JOSIAH TURNER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1874

MORE RING PAPERS.

We have it coming through a confieditors of all the journeymen printers and there will be no chance to get out a paper except through Foster's type-selter. We insist that the next journeymen set up as editors shall be natives and not Virginia born. Tae tendency of our railroads is to Virginia, and it may be the ring is afraid to trust a native lest he might look towards Wilmington, Beaufort and the east, instead of towards Nerfolk or Richmond. Let the peoples representatives look af er the ring and not be deceived, for they have first class gentlemen at work for them.

BULLING UP ED. MATTHEWS.

Some editors and other folks seem bent on bulling up Ed. Matthews. We would not be a bear to tare down and devour any human being, but if what Judge Onderdonk and others say of him is true, then he is no more to be feasted and dined than Littlefield, Abbott, Laff u or tribunals of justice.

The Chief Justice of our State has de John T. Deewese. We reserve our opinion of the new railroad king until other tribunals, and that too, when the powers witnesses testify. A New York corres- with which the Executive is clothed for pondent thinks the competion of the the common good-are turned to the Carolina Central road was rather a small business for such extensive glorification over Mr. Mutthews. We will publish the ers to the Executive are directed against New York letter to morrow warning the State, is deduced from the new con-North Carolina against Wall street.

CONVENTION.

As soon as the vote was ascertained adopting the present Constitution we determined never to be silent until there was a Convention to remodel and make the contradictory thing what it should be to enable freemen to enjoy life, liberty and property under it. Our first speech was made in Halifax, the county of the old Constitution, where it was considered, discussed and adopted. From that day to this we have been for Convention, and and have sought to educate the popular mind to this notion. It is true the stealing and thievery of the Radical party so much engrossed the public mind that Convention was but little talked of in the late campaign, but it was not the less needed. Having talked and written for man, and giving the fullest scope to his Convention for six long years, and we hope too to some purpose, we now play silent, that Montford McGehee, of Person, may be heard. He talks well, and if he does not convince then you may go unconvinced, for we despuir saying anything so convincing.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION CONSIDERED IN ALL ITS BEARINGS. Editor Hillsboro Recorder :

May I ask space in your journal for a somewhat fuller discussion of the Convention Question than, as far as I know, indement, more than any, than all others. depend the future weal or woe of our to destroy, as to him who is seeking to can reach any high stage of progress, testifies that the civil convulsions which rule of exclusion was adopted? have rent society at different periods And when the tide of feeling stops short of open violence in the effort for re-tress, popular mind becomes sore; it broods suddenly over public wrongs; all sense of attachment to the State is lost; and energetic particularly will not stay where great political evils exists, the removal of which is hopeless. In such a country enterprise has no career; industry itself is unnerved. In such a condition of things, it is the highest impulse of duty to go away, and seek some better The recognition of this principle is

political sciance is, in our day, to adjust the institutions to the people. This principle underlies every written constitution, since every constitution makes provision for its own amendment; for adjustment therefore to every stage of progress.

Does this principle apply in our case Is our constitution suited to our people? Carolina have again spoken out, and

spoken most emphatically.

To me, it seems that this constitution was framed, and purposely too, in direct die gard of the feelings, traditions and took the lead in the constitution of '65 the popular branch of the government had come into the State but a year or two to which, indeed, it is everywhere inbefore; a few of them in the Federal ar- mical. my, most of them in its wake Tae predominant feeling of them was one of hostility to our people; the motive of their presence in that body was personal advantage. Of the honor and interests of our State not one of them ever thought for a moment. The mind of North Carolina was not spoken in that Convention. A few able men, natives of the State. was upon them-a brand as fatal to influence then as incivism was to life du point-that of the conflict of the present Constitution with the past history and convictions of our people-it is to be wished there were space to go somewhat into detail; but in due acknowledgment of the courtesy which has opened your columns to me, I must confine myself within parrow limits. I will content mythe points on this head with some of the more prominent points respecting other parts of the constitution in the briefest terms. To show the spirit of the respective constituents I arrange the points in

the sharpest contrast. 1. The first point in the tenure and power of the Executive. Our fathers confined this, the monarchial feature of the government, within the parrowest sphere, and enforce its responsibility by short terms."

