was quite warm and moist, and that the finger nails were naturally trimmed. The fingers are not in the least stiffened, and may be closed on the hand as freely as those of a sleeping person. It is not a skeleton hand, neither are any of the little girl's limbs so emaciated as, under the extraordinary circumstances alleged, might be expected. I measured the forepart of the arm by spanning it—I could barely make my thum and middle finger meet. This would give eight and a half inches as the circumference of the arm. The child's body is very thin as compared with her limbs, but I have seen children in hospital, who have ultimately overcome their disease, much thinner. There is not much substance in her flesh, however; it is soft and flabby, or, as her mother expressed it, "sammy." I placed my hands on her feet, and was startled to find them almost ice-cold. They were always cold, the mother said—so much so that she found it necessary to keep hot-water always ready to use in case other means, such as friction, failed to bring warmth into them. As regards the child's breathing, it is so feeble that it is almost impossible to detect it; you cannot feel it by holding the cheek to her mouth, and only the faintest flutter is felt when the hand is laid over the region of the heart.

This is not the first instance of trance in the Trifling family. The child's father lay three weeks speechless and motionless before he died; and a brother of the father—I have only the woman's unsupported statement for this, be it borne in mind—lay six months and a week in the same condition before his demise. The mother of the entranced girl has married a second husband, a man named Sadler, an agricultural laborer, earning twelve shillings a week. Mrs. Sadler has had twelve children, but there are only two of them at home besides the insensible girl, and they are boys of ten and fifteen years of age, able to earn something. Up to the age of seven the child Ann Trifling enjoyed perfect health; then, however, she was afflicted with abscesses in her neck. To get cured of these she was admitted into Reading Hospital, where for seventeen weeks she was treated. Ultimately the hospital authorities according to the mother's account, discharged her, on the ground that they could do no more than they had done. It was on a Tuesday, that the child came out of the hospital, and there being no more convenient method of carrying her home, she was placed in what the mother describes as "a jolting old cart." As soon as she reached home the child, for the first time in her life, was seized with fits, began to grow drowsy, and took fits frequently, and, never big, was drowsier still. This continued until the Thursday following the Tuesday on which she left Reading Hospital—the 29th of March, 1871, was the date—and on the evening of that day she roused herself, and began to talk to her mother of her pains, telling her she wished she could die and be at rest. The mother's narrative is that she told the girl to pray and they prayed together—the child looking intently on her, with her hands clasped, gradually losing command over them, and growing more convulsed, her eyes rolling wildly and her limbs twitching. The mother, alarmed at these symptoms, sent immediately after Dr. Hammond, at Stoke Green, but when he arrived, in one her own expression, "the child was fixed down." That is to say she had sunk into a state of insensibility, in which she now remains. For several months her inanimate condition was disturbed by fits of a kind similar to those which at first attacked her, and during her convulsions she would utter moaning sounds, as though in pain; but from the 29th of March, 1871, until the present time—twenty-two months—she has never once voluntarily moved from any position which she has been laid, has never opened her eyes to look about her, nor uttered any word or sound, or made any sign that she was conscious of living.

THE VIRGINIA GOVERNORSHIP.—In reference to the Radical candidate for Governor of Virginia, the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* has the following:

"It is reported that Senator John F. Lewis will not be a candidate for Governor of Virginia in case General Wickham will promise to accept the nomination if tendered to him. And it is further said that General Grant and his followers will throw all their support in favor of Wickham. This comes from first-class authority."

