THE SENTINEL.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 29, 1873.

CÆSARISM IN THE SOUTH.

We do not believe that the Chicago *Tribune* is correct when it says that Cæsarism (Grantism clad in Imperialistic robes and exercising the authority of an Imperator or Emperor,) will be more bitterly resisted in the North and West than any where else, or that the white people of the South will favor it. We quote a paragraph from it:

"For the present Cæsarism is a laughing-stock, but it is more than probable that in a very short time it would have the direct support of several large classes of the population including the following: 1. The whites of the South. 2. The blacks of the South. 3. The Northern monopolists of all kinds, the land-grabbers, tariff-grabbers. 4. The Federal office-holders. But Cæsarism would find sturdy opponents in the great mass of the Northern people who are not monopolists, are not office holders or office-seekers, and who are not interested in schemes against the public Treasury. All the traditions of these people, their religious and secular education, their industrial habits, their political and social hopes and ambitions, are entirely hostile to it; and these people will be likely to unite against any proposition in that direction, whether it come in the form of a third election to the Presidency or in any other shape.

We cannot believe that such a complete overthrow of our cherished institutions could ever meet with favor among the whites of the South, (the class of office holders and seekers excepted,) unless outrages and oppressions that have been visited upon them for years should continue. We can understand how under such treatment the true white men of the South would favor any change, whether for a kingly Government with limited powers, or for Cæsarian rule. But we are puzzled to understand what is the ground of the *Tribune's* confidence that the Northern people would resist such a change? For the life of us we cannot find anything in either their actions or utterances to warrant such a hope. From the days of Seward's tinkling bell until now, they seem to have been given over to a system of idolatry as disastrous, demoralizing and brutalizing as any that distinguished the ancient Egyptians or the modern Brahmins. If the preservation of civil liberty alone depends upon the people who sustained the iniquitous reconstruction acts and the high-handed tyranny of Grant, then we give it up and reverently say, God help the country.

Why only the other day, Cameron, of Pensylvania, said he profoundly loved and admired Beast Butler, and declared that he knew positively that Mr. Lincoln himself desired a third term, and that Seward and Stanton favored it, and further, *"that the policy of the Administration was to have been shaped to that end."* Cameron is a host with Radicals, and the special friend of the President. A leading Northern paper commenting on Cameron's statement, says, that Mr. Lincoln began very early in his first term "to shape things to this end."—

Again: a leading Radical paper is full of joy at the fact that the people of Louisiana would willingly *"surrender the State to the Federal Government."* But why? Because of the tyrannical interference of Grant in fastening upon the people a bogus State Government, and in the oppressions of the people. They would no doubt praise Cæsar, a single master, than to be bullied, persecuted and scourged by a hundred hands backed up by an overwhelming negro majority. You can goad any people to desperation, and you can, by systematic outrage, drive the firmest and truest friends of liberty into the arms of despotism itself. It is only in an event like this that the words of the *Tribune* can ever become true.

Pertinent to this is an editorial in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d inst. It finds five classes into which the country is divided on Cæsarism:

1st. Those who regard the question of Cæsarism as absurd.

2d. Radicals who scout the idea of Cæsarism, or that Grant wants a third term.

3d. The friends of Grant—office-holders mainly—who admit that they favor Grant for another term.

4th. Some fire-eaters (formerly) of the South, who now sustain Grant, and proclaim that he is the best man for the country—for all sections.

"5th. And to this class we belong—a class altogether independent of those above named—a large class of American citizens who declare that we can restore the Government to its constitutional basis, and secure its administration in an impartial manner, according to the Constitution, by which the States shall be left to manage their local matters according to their own ideas and dispositions under the right guaranteed to them by the Constitution, they utterly repudiate alike a third term, and also Cæsarism, towards which a third term is a great stride.