eThe Governor of North Carolica may be salient points. I hoped when I sat down said to possess no political power. He has to observe upon many others; but I fear

no share in the making of laws, he has no share in the appointment of officers. He power is limited to granting prieves and pardons. It is well for the State it should pardons. It is well for the State it should be so. Executive patronage, find it were you will, is always an evil. * * In a government whose operations (as in the state are confined to the internal concerns of it people, such influence are unnecessary and therefore gratifous evils "—Jadge Gaston of Convention of "55.

The present Constitution.

The present Constitution has double the term of office and greatly enlarged dence man of the ring that two more the powers of the Executive. The power papers will be started soon. If the ring of appointment vested in the Executive makes it a controlling power in the government and under the decisions of our ernment, and under the decisions of our Supreme Court a constantly expanding

2ndly. The old Constitution gave full prominence to the popular branch of the government—to wil—the Legislature.
The appointments made by the Executive were provisional; they endured un-til the next Legislature, and were then filled by the representatives of the people

The present constitution subordinate the popular branch to the Executive; the Executive appointees hold until the next election. An appointment by the Governor is thue equivalent to an election by the people, the power of the people is pro tanto, transferred to one man; a step owards that centralism now so much and so justly dreaded. Tais exaltation of the one man power is utterly opposed to the traditions and instincts of people. The history of the State from the beginning, is a protest against it. 3 day. Under ou. old constitution and

the forms of government instituted under it, the Executive recognized the majesty of the people and was amenable to

clared that the Executive is above those distruction of the liberties of the people The dectrine that the Judiciary is exhausted, just at the point when the powstitution, and is enough of itself to condemn. The purpose of government fails just at its greatest need.

4th. The old constitution secured what was the prime object of our fathers, to

wit, a good and cheap government. The new constitution which admits doctrine like that last mentioned, is not only not good, but is a positive curse. As to the other point, cheapness; the the present government is built up in defisnce of that cardinal requisite; it has multipled offices and salaries beyond all need, and to the gross oppression of our people, while our people have lost two thirds of their property in kind and value, their bordens have been increased many

5th, Toe old Constitution secured an impartial administration of justice-tree dom from bias, prejudice and all personal feeling by alteration of judicial circuits The new Constitution confines the Judge to one circuit, thus greatly multiplying the difficulties of an impartial admini tration of justice, if the Judge be a good feelings, passions and prejudices if he be a bad man. Moreover, if the Judge be incompetent, it stops the wheels of justice to one district for a whole term o right years. This system has made the judicial tribunal, in certain parts of our State, the butt of popular ridicule and con-

6th. The highest of all human rights are the rights of citizenship. They were accordingly guarded by the old Constitution with jealous care. No man with

to exercise that sacred right. The new Constitution breaks down all distinction between man and man upon it has yet received? I regard it as the question of the hour—as the question of the hour—as the question of questions. Upon its decision in my gives to the most virtuous cuizen; that it demost most then are then all others. of, the same power to him who is secking od old State. It is an admitted prin- preserve and build up the State. Is no ciple of political science that no people this provision a commentary upon the character of the men who framed this whose institutions are not in unison with Constitution? Is it not a declaration their genius and antecedents. All history that their own fate was involved, if any

7th. The rights and duties of a citizen have sprung out of the efforts of the pec- are reciprocal. The exercise of rights ple to conform their institutions to their should be contingent upon the performhen state of advancement. In this is to sace of duties. No man should be adbe found the germ of every revolution, mitted to suffrage till his dues to the State are paid; until his tax receipt is exhibited. Nothing would impart such value and dignity to the right of suffrage The present Constitution gives to the man who contributes nothing to the and the general discontent finds vent in State—to the idle, the thriftless, the emigration from the State. The young worthless—the same control over its resources, that it gives to the most careful prudent and conscientions of its citizens In the two particulars last mentioned the framers of this Constitution virtually declare that in laying the foundations of a commonwealth, integrity and honor should command no peculiar respect, while industry, prudence and thrift are of no account in the practical working of now universal. The great problem of a government. The non-recognition of moral principle, except in empty phrases, is the most marked and abhorrent feature of this Constitution to me. Is it not telling like a deadly poison upon our community, in the melancholy decline of

