

Our European Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR:—It is well known that Germany has acted the chief part in several great wars of late, in all of which the most astounding success has attended her arms. The long wished for and dreamed of Union of Fatherland has been accomplished, and although it has cost the lives of many of her noblest sons, she now rejoices in proclaiming to the world that Deutschland is united; that they now know no Prussian, no Saxon, no Bavarian, none other than German. I am pleased to state that while Germany has raised herself to the first military power in the world, she is content with what she has, and her people are now enjoying all the blessings of peace. The industrial pursuits, temporarily checked by war, have already reached their former perfection; manufacturers are thriving; commerce is flourishing. The greatest confidence in the ability of the government prevails in no other country does there exist such harmony between the governors and the governed. The people have all the liberty they desire. Recent victories, together with the mild manner in which the government has administered every spirit of Republicanism which may have been prevalent in former years. Heretofore I had supposed it an impossibility for the subject of a monarchy to love his country sincerely, but now am convinced of my error. Some writer has been speculating upon the United States of Europe. Upon what recent developments he can establish a plausible argument, I fail to see. It will be readily admitted that there has been none in Germany, certainly not in England, where royal prerogative is almost a nonentity, and we cannot judge by the revolution in France, since they are of frequent occurrence in that country. Labor strikes do not signify enough to indicate that a great political revolution is at hand. Only such rebellions as those of Cade and of Tyler may occur, which will be as speedily put down as called into existence.

Russia is an absolute monarchy. I will say here that the greatness of that government is much more favorably regarded in America than in Europe. The only government of which I can conceive of the possibility of a successful revolution is that of Austria, and my only reason for this is, that in the existence of people of so many distinct nationalities within her domains. We know that the Hungarians have revolted in the present century, but were subdued through the interference of Russia. Germany would not now permit Russia to interfere in Austrian affairs, since the German speaking population of Austria are desirous of joining the North German Union. Hence it is possible that Austria will ere long "be numbered among the nations that were."

But to return more nearly to the matter about which I purpose to write: Germany may now be truthfully called a nation of soldiers. It is compulsory upon every male inhabitant of the requisite ability to serve a definite length of time in the army, the length of which time he can be discharged. The soldiers' profession, though not lucrative, is looked upon as most honorable. He is readily admitted to first-class society, and at all public places is assigned a superior position, even that of the civilian. His profession is followed from motives of true patriotism, as you may believe when I tell you that after a lieutenant's uniform has been deducted he receives eight thalers (\$7.75) per month. Indeed his pay would be utterly inadequate, but for his receiving remittances from home. Before he gets his commission he must prove his ability to support himself as becomes an officer, and if he is to enter the cavalry service he must carry and equipt with him, for the course I refer to the officers in the army in the time of peace. The common soldiers are a sturdy, solid looking set of men, who receive from the government the bare sum of 2 1/2 silbergrosen (6 cents) per day. They are now known in round numbers to 2,000,000. Do they pay their soldiers at the same rate that we do ours, with an enormous expense must be incurred in maintaining the army for a single year. Yet this army must be kept in an effective condition, for the belief is, that with much reason) that the war with France will be to do over again. Humiliation and submission is not a characteristic of the French people, and I suppose as soon as the internal troubles which now agitate that unfortunate country are permanently settled, they will reorganize their armies with a view not only of regaining lost possessions, but of retrieving her former military glory, which has been dimmed by the caprice of that imbecile, Napoleon the Less. But even if they may they will not find Germany unprepared for them. They will rally around the flag by that celebrated song, "Lieb Vaterland Kanst ruhig sein."

Learning is in a higher state of perfection in Germany than elsewhere. Every child has to attend school before the age of six and fourteen years, no matter how poor he may be. Most of the oldest and most renowned colleges are to be found in Germany. Thus while every one receives a fair degree of learning, those who desire can pursue the higher branches of the science at the Universities of Bonn, Berlin, Heidelberg and Jena. Many Americans are now being educated at these schools in preference to our own Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

