

Raleigh Sentinel Newspaper for Sale 15 June, 1876, AT AUCTION.

By virtue of an order made by Hon. John Kerr, Judge, &c., in the action of Evans Turner, Adm. of Josiah Turner, Sr., dec'd, against Josiah Turner and others, I will on the 15th day of June, 1876, at 12 m., in front of the Court House in the City of Raleigh, expose to sale to the highest bidder the Sentinel newspaper, together with the fixtures, presses, type and material belonging to the establishment, together with the good will and sole right to edit and publish said Sentinel newspaper in the city of Raleigh.

Terms—One-half cash and balance at six months, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond approved by the clerk of Orange court.

A particular description of the property will be given on application to me, JOHN C. SYME, Receiver.

Maj. Robbins has been renominated for Congress in the Salisbury district. That's well. An able and faithful representative, he understands his business and performs it well.

The name of J. J. Litchford, who has so long been the efficient Secretary of the State Executive Committee, is mentioned in connection with the position of Auditor. He has our hearty endorsement. No better man could be nominated.

That our position on the question of a candidate for Governor may not be misconstrued we will say that while we have expressed the belief that it is not necessary for our success that our nominee should be an old union man who opposed the call for a convention, we have a still stronger belief that a ticket running entirely on the war schedule will meet with disastrous discomfiture. Such a ticket will be routed in North Carolina, horse, foot and dragoons. And we would deplore the nomination of a ticket on that line, not merely because it would give the electoral vote of North Carolina to the Cincinnati nominee, but because its effect would without doubt be to hurt our cause at the north and lose many votes in New York and other northern states for the nominee at St. Louis. We do not know any thing worth doing at all that is not worth doing with judgment, care and prudence. To sneer at judgment, to pooh-pooh prudence, is to affect madness, and we have always heard that those whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad. We trust that they entertain no such intentions toward the democrats of North Carolina.

"THAT YALLER DOG"

We failed to see the copy of the Observer containing an article headed, "That Yaller Dog." We understand it occasioned considerable indignation here, and if what we heard be true, the indignation was righteous. Not seeing the article we will not speak of it. It is an impertinence for one man to find fault with another for not supporting a candidate who is not his preference. And the sooner that spirit, if it exists, be laid on the shelf, the better for all hands. We are for a free and independent press. We will give no countenance to terrorism. We will denounce it on all proper occasions with the utmost pleasure, because somehow or other we always feel the yaller dog in us big when a fellow comes along, with his hair parted in the middle, breathing threatenings and slaughter on better men than himself who dare to have an opinion of their own.

HON. JOS. J. DAVIS.

The democratic party in Wake, at its convention on the 10th, unanimously adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. Thomas P. Devereux, approving the action in Congress of Mr. Davis, and instructing the delegates to vote for his renomination, and pledging the voters of Wake to make his election good at the polls. This secures the renomination and, under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Davis' election would be assured. His course in Congress meets with the approval of the democrats in this district. No objection can be urged against him that was not patent when he was elected by such a rousing majority in 1874. Since he has been in Congress he has enjoyed many facilities to extend his influence and to strengthen himself in his district, and he has improved his opportunities. Yet he will have a hard fight for re-election. Col. I. J. Young will be his opponent. The whole machinery of the government in this district will be put into play to elect the administration man. As a consequence we expect that Mr. Davis will have no child's play this campaign but, nevertheless, his election will be triumphant, unless the state convention ties a mill-stone around his neck. We would have it burned into the brain

of the madmen of democratic party, if there be any, that unfortunate nominations will not only lose us the amendments, the state ticket, give the electoral vote of North Carolina to the Cincinnati nominee, but will also defeat Joe. Davis and Alfred M. Scales. Verbum sat.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER.

The announcement by Hon. Josiah Turner of his candidacy for Governor as an independent, on his own platform, requires a notice at our hands. We part with Mr. Turner with unfeigned regret. There has been much in his political career to commend him to the favorable consideration of the people of North Carolina. Our personal relations have generally been of a kind, frank and friendly character. He has, however, seen fit to sever his connection with the conservative party, and while we regret the necessity it is due to that party that a candid review should be made of his association with it.