public morality among us? Sth. The old Constitution embraced only those principles, which are funds-Upon this question the people of North mental and permanent; those which were only temporary and expedient were left to be changed or altered as the people

might deem best. The new constitution disregards this old and well recognized distinction postical usages of our people. Nor can contounds organic with legislative printit be wondered at; since the men who cipies; and ties up, with jealous distrust.

> The evils of this are many; let it suffice to mention two: its influence upon immigration; its effect upon the introduction of capital and the establishmen of manufactures in our State,

1st. Immigration is the most imperative need of our State-we want laborers and citizens to till the waste, and strengthen the commonwealth. There were there, but the brand of disloyalty are only two methods by which immigrants can be secured, the State having no public domain; one is by paying the ring the French Revolution. Upon this costs of transporting immigrants, the other is by exempting them from taxation for a series of years. Both have been tried in the past history of the coun-

try, the latter successfully.

From this latter resort—our only hope to accomplish this great and vital object we are absolutely and wholly cut off by our present constitution; of the former self, therefore, with presenting some of it is useless to speak, in the prostrate condition of our people.

.2d. Many of our sister States are inviting and fostering manufactures by exempting them from taxation for a term of years.

Our present constitution leaves us no such resource. We are bound with fetters. We can only stand by, impotent and hopeless, while capital and immigration flow into our sister States peopling and enriching them.

I have thus touched some of the most

to trespass upon your patience and there-

.It will be observed that all that I have said is grounded upon the validity of the Constitutional Amendments recently made. If these Amendments are de clared invalid by the Supreme Court, a it is now said they will be, then old questions of the "State Debt," Cansus." anual Legis'ature, et a, which we hoped had been disposed of, from up again to view in all their dread proportions, and strengthen the considerations here submitted with presistable serce. There is then no room for argument. The decision of the people is favor of Constitutional Amendment has, in that state of hings, then been authoritatively pro-

unced. There is nothing left to dis But admitting the decisive character of the objections to the present Constitu-tion; shall the proposed changes be made by Legislative action or by a Convention!

The method of smendment by legislative action is subject, in my judgment, to the very gravest, nay, to unanswerable objections It boasts, I know, an honer able pedigree. It is drawn from our old Constitution, into which it was inserted by the Convention of '35. But to those who know the circumstances under which it was adopted, this principle will need viadication, notwithstanding the source from which it comes. It was not in the Constitution of '76; it was juserted into the Constitution of '25 sgainst the views of its ab'est statesmen. It would not have been proposed at all but for the opposing attitude of the East and West on one question. That question, through the changes brought about by the war. has passed away forever. Is there anything in its principle to recommend it to adoption and use ! As I said, the objections to the principle seems to me to

be inviacible. 1st. This method is too slow and cumbrous when the necessity for a change in the Constitution is pressing. It requires the co-operation of the Executive, the Legislature and the people First, ac tion by the Legislature : then by the Executive; then by the Legislature again, and lastly by the people. It thus requires years to consummate one reform. If there be any merit in the principle, it can only apply in case when delay is of

no vital importance, 2nd. It complicates questions of or ganic law, with mere matters of ordinary legislation; neither would therefore recerve that cal n and deliberate attention which questions of the former character imperiously demand; if they did, it could be only by such a prolongation of the session as would make it equal in duration to the session of the Legislature and of a Convention combined. There would therefore be no saving of either time or expense.

3rd. It subjects such questions at least so far as regards the manner of adoption-to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court thus practically decides whether an amend-

mendment shall operae or not. 4th. From the magnitude of the ques tions, affecting as they do the organic law, the Supreme Court would be slow to decide; a decision may be postponed from term to term, again and again : and thus added to the delay inherent in the method is the further delay arising from litigation. Meantime the people are left in utter uncertainty as to the supreme law of the land-the leges legum. This is actually the case now.