But these same unselfish and patriotic citizens—patriotic locally and nationally alike—declare that if we are not to live under this happily-restored constitutional government—if the bigoted fanatics and the sordid partisans of the North are to be permitted *ad libitum* to persecute the people of a great section of this Union through the Federal Government—to abrogate alike all State and personal rights in that large section, and to keep its inhabitants in perpetual fear of some outrage that is to disturb their peace, separate them from their families, destroy their business, or, yet worse, to submit their States to the rule of barbarism and themselves to the terrible oppression of intolerable burthens and wrongs, to resist which they are deprived of all power—why, in that case it matters not who rules or what becomes of the Government. Clearly, the people thus oppressed would have more to hope from the "one-man" power than they can hope for from a Government which had become the mere instrument of a bigoted, sordid, and malignant sectional public sentiment. On these grounds they would hail the Emperor, and would be justified in so doing."

The entire article from which we extract the above is excellent and worthy of attention. We feel sure that the Southern office-holders will all go for Grant for another term. We are confident that those of North Carolina will go for him to a man. A few Rads who have been ousted from office, and some aspirants for office who think their chances would be better with some other man, may oppose Grant, but all the "ins" are for him, we do not doubt, to a man. When you tell them that such a course will ruin the country, they say in reply, that it is the people who elect him, and should not the people rule? It does not alarm them in the least, that our government may be completely destroyed and imperialism substituted. "It is the people," quoth these fellows as they hold tight to the government teat, "and the people should rule." We do not, therefore, believe that the discussion of Cæsarism is either premature or valueless. The hope of saving the country lies in arousing the people fully to the dangers that threaten it. We may mention here the prophesy of a gentleman who was as sagacious in politics as he was devoted as a christian. The first editor of the SENTINEL, Rev. Wm. E. Pell, often said to his Associate and friend, Maj. Seaton Gales, when he learnt that Gen. Grant had been nominated for the Presidency, and not doubting his election; "Major, Grant will be the last of our Presidents; there will never be another." From his tomb comes up this voice of prophetic warning, and the writer is much inclined to believe that the prophecy will be fulfilled, and that Ulysses S. Grant will go down in history as the man who of all others did most to ruin and degrade his country. His will be an immortality of infamy, and he will yet stand we fear, by the grave of liberty which he was so instrumental in destroying. As a significant sign of the times we must copy again the following sentiment that originated with Horace Greeley's old paper, the New York *Tribune*. Here is the very remarkable utterance:

"If we might judge from present indications, we should say not only that President Grant's re-nomination is far from impossible, but that it is not entirely out of the range of possibilities that it will be the best nomination practicable for the party, and perhaps for the country."

When a Liberal paper thus gives in to the Cæsarian idea—a paper that professes so much loyalty to the constitution, we may well expect that papers of another sort will at the proper time advocate most zealously and selfishly the re-election of the President-General.

The above was prepared several days ago. Since then we have received the New York *Herald* which gives what Grant himself said at Long Branch to some gentlemen. If the *Herald* is to be believed, it has found out precisely what the "man with the wooden head and iron arm" says about his duties and purposes. If not a true report, it is a skilful piece of literary workmanship, for the *Herald* artist has presented a faithful word-photograph of the immortal Ulysses. After saying that he was not specially interested in the third term talk, he then mentions the sacrifice he made in resigning his place in the army to become President, that he did not seek the second term, and then said:

"Let me see; this is August—March to August is five months, and now the newspapers are anxious to know if I am to serve a third term when the second is hardly begun. The way Congress has treated all of my recommendations doesn't make me appear either influential or dangerous. I often think of Lincoln's answer to the importunate applicant for army honors—'I haven't any influence with this administration, my friend; you will have to appeal to Congress.' If the newspapers want to know whether I will be renominated why don't they quiz the party that elected me?"

"Why don't you silence this squabble by announcing your intention to retire to private life at the end of the term?" asked one of the company jokingly.

The President promptly answered—"You forget the fate of Colfax. Will it not be time enough to refuse when the refusal is at my disposal?"

There is no sort of doubt that Grant would like to be President, or something else, for life, and that he will take such steps as will insure his re-nomination by his faithful and obsequious dependents of the Bread and Butter Brigades.

SOME OTHER NORTH CAROLINA NAMES.

We have done what we could to complete the list of North Carolinians who have become eminent abroad. We have a few honored names to add. General Pinckney Henderson, born in Lincoln county, was Minister to France from Texas when known as the "Lone Star," was first United States Senator from Texas, and Governor of that State.