We have no means of judging the authority alluded to, but we have a distinct idea that the President's contemplated visit to Virginia was conceived and is to be carried out for political purposes, and for these alone. We trust they will put up General Wickham, who won his title in the Confederate ranks, so that the white people of Virginia may be able to show what manner of men they are.—*Norfolk Virginia.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, to sell or give away intoxicating liquors in any way or manner, or in any quantity, so as to receive any compensation for the same whatever, either directly or indirectly, within four miles, or Antioch church, in Alleghany county; Bluff Presbyterian church, in Cumberland county; Ashepole Missionary Baptist church, in Robeson county or Yopp's Meeting House in Onslow county. Or within three miles of the following places to wit: Mount Pleasant Academy, in Cherokee county; Cumberland Union church near Walkertown, in Cumberland county; Blocker's store, in Cedar Creek Village, in Cumberland county; Judson Female College, in Henderson county; Pollocksville, in Jones county; Laurel Hill church in Richmond county; big Branch Baptist church, Beauty Spot church, Ashepole Presbyterian church, Zion's Tabernacle Baptist church, Asbury church, Horeb Methodist church, or Mount Moriah Baptist church, in Robeson county; or within two and one-half miles of Rocky Nole church, in Cabarrus county; or within two miles of the following places, to wit: Piney Grove church, Luneville church, or Red Hill church or school house, in Anson county; Christian Delight church, or Concord church, in Beaufort county; French's Creek Baptist church, Brown Marsh Presbyterian church, in Bladen county; Endor Furnace, or Flouring Mills in Lockville, in Chatham county; Methodist church, Presbyterian church, or Baptist church near Fort Hembri, or Hicks' High School, Barnard's Camp Ground, in Clay county; Pleasant Plains church or Peacock's store in Columbus county; Rockville Academy or Cokesberry church, in Cumberland county; New Bridge church, in Duplin county; Mountain Island Factory, in Gaston county; Corinth Baptist church, in Granville county; Flat Rock, in Guilford county; Johnston's Chapel, in Johnston county; Shiloh church, colored, school House No. 1, in Federal Precinct Township, in New Hanover county; Zion church, in Richmond county; Lumber Bridge Presbyterian church or Providence Baptist church, in Robeson county; Elderbee springs, in Richmond county; Little River church, in Transylvania county; Goshen church, Sampson county; Paper Mills at the Falls of Neuse river, in Wake county; the court house in Wilkesboro', in Wilkes county, or within the corporate limits of the town of Carthage in Moore county, or Lumberton in Robeson county, or Rutherfordton in Rutherford county, or within two miles of the corporate limits of Carthage or Lumberton, provided this shall effect the power of the commissioners of Lumberton to grant license within its corporate limits; or within one and a half miles of Cherry Grove Baptist church in Columbus county; Bell Farm Presbyterian church, (colored) Harris depot; Methodist church at Cole Spring Camp Ground, or Methodist church at Bethel Camp Ground, in Cabarrus county; or Murchison Factory, in Manchester, Cumberland county, or within one mile of Goose Creek Island church, in Beaufort county; the baptist church in Abbottsburg, in Bladen county; Newton Academy, or Fair View school house, in which J. S. Rhuford taught school, in Buncombe county; Pioneer Mills Postoffice in Cabarrus county; Cypress Creek church, or the Baptist or Methodist church in Halifax, Dublin county; Vine Hill Academy in Halifax county; Bethel church in Fair county; the court house in Asheboro', in Randolph county; Tarworoing church, in Granville county; or Union Chapel Methodist church, in Robeson county.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any acting Justice of the Peace for each and every offence shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars or be imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall furnish a certified copy of this act, immediately after the ratification, to the Sentinel newspaper, and "News" for publication.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of May A. D., 1873.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this the first day of March, A. D., 1873.

J. L. ROBINSON,
Speaker of the House.
C. H. BROGDEN,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, March 7, 1873.

I, William H. Howerton, Secretary of State hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

WM. H. HOWERTON,
mar 8 1m Secretary of State

Prices Greatly Reduced.

As we wish to make a change in our business, we notify our friends and the public, that we will sell our entire stock of goods at greatly reduced prices for cash

Our stock comprises

DRY GOODS,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

DOMESTICS,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES.

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Gents Furnishing Goods,

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Now is the time for Bargains

PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM'S.

All indebted to the Firm are called on to settle immediately.

mar 31 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Established in 1845.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING

MERCHANTS,

C. W. GRANDY & SONS,

WAREHOUSE, TOWN POINT, NORFOLK, VA.

SPECIAL AGENTS

FOR

Gilham's Cotton Fertilizer.

EVERY BAG IS STAMPED WITH HIS "TRADE MARK."

S. F. Co. TRADE MARK

PATENTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE "PLANTER" AND THE "SO. FERT. CO."

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH FOR THIS CELEBRATED

"COTTON" FERTILIZER,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE SOUTHERN FERTILIZING CO., RICHMOND, VA.

FROM THE FOMULA OF PROF. WM. GILHAM,

And have the exclusive right of sale, and sole control of supply secured for Eastern and Middle North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia. Furnished at Factory Prices at our Warehouse in Norfolk, Va.

CASH PRICE $60 PER TON OF 2 000 POUNDS.

TIME PRICE $65.

Free of interest. Payable 15th November

It has been so extensively used and almost universally praised; that it requires no recommendation at our hands. The cotton planters using it affirm that it matures the crop earlier by several weeks, and nearly doubles the yield. Many say it is equated by no artificial guano on the market; and prefer it for many reasons to Peruvian Guano.

☞ Your attention is called to the "Opinions of the Press," and the reports of disinterested Newspaper Correspondents from various sections throughout Eastern and Middle North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, where it has been extensively used stating the high results in which this Fertilizer is held by the Planters, as matter of public concern and benefit.

☞ Enquire for pamphlet containing these testimonials and opinions of the Press and other useful matter of general information and interest to the Farmer.

mar 11 2m

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

TRADE MARK

The Spectacles are manufactured from "Minnie Crystal Pebbles" melted together, and are called Diamond on account of their lustrous and brilliancy. It is well known that Spectacles cut from Brazilian or Scotch 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 mathematical accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, 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 peddler employed.

Do not buy a pair unless you see the Trademark. dec 6 d&w ly

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

A new Preparation for the STANDARD BAKING POWDER, and the best article ever placed before the housekeepers and bakers. Superior for RAISED BREAD, BISCUITS and other CAKES, &c., &c.