5th. No court could possibly be an impartial tribunal for many of the questions that will necessarily arise under this method. For example, one of the questions that will probably spring up, regards the constitution of the court, as respects the number of Judges and the tenure of their office. Upon such ques tions no court could be impartial.

6th. It is inconsistent with the dignity, the sivereignty of a free people, that so much danger to institutions and to med known that and uncertainty. It is mitted to any tribunal.

For these reasons the objections to the principle of amending the Constitution by legis ative ensetment seem to me to be insuperable. But objectionable as this method of Constitutional reform is, it would have been comparatively harmless if applied as it was intended to be under the old Constitution, to questions which might arise in the gradual progress of our government. In questions like those -springing from the regular growth of the political community-a mode of reform diatory and even tedious might possibly suffice. Such a state of things, is the farthest possible from that in which we find ourselves. The questions which press upon us were precipitated by the destruction of our government in 1868, and the manner in which our present Constitution was formed. The destruction of the old Constitution was sudden overwhelming, complete; the new one was imposed upon us by a Convention made up, so far as regards at least eight out of ten, of men entirely ignorant and illiterate, and for the rest, of men who knew nothing of our, antecedents, feelings or wishes; nothing of our situation and resources; men who had no other conception of what was to be done, than to adopt mainly the Constitution of some other State, however alten or oppressive to us, interspersing it with clauses from different Constitutions how incongrous so ever they might be. It is impossible but that a Constitution so framed, should present numerous questions; questions for which Legislative reform offers no

emedy. Now a convention is subject to none o these objections. It is the embodied sovereignty of the people. It is the proper tribunal for the consideration and ion of all those questions waich de at the foundation of government. The people recognize the supreme dignity, its consummate importance. The delegates are chosen from the ablest, wisest and most experienced men in the State, Every one, on looking over a list of the mem bers of any legislature, and of the members of any convention, must be struck with the difference between them. The difference in the opinion of the people, judging by this test, is immeasurable beween those who are eligible to the one and the other. Moreover, it is the only way by which we can avail ourselves of the talents, acquirements, and experience of the public men now in office. All our judges could sit in a convention. The Caref Justice of the United States sat in the convention of 1829-'30, and were in high official position in our convention of '85. In no other way can the people have choice among our best men. A convention is the only method of amending our constitution that is perfectly corcount with the spirit of our institutions: It can deal with all our grievan es, and deal with them at once. It will deal with them under a sense of obligation and responsibility which a legislation never feels. It would secure for the several subjects of deliberation that attention only possible with such division of labor. It would save the people from these incessant agitations which so many grave questions constantly "in transitu," brough the legislature, must inevitably engender. It would exclude all doubt and uncertainty as to our organic law,

the public mind; call out the affections of the people to a government of their wa choice; bind them to their homes, and cheer them on in the new career of prosperity which a constitution to the imes would open up to them.

A majority of the journals of the Stat have pronounced against a convention If they have given expression to the convictions of the people, there would be no more to say; for with the people the didision of this question must rest. It, however, it shall be found that this opinion is based rather upon the presumed than upon the expressed judgment of the people, then the question is as open to dis cursion as before. This discussion would avored by the journalists themselves for as a class, none are more partial t tree lequiry; none more anxious to resc right conclusion in this matter,

It is clear that caracity and necess to information, apart, the opinion of the journalist on this subject is worth ne nore than that of any other catizen. I a sequestion of met, and while the ad vantages of these who conduct the press of the State, are, over the generality of mes, undoubtedly great in respect to the particulars mentioned, yet even here, they themse ves would a heat that the advantages of thousands of our citiz hs are qual-to their own.