As a general rule North and Central Germany are Protestant. South Germany is Catholic. About half a million are Jews. The Catholics are divided into two factions, the old and the new Catholics, who are now engaged in cutting each others throats. Duellings of Munich, who has been commended and recognized as the leader of the old Catholics in opposition to infallibility. He is regarded as a man of very great ability but lacks energy. Nearly all of the learned men of the catholic persuasion are with him in his movement against the Pope. The King of Bavaria is also said to secretly favor the old Catholics, but as he governs a Catholic population it is politic for him to remain quiet. A lengthy petition has been presented to the Emperor of Germany by the Prussian Clergy, who demand as a price of their loyalty the absolute control of the schools and churches within the province of Alsace. The Emperor is absolute King in Alsace for the next two years, and as the royal family are Protestants together with a great majority of the people, it is not at all likely that this modest request of the Clergy will be granted. The Catholics of these days do not appear to be as sagacious as they were in the days of the infancy of the Protestant Religion.

Railroads in Germany are managed with such skill that few accidents ever occur. Though not so pleasant as American, they are far superior to

English lines. Few persons ride first class. All baggage must be paid for except what the passenger can store under his seat. They intend soon to introduce sleeping cars after the American pattern on some of the lines. Both the British and the German immense fields of potatoes (Irish which is one of the principal agricultural products. Large quantities of beets are also raised, from which the beet-root sugar is made. This is a very profitable branch of industry. However, only large companies can manufacture the sugar, as the machinery required is very expensive. The Hydraulic press is used in extracting the juice from the root. The article made is, perhaps, not quite so sweet as cane sugar, but it answers all ordinary purposes. Germany now favors the competition with Cuba, in supplying the English market with an article which was so long the monopoly of tropical countries.

With respect to natural features, Germany is divided into three regions. The North region, a low sandy plain near the Baltic, extending inland as far as Magdeburg and Dresden, is about one thousand feet above the sea. The soil is poor and requires much fertilizing. There are some large forests of pine, and lakes are numerous. Indeed this part of the Empire, like Eastern North Carolina. The second region comprises the mountainous district of Central Germany, the third comprises the high table lands of the upper Danube. West of the Elbe timber is scarce and the soil is rich.

As to the business qualities of Germany it is sufficient to say that they are here and there quite successful. There is not that go-ahead-a-tive rule which is a characteristic of the American people. A German considers long and well before he will enter into any business transaction. They all think much of small honors. The manners of holding some of the meetings is quite amusing. For instance, suppose a meeting is to be held for the purpose of considering the propriety of starting a steamboat line. They meet at a certain hotel at such an hour. The first man to rise is the oldest, the President or Chairman, five or six vice presidents, and about the same number of Secretaries, door-keepers, &c., over which a great squabble takes place. After this has been decided, the President takes the chair—and every body rises in due time, ten or fifteen minutes when some one proposes to adjourn to the cellar, drink beer and talk it over, which proposition is agreed to. They drink, smoke, toast, sing and quarrel, and end the meeting in a row at a late hour at night. If you desire to please one of them, just send in your card and call him out of the meeting. By so doing, you give him a chance to feel and to show his presumed importance and doubtless he will remark, oh there is Mr. Weyrs wants to see me, I have so much to do, why can't he wait,—but he never fails to come out and see you. Much time is spent in beer cellars or as we Americans say, larger saloons.

There is little likelihood that the friendly relations now existing between Germany and America will be disturbed. The people here seem to regard America but the offspring of Germany. It is true that we have many Germans in our country, and they are the best class of emigrants we have. They are well educated, and on our shores they set out for the far west, where they clear our forests and till our soil. But I fear immigration from Germany has reached its maximum, since the price of labor, the chief cause of immigration, has very much increased. As a paid bodied man, who was formerly paid five groschen per day in Russian silesia, now receives fifteen groschen.

Cities in Germany present to us Americans an odd appearance. The old sharp top houses with their gables fronting the street are still standing. Modern architecture has not yet entirely superseded the old. Streets are winding and side walks narrow—not of sufficient width for two beer cellars to pass each other. Most of the large towns are surrounded by high walls and garrisoned. Some of the cities are paved with ordinary round flint rock without any pretension to evenness. In these cities it appears to me that in the construction of good wagons the chief object of the architect is that they should make the most noise possible. And when they have a load of iron aboard the noise made in going over the rough pavement is almost unbearable. (Ganet, after defining true or musical noise, as a combination of notes, says: "There are said to be certain ears sufficiently well organized to determine the musical value of the sound produced by a carriage rolling on the pavement.") To such as can find any harmonious sounds in this noise, I have a word to say. They should say, "musical man ascend to heaven, you can do no good on earth."