In 1868 and 1869, Mr. Turner, as editor of the leading conservative paper in the state, was regarded in a measure as the leader of the party. His bold and manly course is still fresh in the minds of our readers. No one then supposed that Mr. Turner was other than a patriot. No one believed that he was prompted by a single selfish consideration. It was not alleged, neither was it supposed, that such a consideration actuated his conduct. The mood of praise was well earned by him and was as frankly bestowed. His paper had a very large circulation and ought to have been very remunerative.

At the session of 1869-1870 the radicals had a very large majority in the Legislature. They had some trouble about the public printing. We are informed that some of the democrats in that Legislature had a consultation with Mr. Turner as to what should be their course with reference to that matter, and that he advised them that the public printing ought to be let out to the lowest bidder, and that he published editorials in the Sentinel taking the same ground. We understand that these gentlemen then, in accordance with Mr. Turner's advice, took that ground in the Legislature, and made their record on that question, and as far as they could pledged the conservative party to pursue that course when it should come into power. A few months afterwards the conservatives obtained control of the Legislature. These same gentlemen who had thus made their record were the leading men in the new Legislature when it assembled. They could not go back on their record. The democratic Legislature of 1870-71, it is asserted, acted on Mr. Turner's editorials, published but a few months previous, and let the printing to the lowest bidder. Mr. Moore got it for Mr. Turner at figures which Mr. Moore declared would pay as much money as he wanted to make out of it. At the next session the printing was at first directed to be let out to the lowest bidder. Mr. Hearne, then editor of a democratic paper, got the contract. This contract was, however, set aside, and in the democratic caucus figures were fixed upon which Mr. Turner's friends apparently, after conference with him, declared were satisfactory to him. Mr. Waring and others resigned from the committee—others were substituted and the printing was given to Mr. Ramsay for the Sentinel at these figures, which it was understood by the caucus and the committee were satisfactory to Mr. Turner. Since that time Mr. Turner has had the public printing, we believe, every Legislature, but once when the News got it. He is now the public printer. The public printing is estimated to be worth fully \$4,000 a year. If Mr. Turner has not realized a handsome profit out of it, it is certainly his own fault, not that of the democratic party.

In the session of 1871-72 it was apparent to some of the leading men of the party that Mr. Turner was not a safe leader, that while he was in his element in attacking the republicans party, he was not well fitted for leadership because he could not combine all the opposition to the radicals and weld them into a harmonious party. That matter was up before the democratic caucus and the State Executive Committee several times. Mr. Turner had many personal friends present. There was no disagreement on the point that the organ of the party ought to be under other control than Mr. Turner's. Finally a committee composed entirely of old-line whigs and personal friends of Mr. Turner was appointed to see him on the subject. It was agreed that if Mr. Turner would sell his paper, the caucus would raise and pay him a large price for it, something like \$15,000 or \$20,000. We understand from the report of this committee that Mr. Turner was willing to give up the paper, but that the title to it could not be perfected. The contemplated arrangement therefore fell through. The price offered for the paper was understood to be largely more than it was worth. It had cost but \$5,000 only three years before. It was understood that the excess above the actual worth of the paper was in the na-

ture of a bonus because the caucus wished to act handsomely towards Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner retained the editorship of the paper, and we were beaten, as we feared we would be, in the election of that summer.

Thus far it would seem that the party had shown him no ingratitude. The present condition of the Sentinel is entirely disconnected from politics. In 1868 the Sentinel was purchased by Mr. Turner's father, who gave his note, with Mr. Turner as security, for \$5,000 money borrowed to pay for it. In 1871, Mr. Turner, and the guardian of his father, Dr. Hooker, confessed judgment on this note for the full amount, no part of it having been paid. Since then Mr. Turner, Sr., has died, and his son, Evans Turner, is his administrator. The estate being very much involved, Mr. Evans Turner, as administrator, has asked the court to have the Sentinel sold to pay off this judgment, and the court, Hon. John Kerr presiding, has granted the order. That is Mr. Turner's private matter; there is no party ingratitude in it.

Mr. Turner has never, to our knowledge, been a candidate for nomination before any democratic body but twice that he did not get it. The first was when the News beat him for the public printing in 1872, and the second was when Mr. Joe Davis got the nomination for Congress in 1874.

The first of these is so long passed that everybody has well forgotten it. The second was a matter between Mr. Turner and the democratic voters of this district. It happened two years ago, and if Mr. Turner had thought it a matter sufficient to warrant his going off into a party by himself, he ought to do so then. It will not do to refer his present independent candidacy to that. We have no idea that Mr. Turner will ever be the political consort of the radical party, but his present position can avail him nothing, while it gives comfort to the enemies of the party which, since 1868, has given Mr. Turner its patronage, and all of his employment. The party cannot be properly charged with ingratitude towards him, but he appears to be ungrateful towards the party.