Dr. Wm. McPheeters, a native of Raleigh, is head of the Medical profession in St. Louis, was editor of the *Medical Review*, the leading publication in the Valley of the Mississippi, is Professor in the Medical University of Missouri, and was Medical Director in Gen. Sterling Price's command during the war. Dr. McPheeters was graduated at the University of North Carolina.

Rev. Samuel B. McPheeters, D. D., a brother of Dr. McPheeters, was born too in Raleigh, and was an alumnus of our University. He was also a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He was the most influential Presbyterian minister up to the time of his death in the Mississippi Valley. He resided in St. Louis for many years. A touching and faithful memoir of him has been written by Rev. Dr. Grasty.

Dr. Arthur Taylor, born in Oxford, was and may be now, a Professor in the Medical College of Memphis, Tenn., and stands at the head of the profession in that city.

We find a communication in the Warrenton *Gazette* in which some few names are added. The Associate did what he could to perfect the article of Dr. Pritchard, and regrets it did not meet the critical approbation of the gentleman from Warren. We avail ourself of his additions. He says:

"Among these, is Judge John Haywood, who was regarded by Chief Justice Henderson, and by Judge Murphy, as one of the greatest lawyers the State had ever produced. After filling the office of Attorney General and Judge of the Circuit Court, and making the earliest report of the decisions of our highest Court, he emigrated to Tennessee, I believe, prior to 1800, and became eminent there, as a Judge and a historian of that State. Wheeler states that he resided in Halifax, in this State; but his last residence, at least, was in Franklin, seven or eight miles north of Louisburg. "Haywood's meeting house" takes its name from him."

He also claims that "Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper was born in Granville, five miles north of Williamsborough, "if his cotemporaries and school mates can be trusted as authority. The late Philemon Hawkins of Franklin, used to relate that he was at school with him at Williamsborough, and gave many incidents of his early life. Col. Leslie Gilliam of Granville, the father of the late Judge Gilliam, stated that the house in which Harper was born, was then still standing, as above stated, near Williamsborough; and at that time, no one in Granville questioned the fact. It is proper to state, however, that Dr. Hawks located his birth place at Bowling Green, in Caroline county, Virginia; and it is certain that his mother, if not both his parents, were from that place."

We take this to be a doubtful foundation to build on.

"Samuel Rochester, who founded the city of Rochester, New York, was a native of Orange county, N. C., and emigrated to the Gennessee valley in the early part of this century. He was formerly a clerk of the circuit court of Orange.

I give you the name of another distinguished native of North Carolina, whose greatest achievement, however, was not calculated to endear him to the majority of his Southern countrymen. I allude to Capt. Winslow of the United States Navy, who commanded the "Kearsage" which it will be remembered, sank the "Alabama," in the British chanel. He was born, it is said, at Wilmington, and died recently."

A friend in Fayetteville sends us the following:

I find you omit the name of a prominent man from this section of the State, Hon. Jas. M. Bakar, now a resident of of Florida and a native of Robeson. He has been Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida and Confederate States Senator.

YANKEE HISTORIANS.

Many years ago we read Bancroft's "History of the United States." For an American production we thought it quite creditable. It is true there is no little of a certain grandiose, fourth of July rhetoric in it, but then it is written with spirit, and now and then with taste and elegance, and is for the most part fair and accurate. It never impressed us of course as do the great historical works of English writers, but until George S. Hillard wrote, it was the best history of our country we had. We have read one of the histories of Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, "The Rise of the United Netherlands," and whilst it is altogether inferior to Gibbon, Macaulay and Froude, it has higher claims than Mr. Bancroft's history upon the attention of the student and scholar. We found some portions of it full of sustained vigor and often picturesque and dramatic. But Mr. Motley has impressed other men of the South quite differently. We copy the following slashing criticism from the Baltimore *Gazette*:

Of Mr. Motley's literary performances in his new function we have a word to say. Mr. Seward, in giving the world the Motley dispatches, seems to have been either simple, or spiteful. They were the worst of the lot of rhetorical rubbish which, in the form of diplomatic literature, was then dumped down before the astonished world. Fancy a Minister, accredited to Vienna, writing home a long disquisition on the character and utterance of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer! Yet this is exactly what Mr. Motley did, winding it up with a flourish like this: "Blistered be the tongue that speaks of shame is the only and fit response to such rhetoric and such prophecy as Mr. Gladstone's!" An old-fashioned Secretary of State, like Mr. Marcy or Mr. Buchanan, would have asked for the recall of a Minister who should bother him with such balderdash as this. Mr. Seward, probably on the homeopathic principle, *similia similibus*, rather liked it. It was the reading of these unlucky diplomatic effusions that first excited and then confirmed suspicions of this gentleman's want of literary merit in other departments. A critical examination of his showy and much vaunted "histories," had we time to make it, would show that the same pen wrote them as wrote the dispatches, and when fashion subsides and Boston ceases to boast, they will be conceded to be equally worthless. Mr. Motley will take his position, minus libels on the dead of his own country, on the same low level with Bancroft. All this will sound impious in Massachusetts ears, but it is the honest truth which Southern scholarship recognizes, and takes the liberty to express.

MR JEFFERSON DAVIS' SPEECH.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is the most moderate of Northern papers, and is the most kindly disposed towards the South of any paper published North of Mason and Dixon's line, if we except possibly the Philadelphia *Age*—an able Democratic paper. The *Journal of Commerce* has a fair notice of the Southern Historical Society, but complains of the remarks of Mr. Davis. Among other things it says:

But taking it in connection with all else that Mr. Davis said in his exaltation of the past or in his hopes for the future, we see that the aim of his speech was to make his hearers as discontented and bitter as he is himself. We acquit him of any absurd notion of trying to foment another civil war, though some northern Radical journals will probably put that foolish construction on his words; but, nevertheless, his speech, in its effect, was out of place and mischievous. It might have answered well enough for a political barbecue or an after-dinner occasion. Much could be pardoned to the contagion of partisan excitement or the influence of an undue quantity of wine. But we can see no excuse for the intrusion of these gloomy regrets and these threatening prophecies upon a convention of gentlemen assembled to study how they could best save the scattered records of an old war—not hatch plans for a new one.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the Official Vote of the State on the Constitutional Amendments August 7th, 1873.