A man died the other day from habitual drunkenness. A post-mortem examination of his internal organs showed that his blood was largely mixed with alcohol. The coroner testified that the heart smelled as though it had been steeped in alcohol. People who are in the habit of keeping themselves saturated with the vile alcoholic compounds under the name of rum, gin, bourbon, &c., should take warning from such an example. We may talk of soft hearts, noble hearts, and true hearts, but how can a heart "steeped in alcohol" be any of these?

At an Indiana breakfast-table, a few days ago, a traveler from the East handed to one of his fellow-travelers a plate of sausages, whereupon the question was asked: "Is it safe?" To which it was replied: "This is a prolific hog country, and it is safe to eat sausages wherever hog is cheaper than dog."

Don't dispute against facts well established, merely because there is some white unaccountable in them. That the world should be created of nothing is to us inconceivable; but not therefore to be doubted.

Emancipation Day in Plymouth.

Great Mass Meeting of the Citizens from Several Surrounding Counties.

To the Editor of The Era: Early on the morning of the 1st, hundreds of citizens were observed coming into Plymouth from the surrounding country, all intent upon joining in the patriotic manifestations in honor of the Anniversary of Liberty, when "the hands of the slave were freed."

Every careful observer was struck most forcibly by the great order, decorum and dignity, which the colored citizens observed on this ever-memorable occasion. All seemed to be respectful, quiet and happy, while no disturbance of any kind whatever, marred the enjoyment of the day.

At 10 A. M. the call was sounded and those desiring to join in the procession assembled at the place designated and formed in regular order under the direction of the Marshals and their Aids. The speaking took place from a stand erected on the Court House square. The Chairman of the meeting, Benj. Bryant, of the West, was the first to speak, and the exercises of the day commenced with prayer by Rev. J. C. Coleman.

The following letter was then read by W. R. Haughton, of Chowan, addressed to the Committee of Invitation from Dr. P. John, of Elizabeth City: OFFICER OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 29, 1871. Business engagements of a character I cannot postpone make it impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to address you on the 1st prox. But for some time I have been thinking of you and your presence and your voice in celebrating an event that is destined to be memorable in American history. To me the day will always be one of special interest. From my childhood I have been opposed to the system that has existed in this country, and I have read the narrative and personal history of that remarkable man of your race, Frederick Douglass. His struggles for freedom, his aspirations for knowledge, his longings for a higher and better condition awakened my sympathies and aroused in me a determination to do what I could to ameliorate the condition of the colored people of this country, not because of their color but because they were denied the rights of our common humanity. To me it became a question of principle. I believed the Bible doctrine that of one blood God created all the nations of the earth, and hence that the black man was not outside the pale of humanity, and that being a man he had the impulses, feelings, desires and aspirations of all other men. Aye, and taking the patriot founders of the Republic at their word when they declared "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I felt that it was an injustice and a wrong to deprive any portion of God's children of any one of these blessings, and hence from that time forward, with my voice, my vote and my pen, I co-operated with the noble patriots whose efforts at last were crowned with a success unparalleled in the world's annals—saving a Republic and adding in a single day over four millions to its citizens by releasing from the fetters of bondage every man, woman and child under the broad firmament of our free Republic. It is restored to you long withheld rights—made you freemen, the political equals of all other men. With these rights came new responsibilities and new duties. Were I present to-day I would have occasion to impress upon you the importance to you as a people, of embracing every opportunity and means possible to still better fit you for these new duties—the duties of an American citizen. Knowledge is power and wealth is independence.

Neglect no opportunity to educate yourselves and your children, and by frugality, temperance and industry foster all the resources you can command to obtain homes of your own and to lay something by for a day of need. Thus you will not only benefit yourselves and advance the true interests of your race, but your friend, the Government, will become stronger and can show to the world that its act of justice to you has resulted in actual benefit.

Being that your deliberations may be harmonious and your celebration a success, I subscribe myself, Your sincere friend, P. JOHN.

Letters were also read from Supervisor Perry, and Col. C. Guirkin. Thus, A. Sykes, Esq., of Pasquotank, was introduced, and his remarks were received with shouts of applause. He spoke for over an hour, and fairly enthralled the audience with his logic and eloquence.

