The Daily Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

TILDEN CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air, Dixie.

In the land of corn and the land of cotton
Radical rogues are ripe and rotten—
Look away! look away!
All too long have the rascals ruled us,
Gobbled our cash and tricked and fooled us—
Look away! look away!

CHORUS.

So I mean to vote for Tilden,
For Uncle Sammy Tilden!
On Tilden's side I'll stand with pride,
And work and vote for Tilden.

Honesty now is what's the matter;
All the thieves we'll force to scatter;
Look away! look away!
Driving the rats from the 'treasury buildin',
Clearing the track for our Sam Tilden—
Look away! Look away!

CHORUS.—So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc.

Whisky rings and revenue robbers,
Salary grabbers and railroad jobbers—
Look away! look away!
Leeches that stick to the public pockets,
All must go up and away like rockets—
Look away! look away!

CHORUS.—So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc.

North and South are again united,
Equal and free, and no one slighted—
Look away! look away!
Tuck in your shirt that's dirty and bloody;
Such a foul fraud can fool nobody—
Look away! look away!

CHORUS.—So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc.

Justice and truth have long been scanted,
Honesty now is the thing that's wanted—
Look away! look away!
Look alive, then, and be sure to remember,
Vote for reform, boys, next November—
Look away! look away!

CHORUS.—So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc.

HAYES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

He Fully Endorses Grant and his Administration.

WORDS MERE WORDS ABOUT CIVIL SERVICE AND SPECIE RESUMPTION—SOUTHERN SOFT-SODDER AND A LITTLE "YELLOW-CITIZEN" GUSHING.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Jos. H. Rainey and others, Committee of the National Republican Convention.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the republican national convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention; the resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The sixth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved.

At first the president, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. "It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity;" it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the government—supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

ONCE WILL SATISFY HIM.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration; but, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election a second term.

TWADDLE ABOUT CURRENCY.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of value is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments; but the longer the instability of our money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended, until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

RECONCILIATION TALK.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the southern states attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights. What the south most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the south, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor and immigration and to capital. But laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old.

A LITTLE SOUTHERN PALAVERING.

The moral and material prosperity of the southern states can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of those states to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the southern states that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between north and south in our common country.

FANCY SKETCHING.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

THE DROUTH ON LONG ISLAND.—The New York papers publish sad accounts as to the effects of the drouth now prevailing on Long Island. Streams are drying up, the roads are in a well nigh impassable state from the deep dust; plants, flowers, shrubs and grass are dying, while in almost every village the well water is giving out. It is said to be the severest drouth since 1842. Moreover, a pest has appeared, similar to the army worm, which is making worse havoc than the potato bug among oats, rye and corn.

A Reminiscence of Hayes.

[Philadelphia Cor. New Orleans Times.]

The nomination of General Rutherford B. Hayes recalls a reminiscence of twenty-three years ago, which may bear repeating. During the summer of 1853, when a fearful scourge sent the hapless residents of New Orleans flying in every direction, the writer hereof found himself the inmate of a boarding-house in Alleghany City. Among other guests was a most accomplished lady, who, although the daughter of a once wealthy merchant, was sufficiently independent to obtain a situation as teacher in the public schools. Advancing rapidly, she at that time was principal of one of the largest grammar schools of the town, and very greatly admired by a wide circle of acquaintances. Two young Ohioans, who seemed to be spending the summer in the locality, were special admirers, visiting the house several times each week. One of them, quite a handsome man, with a most intelligent face, a broad brow and flaming red hair, called repeatedly as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, the lady's school duties requiring her attendance at 9. It was evidently a case of severe infatuation in both these youths, but the absence of acrimony and the warm friendship which continued throughout the fierce rivalry, attracted the admiration of all. At length, according to the gossip of the time, the two drew straws to decide which should propose first. The red-haired man was the victor, but the lady declined both offers. She subsequently married and died during the war, but it may not be uninteresting to know that the auburn-haired gallant upon that occasion was Rutherford B. Hayes.

Crop Prospects.

The crop report of the Memphis cotton exchange for June indicates a favorable condition of affairs in the main, though in some localities the weather has been too wet and cold and in others not rain enough. Laborers generally are working better than at any time since the war. The Louisiana report for the last ten days of June indicates generally favorable weather, but less so than for the same time last year. Some crops have been abandoned, owing to sickness among laborers and mules. The stand is a good average. The early crop is forming and blooming. That planted after the overflow is too young for forms or blooms. The bulk of the crop is fully two weeks late. The Mississippi report indicates generally less favorable weather than last June. The stands are mostly fair to good, but the plant is backward. In Arkansas the weather on the whole was favorable, though not to be compared with the weather of the same time last year. The condition is good but ten days late. Texas reports a more favorable condition than last year in the majority of cases.