COUNTIES.	State Debt. F.	State Debt. A.	Public Works. F.	Public Works. A.	State Census. F.	State Census. A.	Tax Exemp. F.	Tax Exemp. A.	University. F.	University. A.	Bien'al Session F.	Bien'al Session A.	Code Com'er. F.	Code Com'er. A.	State Offices F.	State Offices A.
Alamance,	878	525	868	521	866	514	730	612	844	550	854	530	848	525	884	515
Alexander,	425	4	402	22	431	4	321	103	427	4	429	4	425	5	425	4
Alleghany,	241	10	237	9	233	9	211	18	237	9	249	10	232	9	22	20
Anson,	806	125	807	125	802	125	641	267	798	125	800	126	797	127	798	124
Ashe,																
Beaufort,	550	116	556	118	555	118	530	128	553	110	530	114	535	128	563	107
Bertie,	564	282	564	280	550	280	552	404	572	543	574	280	557	280	560	51
Bladen,																
Brunswick,																
Buncombe,																
Burke,	311	172	328	169	305	156	316	356	436	174	282	54	304	175	400	178
Cabarrus,	1022	110	1007	95	1001	108	957	166	988	112	989	74	987	99	987	95
Caldwell,	933	18	949	22	950	22	842	108	887	32	955	16	912	24	916	26
Camden,	885	1	878	60	883	2	643	24	844	14	888	2	888	1	987	1
Carteret,																
Caswell,	601	228	583	269	581	268	587	27	520	274	562	261	579	274	575	263
Catawba,	922	291	909	259	939	261	861	335	931	264	942	261	941	262	940	259
Chatham,	1020	6	1029	6	1023	6	942	85	1011	7	1020	6	1027	6	1019	6
Cherokee,	1278	491	1225	487	1227	485	758	965	1166	578	1218	481	1221	473	1216	471
Chowan,	449	25	435	46	448	23	432	26	332	136	408	67	423	52	424	43
Clay,	495	255	491	290	490	261	485	266	494	258	492	262	487	256	489	259
Cleaveland,	248	26	247	333	250	27	239	46	246	29	256	18	244	29	246	43
Columbus,																
Craven,	1708	1515	710	1520	721	1512	582	1651	699	1520	722	1520	706	1507	708	1498
Cumberland,	1407	1320	1417	1302	1428	1300	1421	1260	1378	1316	1425	1491	1448	1300	1412	1236
Currituck,																
Dare,	456	256	449	257	452	255	416	179	444	259	454	257	447	258	449	257
Davidson,	1097	176	1091	153	1100	47	896	355	959	217	1182	154	1093	153	1080	156
Davie,																
Duplin,																
Edgecombe,	1066	356	1068	348	1075	356	615	2789	1074	342	1029	352	1064	352	1063	350
Forsythe,	654	1781	861	1404	848	1397	807	1444	625	1397	627	1319	628	1340	628	1397
Franklin,	775	168	780	175	810	157	697	254	702	201	828	165	769	173	779	168
Gaston,	1285	588	1276	592	1278	506	1089	677	1277	394	1279	595	1270	600	1281	584
Gates,	630	74	649	67	657	66	639	69	643	66	664	56	645	67	647	68
Granville,	764	600	742	600	748	600	527	74	696	24	747	600	735	1	707	600
Graham,	1607	824	1177	998	1185	987	1591	986	1155	1247	1104	1063	1106	1128	1146	1004
Greene,	90	11	114	9	121	6	83	42	101	17	112	10	104	14	106	12
Guilford,																
Halifax,	580	667	575	1722	580	1647	506	1781	579	1698	587	1697	595	1682	575	1703
Harnett,	518	336	522	338	465	350	458	398	500	328	488	321	484	329	601	327
Haywood,	765	15	772	207	690	149	738	20	747	17	700	51	753	16	751	21
Henderson,	765	18	772	47	690	149	738	26	747	17	700	51	759	16	757	25
Hertford,	756	90	765	89	752	89	635	136	761	89	761	87	767	87	764	85
Hyde,																
Iredell,	1342	24	1328	22	1367	30	398	978	1407	24	1332	24	1200	26	1200	13
Jackson,	560	116	556	118	555	118	537	128	562	116	550	114	555	122	563	107
Johnston,	1332	24	1328	22	1367	30	459	978	1287	24	1332	21	1225	26	1007	17
Jones,	547	7	544	6	541	8	473	73	548	74	543	6	540	9	540	8
Lenoir,	1212	201	1213	175	1217	170	1168	194	1167	174	1186	166	1194	172	1178	164
Lincoln,	420	262	423	260	423	261	301	375	404	274	425	258	414	258	418	261
Macon,	1001	174	1110	154	1080	177	1047	217	618	646	1104	161	1096	158	630	524
Madison,	631	14	624	16	630	13	298	205	618	16	631	11	619	16	613	16
Martin,	662	1	618	9	616	1	615	2	617	1	616	0	621	6	616	0
McDowell,	560	56	575	67	570	48	570	48	570	47	566	48	566	47	567	47
Mecklenburg,	560	56	574	47	570	48	569	48	570	47	566	48	566	47	567	47
Mitchell,	1898	197	1889	181	1900	181	1662	438	1871	162	1902	181	1894	181	1893	184
Montgomery,	454	134	453	134	475	135	450	130	444	137	450	135	447	135	449	133
Moore,																
Nash,	382	349	585	330	601	319	493	410	544	367	573	330	576	340	576	326
New Hanover,	677	644	662	640	668	645	584	709	658	649	666	741	659	649	653	640
Northampton,	1538	2036	1525	2105	1506	2112	1527	2007	1521	2172	1467	2055	1517	2103	1522	2094
Onslow,	722	1107	624	1025	647	1065	[illegible]	1417	522	1249	666	1139	601	1037	6018	1100
Orange,																
Pasquotank,	1543	316	1623	332	1626	32	1606	348	1618	353	1624	332	1627	359	1622	316
Pamlico,																
Perquimans,																
Person,																
Pitt,	808	135	808	135	808	136	809	139	801	136	904	134	904	134	897	135
Polk,	1142	168	1138	170	1111	160	1072	230	1058	167	1141	166	1441	167	1140	166
Randolph,																
Richmond,	1157	75	1132	92	1071	71	1035	178	1110	96	1157	75	1140	74	1148	70
Robeson,	1155	14	1148	15	1152	14	1181	15	1138	15	1140	15	1130	14	1154	14
Rockingham,	1124	788	1155	806	1177	792	993	1087	1148	819	1160	811	1185	801	1086	768
Rowan,	1409	9	1428	2	1430	60	1435	60	1409	12	1442	60	1483	1	1422	1
Rutherford,	820	285	808	298	818	298	814	294	805	261	808	274	807	287	808	275
Sampson,	565	488	568	500	522	522	300	494	488	482	557	492	690	522	533	494
Stanly,	1272	607	1265	[illegible]	979	801	925	949	1224	571	1230	654	1250	693	1208	534
Stokes,	421	179	436	169	430	169	404	190	434	171	438	169	413	168	428	169
Swain,																
Surry,	229	53	285	51	231	49	225	51	237	50	229	52	232	50	236	49
Transylvania,																
Tyrrell,																
Union,																
Wake,																
Warren,	2065	2014	2160	2039	2196	2027	2254	2040	2114	2060	2114	2122	2109	2025	2156	2006
Washington,	740	1786	730	1800	742	1810	681	1832	721	1808	733	1785	741	1798	737	1788
Watauga,																
Wayne,																
Wilkes,	1300	1294	1310	1255	1300	1263	1160	1226	1278	1257	1261	1266	1295	1228	[illegible]	1249
Wilson,																
Yadkin,	1067	30	1071	29	1076	30	1075	28	1089	29	1081	28	1070	28	1090	28
Yancey,	988	7	552	12	982	17	881	91	898	22	1014	10	932	7	878	8
	434	12	435	7	441	6	437	111	433	9	437	9	440	6	439	6