Now it is conceded that upon this sub ject there has been no recent expression of opinion by the people. It is three years since they were called upon to vote on this question; for three years, the people have been silent so far as regards definite declaration of their views upor the question. If they have beed silent, it must be admitted that any conclusions respecting their opinions at this time must be conjectural. But, in all candor, et it be asked, is it consistent with the nature of such momentous issues to rest the r decision upon a guess at popular sentiment, based upon action which took place three years ago? Shall we take to note of the progress of opinion during that period? Is Conservative States manship of that sort which nacks back ward only, and fears or refuses to lave the questions of the day?

Let us glance a momen' at some of the

chief objections which have been urged

to a Convention. The one most relied s, and most frequently urged is, it must be contessed sufficiently if Jeffred. It seems to grow out of a vague dread of doing anything at all. It declares any movement looking to a Convention to be difficult to appreciate the force of this objection. If our late triumph had been citement, which swept the people out the ordinary track of opinion; if it had been obtained by a resert to doubtful pointical expedients, then this objection would have great weight. But the lat ter was never charged by even our polit ical adversaries, and we know that no such excitement existed. There was, it is true, the civil rights bill, but that was no new issue. It had been before the country for months; it has been debated at length in both Houses of Congress; if had been fully discussed by the press of every State. It would, probably, Le strictly true to say, that no election was ever freer from excitement. Many issues were embraced in that canvass and se far as the civil rights bill was concerned. the people went forward on the day of to record a verdict long made up, to wit, that it was at obce unconst; tutional; destructive of our society; destructive of the peace of the two races; above all, degrading to the white race It was done so quiet and calmly as to aftord a spectacle of the truest moral granexhibition of quiet power, in presence of regarded as a crowning proof of the cagreatest questions, and to deal with them with the same calmness of temper with

occurrence. It is a great mistake, nav a grievous blunder, so to interpret the late election as to make it a check upon the move ment toward Constitutional reform. Equalty so, is it to hold, that it demands a pause in the movement. The true les on of that election is the reverse of this. Bo far from being a warning against preceeding further, it is a trathinger becken ing and urging us onward to all needed reterm. It demonstrates en awakening of the people to a true perception of the sure of the day. It is proclamation by them, that all things are now ready. Not to e eit, is to be blind to the signs of

the times. Again as to the objection of "impolicy" let it suffice to say, that the princiles with which we have now to do, poderlie all property and personal rights; that they do not admit of tempor zing expedients and that they demand perpet usi assertion, and uncessing effort to give them effect-to put them in operation, if a free people assume any other attitude. in the presence of such questions they torego their rights; they ignore their most solemn duty.

Another more tangible ground of opposition assigned is, the supposed popul r apprehensions on account of the homestead.' If there be any foundation for this impression, the difficulty can be easiy obviated. The convention can be called under the limitations and restrictions set forth in the act of the Legislatur. According to the theory of our government (the language will be recognized as that of Judge Gaston.) "all pe litical power was derived from the perple, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they may make a plenary or restricted grant; they may give it all or in part." The convention of '85 estab

lished the precedent. But if it were an open convention there would not be the smallest danger. There is not an enlightened man in North Carolina who does not know that the policy of the "homestead" is sanctioned by the spirit of the age; by the jufgment of all power to a cure to the State a long career right thinking men and by the example of peace, order and constitutional regu-larity. Can you find in your hearts a no of many States. There is no man, no of many States. There is no man, no of many States. vices, who does not know that he could no: stand an hour in opposition to the homestead. Nay the combined opposition of all that we have amongst us- people! There will be many who will however distinguished for talents or virtue-could avail nothing in opposition. If our public men were opposed to it they know that their opposition would be, not only nugatory, but fatal to them-

Sulves. But our public men are in perfect secord with the spirit of the age in this matter. Accustomed to the consideration of subjects of this nature, they appreciate the homestead more highly than the pecple themselves do generally. In its prin-ciple, as the sure refuge of the family in case of disaster, it commends itself to the warmest approval to the good and the wise. Beyond all doubt, our public men as a class need its protection as much as pay all postage on papers sent out of the since it would speak authoritatively and lany other.