From fifty-six replies from thirty counties in North Carolina and three in Virginia, the following report is made by the Norfolk cotton exchange: Thirty report weather more favorable than last year, nineteen about equal, and seven less favorable on account of heavy rains in the early part of June. No change in acreage is reported. Forty nine report stands good and forming well, but few blooms, being rather early for many; seven report stands not so good, but forming well; twenty-four report condition better than last year; twenty-three about equal, and nine not as good.

Alabama and Mississippi report favorable season, and South Carolina not so favorable as last year.

Information for Distillers.

By the act of March 3, 1875, the tax on all spirits produced in the United States is ninety cents on each proof gallon.

Before commencing the distillation of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, the distiller is required to register his still for use, on form No. 26, in duplicate, give notice of his intention to distill on form 27½ in duplicate, and file a bond on form 30½, with the collector of his district.

On receipt of form 27½ a survey of the still will be made by the collector, without expense to the distiller. This survey will show the number of gallons that may be produced by such still under most favorable circumstances each 24 hours, and the distiller will be required to pay tax upon, at least eighty per centum, of such surveyed capacity.

The distiller is required to keep a book on form 25½, showing how many hours his still is operated, how much material he uses, and how many gallons of brandy are produced, and make return at the close of the month to the collector on form 15 in duplicate. By adding together the hours worked during the month and dividing the sum by 24 and adding one to the quotient for any fraction that may be left over, the distiller will know the number of days for which he will be liable for 80 per cent. in that month. Upon application to the collector distillers will be furnished with forms, Nos. 15, 26, 27½ and 30½, without charge, also a copy of the regulations, series 6, No. 7.

The book, form 25½, is not furnished by the government, but may be purchased in Raleigh at 75 cents each. Distillers should avoid using more than one kind of material on the same day.

Brandy must be gauged and stamped before sold or removed from the distillery premises.

L. J. YOUNG,
Collector 4th Dis. N. C.

July 8, 1876.

Orange county warrants, under democratic rule, go at par; Granville county warrants, under radical rule, hardly bring 50 cents on the dollar.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES

(Corrected by F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO.)

RALEIGH, July 11, 1876.

COTTON.

Middlings,	10½@10¾	Cts.
Low Middlings,	10@10¼	"
Clean Stained,	9@10	"
Deep	7½@8	"
Inferior and dirty,	5@7	"

GENERAL MARKET.

Cotton Ties, 6½ cents.
Flour, North Carolina $6.00@6.25.
Corn 73@75 cents.
Corn Meal, 73@75.
Bacon, N. C. hog round, 14@15.
" " hams 15@16.
Bulk Meats, Clear Rib Sides, 11½@12.
" Shoulders, 9½ cents.
Lard, North Carolina, 17½.
" Western tierces, 16.
" " kegs, 17.
Coffee, Prime Rio 22@23.
" Good, 21@22.
" Common, 19@20
Nails, on basis for 10s, $3.65
Sugar A. 12.
" Extra C, 11.
" Yellow C. 9@9½.
Leather, Red Sole 25@27.
" Oaktanned, 40.
Hides, green, 5.
" dry, 9@10.
Tallow 6@7
Potatoes, sweet 70@75 cents per bushel.
" Irish, new 60@75.
Oats, shelled, 50@60.
" sheaf, from wagon, 50@60 cents
baled $1.00.
Fodder, baled, 100.
Hay, N. C. baled, good, 60@75
Eggs, per dozen, 15cts.
Butter, N. C, 22½@25.
Beeswax, 25.
Rags, 2½.
" picked, 3 cents.
Beef, on foot, 5½@7c.
" dressed prime, 5@6.
Heavy Copper, per pound, 16c.
Light " " 12c.
Brass, per pound, 8 to 10c.
Pewter, per pound, 7 to 10 cts.
Lead, per pound, 8½c.
Old Iron, per 100 pounds, 60c.
Sheep Skins per piece, 35@40c.
Wool—washed, per pound, 25@c
unwashed 20 to 25c.
old 75 cents; burry, 20 cts.

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A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life 100 YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White Foes, Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, Camp life, and Sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated Circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philada., Pa., june 15-4w.