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july 11-d2aw&w

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SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND PRACTICAL LABORATORIES. Afford special advantages for general scientific education and for thorough practical training in the professions of Teacher of Science, Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, Architect, Chemist, Metallurgist, Farmer, Draughtsman, etc., and for employment in public service (Coast survey, etc). Session opens Oct 1. For Catalogues, send to WM. WERTENBAKER, Sec'y, P. O. University of Virginia, Va.

aug 12-d&w

WESLEYAN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

REV. S. K. TRAWICK, A. M., Principal.
EUGENE E. GRAY, A. B., Assistant.

Will begin the 8th Academic Term of 5 weeks, Aug. 4th 1873. For particulars apply for circular.

july 19-tf

THE SECOND SESSION OF MISS LOU STUART'S PRIMARY SCHOOL,

for small Boys and Girls will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 4th. It is situated in the Western Ward, near the Deaf & Dumb Institution. Terms of Tuition, $2.00 per month.

aug 1-3t

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, N. C.

MISS M. E. MITCHELL, Principal.
MRS. E. N. GRANT, Associate Principal.
MRS. W. H. MORROW, Teacher of Music.

The exercises of the Institute will be resumed July 30th, 1873.

A limited number of boarders taken. Circulars sent on application.

july 1-3m

LAW SCHOOL OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The exercises of this school will be resumed on the 8th of October next. Professors Tyler and Kennedy will continue respectively to direct the studies of the senior and Junior Class s.

A special course of Lectures on the Difficulties Encountered by Young Practitioners in the Legal Profession, and the Best Means of Surmounting Them, will be delivered by GEORGE F. APPLEBY, Esq., of the Washington bar.

A Post-Graduate course of one year's instruction in Legal Practice has been established in connection with the school, open to the attendance of all who, having attained to a theoretical knowledge of the law, may wish to perfect themselves in the details of its practice, including office work and methods of judicial procedure in all kinds of courts. The exercises of this department will be conducted by the Hon. Charles C. Nott, Associate Judge of the United States Court of Claims. Price of tickets for the whole course, $25.

aug 6 60t

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au 16-w6w*

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july 29-w4t Reisterstown, Md.

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aug 15-w1m

PEACE INSTITUTE, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, Principal.
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., } Asc. Principals.
R. J. BURWELL, A. M.

PROF. A. BAUMANN, Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Fall Session commences the 7th of Sept. 1873.

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

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july 1-d&w Raleigh, N. C.