finally. It would settle every constitutional question for a quarter of a century does not exist. They know their power, does not exist. They know their power, Further, this objection assumes an ig- | you who owe us your subscription from and that they can command the fidelity of legislators and delegates if they were disposed to be unfaithful. They know that if the homestead were not demended by the spirit of christian jur - pludence. yet after a desolating civil war, it would oe a necessity. They know that once ixed, it takes deep root in the institutions of the country, and is to be as en

luring as our granite bille. But, yet again, who will be the dele rates in that Constitution : A very large majority are to-day pursuing their usual allings; undistinguished from their felow-men; one with them in feeling and nierest, nar, a part of the people them When the duties to which, or count of their sense judgment and information they shall be delegated, have been performed, they wil go back and ningle among the mass of their fellowat zeus; will return among the people and become a part of the people again. is anything to be feared from a conventon so constituted? Not until the people onspire against themselves, not unless hey shall be supposed to be capable of plotting their own destruction.

It is said, and this objection weight nost with many, that this question did of enter into the late canvass. To this the answer is obvious. The Conservative party of North Carolina is by its very erigin and antecedents a party of reform It owes its ascendancy this day to a conviction od the part of the people, that its mission is to redress the grievances under which they now labor. From the hour of its formation it has, through the press, through the legislature, and through its public speakers, held up these grievances o the public view. It has asserted all along that those grievances being enwrought in the present constitution could only be adequately dealt with by the people in convention assembled. It proposed a convention but it was voted down on account of a vague alarm about the hemestead and the supposed attitude if the General Government. About the homestead there is no delusion to day; it is recognized as an integral part of our institutions; it exists by a consent more nearly universal than any part of our organic law. It will be as enduring as the Government itself. The General Govern ment no longer carries any terror in this asiter. The people feel that they incur no danger in the exercise of a Constitu tional privilege. They realize that the good of the whole is made up of its separate parts. They know that the interes "impolitie" since it would put to hazard the fruits of our recent victory. It is una than by the establishment of a Govtrament in unison with the feelings, the objection. If our late friumph had been the result of any great and sudden ex. They know the establishment of such a gov.rament would do more than anything else to build up and develop the material resources of the South-which is now the master question in American pol tucs, and the one upon which the future of American finance so intimately pends - and that in such an effort they ould have the support of two-thirds of

the people of the North. But I have trespassed too long, and For 55 Saw Gin, must conclude. The people under the For 50 Saw Gin. teachings of the Conservative party have For 45 Saw Gin, been lead to examine this constitution, and they have examined it well and thos Tuerr judgment has been made op in regard to it, and uncquivocally expressed. It was imposed upon us by orce; we look on it as a budge of servitude. It was the work of needy advecturers; ignorant and political science intent only on plunder and office; no wonder, then, if on the one hand we fine clauses which, if carried into effect, would confiscate the property of our citizens and on the other, clauses which, craft: deur. It was a simple exercise of right by inserted for the purpose of securing i dour. It was a simple exercise of right long tenure to the first cince noncers, and power by a free people. Such an have plunged our whole political system wel known that a capita race, will make that election be ever pointed to, as one of the noblest achievements of a free government. It will be ment of a shareless and successful fraud; regarded as a crowning preof of the ca. pacity of a free people to appreciate the to the world the scandalous spectacle of rejected judges clamoring from Court to Court for a seat on the Beach from which which they would treat on event of daily they have been rejected by which they would treat on event of daily vote. This constitution was frame they have been rejected by the popular only in defiance and contempt of the views and wishes of our people, but in contempt and defiance of the principles of Republican Government, since it gives one man the power which belongs of right to the people only. It has in fixing the judge to one circuit, poisoned the lountains of justice by ob ruding the teelings of the man into the office of the magistrate. It has set aside every safe guard for purity of suffrage-that sheet anchor of Republican institutions-to subscrye partisan ends.