In this connection it may not be improper to say that the columns of the Sentinel since the appointment of a receiver have not been closed against Mr. Turner, or any other man. They have been closed against communications and matter which we deemed not conducive to the interest of the conservative party. Unobjectionable matter would be published from any respectable source. What Mr. Turner wished us to publish we did not think it well to put in the columns of the Sentinel.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(CONTINUED.)

In case of the establishment of special courts, by the 21st amendment it is provided that the judges and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, and that their term of office shall be eight years.

By the 19th amendment the Legislature shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any powers belonging to it, and the Legislature has no power to alter the jurisdiction of the supreme court, but it may prescribe the jurisdiction of the superior courts and of any special courts that may be established by law.

The 22d amendment provides that any judge of a court may be removed from office by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature for mental or physical inability to attend to his duties. But such judge shall have 20 days notice of the proposed action. Clerks of courts also may be removed by the judges of the court for mental or physical inability.

By the 23d amendment it is provided that no office shall be vacated by the adoption of these amendments. That is, the courts shall continue as they are until the changes can be effected, and the reduction be made in the number of judges without depriving any man of his rights.

The 18th amendment provides that all of the supreme and superior court judges shall be elected by the people of the state at large. This is expedient since the judges are now required to rotate and are no longer confined to the district for which they are elected. It adds to the political power and importance of the voters of the state. If any vacancy shall happen among the judges the Governor is authorized to appoint to fill the vacancy, but the person so appointed shall hold his place only until the next election for members of the Legislature. As it now stands, the appointee holds for the entire term, and in one case, as Judge Cloud's, a man appointed by Gov. Holden in 1868 will hold his office for ten years. He goes out of office 1st day of January 1879. These are all the amendments relating to the judiciary. They will operate to give the people more power; to give the people more satisfaction in the administration of justice; to cut down court costs in many cases; to cut down expenses in the judiciary department and to lessen the burden of taxation.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

With regard to the Legislature some very important changes are made:

It is provided that the Legislature shall meet every other year on the first Monday in January, this being a more convenient time for assembling than November, as the constitution now provides. That the terms of the members shall begin when they are elected; this is not definitely stated in the constitution. That they shall get pay for no more than 60 days, and their pay is fixed at \$4 a pay with 10 cents mileage.

The 10 cents mileage it is thought will about pay actual travelling expenses, meals, &c., while on the route, and the \$4 per day is just one-half what the radicals charged in 1868-70. 60 days is thought to be long enough for a session—and no pay is given after that time.

The effect of this will be to reduce the expenses very materially, as the following statement shows:

Table with 2 columns: Legislature Year, Cost. 1868 to 1870 cost \$400,580. The democratic Legislature of 1870 to 1872 cost \$161,500. The democratic Legislature of 1872 to 1874 cost \$129,000. The cost of a Legislature under the amendments can be no more than \$14,000 per diem.

The saving which will be made to the people of North Carolina by the adoption of this amendment is plainly seen from the above.

Amendments 4, 5 and 7, are intended merely to cut out of the constitution immaterial matter which is of no consequence now, as it relates only to elections already held, and is now without any force or effect whatever. It is dead matter which ought to be stricken from the constitution, but does neither harm nor good by being there.

There are only two other amendments to be considered. The first of these provides that the Legislature shall provide a Department of Agriculture, &c., for the purpose of promoting the agricultural interests of the state, and shall also pass laws to encourage sheep-husbandry. If this be done, and a department of agriculture be established under proper regulations, the agricultural interests of North Carolina will be vastly benefited. Agriculture is the wealth of the state; everything else depends upon it. It is the noblest occupation in which our citizens can engage. It is our highest duty to foster agriculture, and to put it upon the best footing practicable. It is the farmers who pay the taxes and their interests should be looked after above everything else.

The 27th amendment requires that the school fund, consisting of items enumerated, the same which now constitute the school fund, shall be faithfully applied to the purpose of keeping up free public schools, and that the county school funds, the estrays, fines, penalties, &c., collected in each county, shall belong to the school fund of that county. So that if a patriotic resident of Wake county wishes to make a donation to the public school fund in Wake county he can do it. As the law now is there is no county school fund separate from the state school fund.