It is healthful, and always ready for immediate use. The best YEAST POWDER for sweet Sour Buttermilk or ANY PART OF THE GLOBE.

It is unrivalled and economical. NO WASTE OF FOOD PREPARED WITH IT. Sold everywhere by GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and DEALERS.

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Healthfulness, Cleanliness, Adjustment, Flexibility, Ease, Comfort, Durability, Netatiousness.

THE ADJUSTABLE

SPRING BED BOTTOM!

With one of these. If you have a Feather Bed, a Mattress is not required. If you have a mattress, feathers are not required. You can have a most luxurious Bed with either, without the other. Don't take our word for it, but take a Spring Bed on trial for a few days at our risk, to be taken away if it does not suit.

Samples may be seen at Julius Lewis & Co's, T. H. Briggs & Sons, W. R. Jones & Co's, W. H. Mann & Co's. Furniture Store, or at the Tarborough House, where they are in constant use and where Dr. Blackwell will take pleasure in giving any information about the Beds. Agents wanted in every county.

JONES & KILLS, Manufacturers,
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CARHART & BROTHER,

16 and 18 Park Place,

NEW YORK,

Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers in Teas, Coffee, Syrups, &c.

Refer by permission to Chas. Dewey, cashier Raleigh National Bank, P. A. Wiley, cashier State National Bank, W. C. Stronach Esq., Raleigh, N. C. mar 26 6m

100 BUS. STOCK PEAS.

50 bush. White Beans.
mar 26 W. C. STRONACH.

DRY GOODS, &c.

Percalls. Percalls.

9 Cases New Spring Styles of
PERCALLS AND CAMBRICS
for
Ladies' and Misses' Spring Dresses in beautiful designs.

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THEY HAVE COME.

Those beautiful new styles

NECK RUCHING

for Ladies.

Corsets and New Prints

ALSO

Our Spring Order for

Gents' Burt Gaiters.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NOW IS THE TIME!

200 TONS GUANO

Forsale on time or cash
By
A. C. SANDERS & CO.,
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300 BUSH. WHITE BOLTED MEAL.
W. C. STRONACH.

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GRAIN AND FISH

CRAVEN STREET,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to Judge D. G. Fowle, R. F. Tucker, Julius Lewis & Co, Raleigh; T. J. Latham, Carlile & Newbern.
feb 8-w3m

BRADLEY'S Super Phosphate.

Sea Fowl Guano.

Another Cargo on the way. Bring in your orders.

G. F. STRONACH & BRO.

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100 BBLS. CORN WHISKEY.

50 BBLS. SUGAR ALL GRADES.

30,000 LBS. BACON.
G. F. STRONACH & BRO.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

E. H. PLUMMER & Co.,

121 Sycamore St., Petersburg Va.

Dealers in Iron, Steel and

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention and are respectfully solicited

General Agents for the Farmer's Friend Plow. The attention of FARMERS is especially called to this superior PLOW, which has met with universal commendation.

feb 28 1m

SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Orange county, I will sell at public sale, at the court house door, in Hillsboro', on

THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1873,

at 12 o'clock, that valuable tract of land in Orange county about a half mile west of the Hillsboro' depot lying immediately on the railroad and county roads, on which is situated the

MERCHANT AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS

known as Brown's Mills, and the

TAN YARD, and also the DISTILLERY LOT

formerly owned by Dr. Smith and Thos. Crane, which for many year has been considered as the most valuable Mill-seat and water power in Orange county. The said tract contains

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES

of good farming land, more or less, and is a good situation with sufficient water power for a large

COTTON FACTORY.

Also—One other tract, on the waters of Eno, about one mile and a half south of the mill-seat, adjoining Frederick Williams, R. M. Jones and others, containing one hundred and fifty acres.

Also—A lot in Hillsboro', and known in the plan of said town as part of lot No. 6, now occupied by James R. Gattis.

Also—three other lots in the town of Hillsboro', and known in the plan of said town as lots Nos. 90 x 100 x 101.

Terms of Sale.—All the above described property will be sold on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months with interest after six months, except the sum of two hundred dollars to pay expenses; bond and approved security required. Title reserved until all the purchase money is paid. GEO. LAWS,
mar 14-3m Commissioner.

MULES FOR SALE.

I will have 65 head of fine Kentucky broke Mules to arrive in Raleigh, Saturday, the 29th, which I will sell at more reasonable terms than any have been sold at this season. This being my first lot I am determined to sell them low and close out quickly. They can be seen at Harris' Lot opposite the Bryan Grove.

mar 28-tf. H. D. DERRY.

HAMS.

20 Dozen Sugar Cured Hams, "Prodes" and "Pattis" brands, any size from 8 to 20 pounds.

mar 28 W. C. STRONACH.

GAUTZ "SEA FOAM" POWDERS.

"Dooley's" Yeast Powders, "Royal" Baking Powders, from 6 to 8 ounces.

W. C. STRONACH.

40 DOZEN FRESH TOMATOES,

10 dozen "Window Jones" Green Corn.
W. C. STRONACH.