It has manacled the hands of the Leg sisture in regard to matters where action is essential to prosperity and progress. It has engendered and kept alive a constant strile between the several departments of the government; the boundary line between the law making and Execu tive branches of our government is yet undefined after years of litigation. enougn-the verdict of the people is, as I said, made up. This constitution is an offence to us and we do not intend to live under it. We intend to invoke that power, which none on this continent diepuces, the mighty, the irresistible power of the people-to confront and disarm the cycle which assail us. In the might and mojesty of the people we intend to meet in Convention, and lay down snew the foundations of our government, and to lay them down in truth, justice and equity. To the timed and fattering, who aspire to lead opinion on this subject, we say courteously but firmly "stand aside, give way to men of deeper convictions and stronger faith in the capacity of the people for self-government." To the members elect of the General Assembly we say: "the people have been savoked to send to the Legislature a representation which would enable it to take steps for complete and thorough reform. We have done so; your majorities are ample. It now rests with you to redeem the pledges which have been given to vindicate the good faith and consistency of the conservative party. You have it in your up to oar State a new era of existence, an era traught with hope and promise. (in you withhold such a future from us as a shrink back and cry out that there is danger, and will clamor for delay. In abswer, we beg to amind you of the saying, "That omnipotence itself cannot heip those who neglect opportunities. All that Providence affords in the course of its dealings, is opportunity, and the man or the party that neglects it is stranded and lost.

PIEDM: NT ---

SENTINEL PRIENDS. Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear."

The new postal law requires us to precounty in advance. There are many of

the day we took charge of the PENTINEL six years ago. We are pleased to furnish you the SENTINEL, and if you who have paid will say you have not had the worth of your money, it shall be restored to

you. Some of you owe us fifty dollars or the Daily, some thirty dollars for the Sem Weekly, and some eighteen dollars for the Weekly SENTINEL. Only of e sub scriber has sent us money for postage, and be lives in I hoois. We will prepay pestage on the papers of all who have paid us for the next year, but we can not do so on the papers of those who have not paid us. However we expect to pay postage for a few who are years behind see to what extent they will run their credit. We do not expect to continue at the

helm of the SESTINEL much longer. If we sell, and we expect to do so, it will be to Democrats. If we continue to edit, the paper shall be improved with a view of driving out the corporation and ring papers. We shall make all but the ring ashamed to read ring papers. Pay up your old scores and send us new subscribers. We don't want them by the hundred as the News reports them from Goldsboro' and Wilmington to that pape. Steadily coming, and a few at a time, as for the last month will satisfy us,

THE DATEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST. offer the public, the latest improved Cotton Gin, as well as the cheapest. The following certificates from well knows gentlemen, will be more satisfactory than

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CARY, N. C., May 22nd, 1874. I take pleasure in saying that the fifty aws Cotton Gin, I purchased from Mr. W. M. Sorrell, known as the Cary Gin does far better work than any Gin, I have heretofore used, though costing from 50 to 100 per cent, less money. I think any per son in want of a Gin will save money by surchasing the Cary Gin, its performance has been entirely satisfactory to me, I can cheerfully recommend it to others. FIRHER BUILDING, A. F. PAGE.

We certify that the Cary Gin has given entire satisfaction to our neighbors, who have tried it, and we think it an excel

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ADDRESS. W. M. SORRELL. may25.1&w-tf.

₩. R. R.

KADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR (after realing this advertisement ne SUFFER WITH PAIR.

RADWATS READY RELIEF IS & Co. . 20R It was the first and is The Only Pain Remedy natio-faultr steps the most exeruciating pains, allaw maintralines, and curse there exists, whether hames blommer, however, other glands or organs, by me application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. no matter him "taken) are a mulating the pain the Billia Matte, in data, but the area, Crippled Nervous, Benealth, of price to be the discuss may suffer.