We have now rapidly gone over all the amendments proposed by the late Constitutional Convention. When we read them over carefully we find that they are all calculated to promote the interests of the people, and we fail to see in them anything objectionable. The contrast between these amendments and what the republicans predicted they would be is astonishing.

In the first place, the republicans politicians falsely alleged that the Convention would not consider itself bound by the restrictions upon its power, but would abolish the homestead; would take away the right of suffrage from the negroes; would turn out the supreme court, and take away the rights of the people and of republican office-holders.

They also said the Convention would cost \$500,000. Now, time has proven the utter falsity of these charges. The Convention cost about \$25,000. The conservative members took the oath to obey the restrictions; the radical members declared they would not take the oath to obey the restrictions, but a letter from Judge Pearson, the Chief Justice, settled the question against them and they did take the oath. They afterwards tried to get the democratic members to violate that oath, but in vain.

The homestead was not interfered with. The right of suffrage was not taken from the negroes. No office-holder was turned out; the supreme court was not abolished, and the rights of no man, or class of men, were taken away. More power was given to the people than they had before; the government is made to conform to their interests; useless offices are abolished; the expenses of the judiciary department and of the legislature are cut down a great deal, and the administration of justice is advanced by putting it in the power of the Legislature to have special courts in those counties where persons charged with crime now have to remain in prison many days awaiting an opportunity for trial.

On the whole, we submit to the candid consideration of the people of North

Carolina, whether there is anything in these amendments at all objectionable, and whether on the other hand their adoption and ratification will not promote the best interests of the people, and add to the prosperity of the state.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HERTFORD COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call of the chairman of the Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee of Hertford county, the delegates from each township met in the court-house, in the town of Winton, on Monday, June 5, 1876. G. W. Beverly was elected chairman and D. W. Reed, secretary. A committee was then appointed to appoint delegates to the state convention, to be held at Raleigh, June 14, 1876, and to the district and senatorial conventions, to be held at Edenton, July 20, 1876, and also to draft suitable resolutions for the convention. Said committee appointed the following gentlemen to the state convention: H. C. Maddrey, Hon. D. A. Barnes, Major W. Wise, Col. Jas. M. Wynns, Dr. C. F. Campbell, S. D. Winborne, George V. Cowper, T. E. Yann, Geo. A. Britt, W. M. Parker, Dr. R. T. Weaver, Matt Fentrell, C. T. Deans, J. P. Freeman, M. L. Taylor, W. H. Philad, Z. Askew, John W. Faison, John A. Yann, Joseph B. Slaughter, D. V. Sesoms, Sr., N. L. Shaw, J. J. Scull, John W. Moore and Dr. R. P. Thomas. Ten delegates from each township were then appointed to the district and senatorial conventions, after which the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That the democratic-conservative party of Hertford county will support the nominees of the democratic-conservative convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 14th June, 1876, believing that said convention will be influenced only by a desire to promote the best interests of our state, in selecting its candidates and that none but virtuous, honest and intelligent men will be nominated.

Resolved, That we denounce the corruption which has characterized the administration of the national and state governments by the republican party, wherever it has been in the ascendancy. That the leaders of this party have shown an utter disregard for the interest of the people; having enriched themselves by impoverishing them; brought financial ruin upon the country and so administered affairs as to merit the condemnation and repudiation of all honest men.

Resolved, That we endorse the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, as honest, patriotic and statesmanlike, and calculated to restore good feeling between all sections of the country and earnestly recommend his renomination.

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure the names of Major Henry A. Gilliam, Captain Octavius Coke and Dr. Rufus K. Speed mentioned respectively in connection with the office of Attorney-General, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, and present the claims of these gentlemen to the consideration of the state convention, that their nominations would give great satisfaction to their friends throughout the state, and would receive the cordial support of the party in this county, and add much strength and respectability to the ticket.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this convention be forwarded to the Murfreesboro Enquirer, Albemarle Times and Raleigh Sentinel for publication.

TO ALL MEN A SPEEDY CURE.

Weakness of the Back or Limb, Strictures, Affection of the Kidneys or Bladder, Involuntary Discharge, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling, Irritability, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from solitary habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices most fatal to their victims than the song of the Siren to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage almost impossible, destroying both Body and Mind.

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To Young Men. These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Excitability, Debility of the Physical and Mental Powers, Derangement of all the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MERITALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Foreboding, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced. Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

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