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SION H. ROGERS ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. Office on Fayetteville Street, two half squares South of Yarbrough House, Haywood's old Office. Practices in the Federal and State Courts. may 25 3m

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS, —AT— Moseley's Confectionary Store, The Most Delicious Ice Cream Soda Water. He has the only Ice Cream Saloon FOR LADIES IN RALEIGH. If you desire to be comfortable call at MOSELEY'S may 24 tf

J. H. FLEMMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. Office South of the Court House near the Sentinel Office. june 7-tf

R. C. BADGER. T. P. DEVEREUX. BADGER & DEVEREUX, SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY, *Office in Stronach Building, Second door North of Yarbrough House,* RALEIGH, N. C., Will attend to all cases of Bankruptcy. Mr Badger attend the terms of the District Courts. No extra fee charged for consultation. may 7-tf

JOS. B. BATCHELOR, Raleigh, L. C. EDWARDS, Oxford, WM. PLUMMER BATCHELOR, Raleigh. BATCHELOR, EDWARDS & BATCHELOR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C., Will attend the courts of Wake, Granville, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Northampton and Chatham counties, and the Federal and Supreme Courts. jan 3 tf

OVIDE DUPRE, (Late of Raleigh, N. C.) ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NO. 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to him. Refers to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and to the whole North Carolina Bar. feb 18 tf

B. F. MOORE JOHN GATLING MOORE & GATLING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. State and Federal Courts and the Courts of the 1st and 6th Judicial Districts. nov 21-tf

OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL. J. H. HORNER, R. H. GRAVES. } Principals. The first Term of the scholastic year 1873-'74 will begin the 4th Monday in July. Prices as heretofore—Circulars furnished upon application. june 24 w5t

A. M. LEWIS' LAW OFFICE, *On Court House Square,* RALEIGH, N. C. Special attention given to Saving of Homesteads, in view of the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject. may 9-d&w&wtf

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MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY. The sinking fund for the redemption of these bonds, will purchase said bonds, of either issue, now outstanding to the amount of thirty thousand dollars at par of principal and interest, upon their being presented at the State National Bank, in Raleigh, at any time on or before the 1st of August next. W. A. GRAHAM, Trustee of Sinking Fund. Hillsborough', July 9th 1873. july 9-td

THE "SNOW FLAKE" BRAND OF Family Flour. Equal to Patapsco and much cheaper. july 18-tf LEACH BROS.

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THE FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE PETERSBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at their grounds, near Petersburg, Va., on the 21ST, 22ND, 23RD & 24TH OF OCTOBER, just one week before the State Fair. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and provision of stock; for the favorable exhibition of animals and articles, and for the entertainment of visitors. The list of premiums is full and liberal and premiums will be promptly paid. No effort will be spared to render the occasion attractive and profitable. For particulars address Corresponding Secretaries of Petersburg Agricultural Society, Petersburg, Va. aug 14-weow4w

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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 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 that any other pebble. They are ground with great scientific 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 the Agents 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&ly

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ANSLEY AND JOHNSON, TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Are preparing to make liberal advances on shipments of Tobacco, and with ample stock of all grades, offer to the trade unsurpassed inducements. Call and see us at our strictly fire-proof Warehouse, corner of Pryor and Hunter Streets, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Refers by permission to Hon F E Shober, D A Davis, Esq, Salisbury, N C; R F Simonton, Esq, President Bank of Statesville, N C. june 5-3m

THE DU BOISE FLANGE COTTON GIN. The invention of the Flange will mark a new era in the progress of this Manufacture and is indispensible to the perfection of the Cotton Gin. By the Flange, the cotton is kept in contact with the saw teeth, until the lint is detached and the seed is prevented from being taken up, the return motion of the lint is, in consequence, ... By the free discharge of seed a ... white lint is kept up, and thus the quantity of cotton ginned in a given time is increased at least thirty per cent. The saws will last longer, and will not require sharpening so often, as sticks and pieces of burrs, which ... not get where the action is taken from ... the saws. The Flange is simple and cannot get out of order, and the cost is so trifling that it does not require a skilled hand to attach it. Several thousand are already in use and the testimony is unanimous that they give satisfaction and make a better sample than any other gin ever made. To secure one for the coming season application must be had at once. aug 13 tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent for Manufacturers.