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FOR Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases, USE Wells' Carbolic Tablets. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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$1,200 PROFIT ON $100 Made any day in PUTS AND CALLS. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100, in Stock Privileges, has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE. Address orders by mail and telegraph to BAXTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. jan 29-dawly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURELY MUTUAL. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Was organized in 1843, and since that time has been doing a successful business. It has returned to its members or their legal representatives $34,000,000 in Dividends, Return Premiums, and Death Claims.

It has no Stockholders to share in the profits; all its surplus is divided exclusively among its members.

Assets, January 1st, 1876,	$30,645,955 64
Surplus, January 1st, 1876,	5,466,341 06

The premiums at a given age are practically the same in all Life Insurance Companies, but the net cost of the insurance is very different, depending entirely upon the surplus or dividends returned to policy-holders, and this depends upon the management of the Company's affairs.

The long and successful experience of this Company enables us to recommend its policies to citizens of North Carolina as worthy of their attention and a good investment.

Reliable business men who desire to work as Agents of the New York Life in Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, and intermediate points, are invited to communicate with W. H. BLACKFORD, Manager South-eastern Department, No. 8, South Street, Baltimore, Md. July 3-d3t.

NOTICE.

The 26th Annual meeting of the stockholders of the R. & G. R. R. will be held at the office of the company in Raleigh on Thursday, the 20th of July, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.

W. W. VASS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
jun 22-d1awtd

Pest Poison is not only a Safe, Sure and Cheap DESTROYER of the Colorado Beetle or POTATO BUG, but of ALL INSECTS which prey on Vegetation CUT and ARMY WORM GREEN FLY, &c. Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling. NOT INJURIOUS TO PLANTS,—NOT DANGEROUS to Use. Never Fails to Kill,—COSTS ABOUT 25 CENTS AN ACRE.—Put up in half lb. boxes, enough for two acres,—Price 50 Cents—Send for Circular. Made only by the KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORK, 66 CORTLAND ST. P. O. BOX 3139. NEW YORK. w-4t.

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$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly), begin 13th July, 1876, and end 13th September. Have proved of signal use,—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other Law-school; 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and 3rd, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. june 6-w4w.

BOLTED MEAL 800 to 1,200 bushels per week received and sold cheap for cash only at GATTIS & JONES'

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, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, 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 more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage almost impossible, destroying both Body and Mind.

Marriage.

Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, suffering from Organic and Physical Weakness, Loss of Procreative Powers, Impotency, Prostration, Exhausted Vitality, Involuntary Discharges, Non-Erectability, Hasty Emissions, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Excitability, Decay of the Physical and Mental Powers, Derangement of all the Vital Forces and Functions, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, General Weakness of the Organs, and every other unhappy disqualification, speedily removed, and full manly vigor restored.

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, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, etc.

MENTALITY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., 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.

Dr. Johnston,

OF THE BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, NO. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK ST., BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND FOCND STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD. june 21, 1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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MORRISVILLE ACADEMY.

The 22d Session of my School will open July 10, 1876, and continue five months. Tuition, Board and Washing per Session $75.00.

B. C. PATTON, Principal, June5-deod1m Morrisville, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, Petersburg, Va, November 24, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE TO take effect SUNDAY, November 25th: GOING SOUTH. Leave Petersburg at 6:30 A. M. and 3:27 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 9:52 A. M. 6:55 P. M. GOING NORTH. Leave Weldon at 7:35 A. M. and 4 P. M. Arrive at Petersburg at 11:46 A. M. and 7:07 P. M. Trains connect at Petersburg and Weldon with trains for all southern and northern points. Tickets sold to all southern, southwestern, northern and eastern points, and baggage checked through.

H. T. DOUGLAS, feb 18-d&w-tf. Superintendent.

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WEIKEL'S ESTABLISHMENT is at the old place, one door south of the Southern Express office. I guarantee all my fits. apr 13-3m C. WEIKEL.

Samaritan Nervine.

THE great Nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus, Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousands and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address, DR. S. A. RICHMOND, oct 15-12m Box 741, St. Joseph, Mo

NOTICE.

The next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the R. & A. A. L. R. R. Co., will be held at the Company's office, in Raleigh on Friday the 21st July, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.

W. W. VASS, june 22 d1awtd Sec'y and Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The 154th session will begin on Friday, July 14th, and close on Thursday, December 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a large range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and travelling, vary from $100 to $130 for the session.

For Catalogue, with circulars, apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, PRESIDENT. jun 17-d1t-wtd. Chapel Hill, N. C.