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FEVER AND AGUE.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

TRONG ACCOUNTS FOR BLOOD-INCREASE OF FLASH AND WILLIAM SECURED TO ALL BEAUTION OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

ME CREAT ELOOD PURIFIER. AN MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: 80 OUT K SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES, THE OF IT IS THE CHARGES THE BODY THE INFLUENCE OF THIS THEFT WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

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Allney & Bladdier Complaints, Form down to the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOL-

Kidney & Bladder Complaints, many and Womb diseases, Gravel, Disbetes, Dropsy, mare of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disbetes, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are an elbitiness like the white of an egg, or threads like hite sile, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is pricking, burning generation when passing water, and unit in the Small of the Back and along the Loius.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

T.HE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE Insurance Company.

maintains for nighest standard of

SOLVENCY The character of the int America of its

#36.000.000

is o the Bighest Class for security; it hav & U P R L U S

is larger than that of any other Company

\$5,000.000;

It has a membership of over 63,000 personits ratio for the entire 27 years of its busin

8.97 PER CENT

of its receipts. It has no Stockholders, France dollar of saving or profit belongs solely to the

"OLICY-HOLDER

ou such a record one can well judge where o haure with safety and the smallest trees. ble coat. S. D. WAIT, Gen'i. Agent.

RALEIGH, N. C.

CIRLECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

HILLSBORO' N. C. The Misses Nash and Miss Kollock will re-sume the exercises of their Feboul on Friday 24th July and continue twenty weeks. Ciculars forwarded on application

june 29-31w iw

THE OLD SUBSTANTIAL

WELL TESTED.

WITH OFFICE IN

OVER THE HARDWARD STORE OF JULIUS LEWIS & CO Has paid to the Widows and Orphons i North Carolina since 1865, the sum of near

\$5 00, 000.

and, by fidelity and promptness in this particular, and furnishing the lowest rates of any first class company; and also, having paid more revenue to the State than any other company, she merits and enjoys the well carned distinction of being the

LEADING LIFE COMPANY IN THE STATE. And with her

\$20,000,000.00 Assets. now on hand, and managed by gentlemen of long experience and financial skill she offers the highest standard of security to all her customers. And, as an investment for capitalist a \$10,000 policy is better than 10,000 in real estate. Ages from 20 to 10 are insurable of both sexes. This company does not say, maure with them, any how. But we ask an impartial comparison with any 0 mpany is rates and responsibility, and leave the result to the judgment of the public.

By calling upon the General Agent or any of his Locals, further information will be click red. now on hand, and managed by gentlemen of

W. H. CROW.

W. H. McKEE, M. D., Medical Examiner ENCO RGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE

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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

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Tais Company continues to write Polici at fair rates, on all classes of insurable proj

rty.
All losses are promptly adjusted and paid. The "HOME" is rapidly growing in public favor, and appeals, with confidence, to insurers of property in all parts of 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 25-1f.

Scovill's

Blood and Liver Syrup! All cutaneous eruptions on the face or budy

and consider a process of the research of the indicate An Instance Condition of the Broad and this may, or may not be Schottla. but in either case the disease is nothing more there an institute poison that BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE, as it courses through the veins, sowing seof death with every pulsation.
In this condition of things something needed AT ONCE, to CLEANSE THE BLOOD; NO.

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRU will POSITIVELY effect this desideratum, ex-

pelling every trace of discuse from the and system, and leaving theskin SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL. Hunareds of certificates attest its take Price 21 per bottle

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Pro. .. and 9 College Place, New York ALSO PROPRIETORS OF Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Carbolic Faire, Rdey's Carbolic Troches, Oxygene Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dr. Mott's L er Pilis, Dr. Rogers' Vegetalle Worm Syrup, Dr. Bennettis Sure Death to Kata, Micc.

and Vermin, Rus Hair Dye, Etc., Etc. FOR SALE BY ALL DEUGGISTS

VOTICE.

To all persons who are in arrears for Tayer for the years 1871 and 1872, 1873, I hereby attention to the years 1871 and 1872, 1873, I hereby attention to them, that if the same is not pend on or before the 20th instant, that an execution will be issued against them, as the less has already been made and the judgement confessed. This is the last notice and the who fall to comply may expect to see their SEPTEMBER 5, 1-74 contensed. This is the less house who fall to comply may expect to see their names published besides having to pay corts sept 9 td. T. F. LEE Sheriff.

O T I C E

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General A sembly a ts present ession, to pass an act incorps. rating the town of Youngsville, in the county of Franklin. decle Jim