Hon. C. L. Cobb was next called upon for a speech. His remarks on the occasion were of wonderful force and power. He dissected with a master hand the monstrous legislation of the Democratic party, laying bare its iniquities so clearly that even the blindest could not fail to see. His allusions to the Republican party and the administration of President Grant were received with repeated rounds of applause. At the close of his speech three rousing cheers were given for the Union, and three more for President Grant.

Other speakers were present among whom we may name Col. Guyther, Messrs. Franklin, McNamara, and Chesson. The celebration will be long remembered; and everything was a complete success.

"ONE WHO WAS PRESENT." Chicago papers still take a grim delight in showing alternately that no city ever suffered as Chicago has, and that no city shows suffering less. The last which is an elaborate inventory of the New Year's toll of "Mr. P." of Wabash-avenue," who seems to have received her friends in a manner entirely worthy of Miss McMinnsey. "All told," says a local Jenkins, "her diamond ornaments represented a cash value of about forty thousand dollars, and the cost of her dress was probably not far from two thousand dollars," and this he deems "a costume worth having." It may be worth having, but the pleasure of wearing it would be, we should say, considerably alloyed by the conspicuous description given of it in the newspapers. But Mrs. P. may be of a different mind.—N. Y. Times.

SWEET POTATOES.—Boil them till done; then peel and cut in longitudinal slices, and pour upon each slice, as you lay it in the sauce-dish, gravy made in the following manner: of sugar and butter take one cup each; add half a cup of hot water, and boil till it thickens. This sauce is a great improvement to the sweet potato, and removes the dryness of that vegetable.

HOW TO COOK BEANS.—Sort and wash them, and cover with lukewarm soft water to which a pinch of soda has been added. Let them soak, adding at times a little hot water, for half a day; pour off this water and fill with boiling water, allowing them to boil for an hour; then stir them in an earthen baking-dish, and in the middle of the beans bury a piece of salt pork; for a quart of beans a piece as large as a good-sized egg is sufficient.

COCONUT PIE.—Grate the white part of the cocconut, mix it with milk, and let it simmer ten minutes over the fire; allow a quart of milk to a pound of cocconut; beat eight eggs thoroughly, and mix them with four tablespoonfuls of white sugar and a glass of wine; then stir this into the milk; add two teaspoonfuls of melted butter, a small cracker, and half a nutmeg; turn the whole into deep pie-plates lined with paste; bake immediately.

CUSTARD PIE.—Allow three well beaten eggs, for a pint of milk, in which a stick of cinnamon, a bit of lemon-peel has been boiled; add a little salt and nutmeg, and pour the custard into a deep plate lined with a thick paste; bake one hour, or till done.

PASTE FOR PIES.—One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of butter; wet it with cold water enough to make a stiff paste; work it well, and roll it out two or three times.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION—IMMENSE GATHERING AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—Those who participated will long remember the demonstration in honor of the ninth anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which took place on the 1st inst. The great day of liberty was announced at 7 o'clock, and the celebration commenced by the ringing of the city bells.

The happy step, and cheerful countenance of the passers by, indicated that something out of the usual course was to take place. At 9 o'clock Chief Marshal Henry Lane and his assistants repaired to the A. M. E. Church on West street, at which point a procession was formed which moved up West to Hillsboro', down Hillsboro' to Salisbury St., up Salisbury to Edenton, down Edenton to Blunt, down Blunt to South, up South to Fayetteville, up Fayetteville St., to Metropolitan Hall. Here the crowd was immense. The spacious Hall was densely filled by nearly 3,000 people, representing all classes, colors, parties and sex. Here we beheld a scene which we have long desired to see. The slave and his former master side by side doing homage to the same Liberty. It was indeed a sublime spectacle. May the day speedily come when all will honor and celebrate this great day.

OFFICERS of the day were as follows: Northie Jeffers, Sr., President. C. I. Proctor, T. Bradford, H. C. Jones, and R. Sheppard, Vice Presidents. Charles N. Hunter, Secretary. Rev. Wm. Warrick, Chaplain. Henry Lane, Chief Marshal. Henry Hunter, Assistant Chief. On the stage were the officers, speakers, and a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom we noticed Judge S. W. Watts, Judge W. H. Battle, Hon. S. F. Phillips and J. H. Harris, Theo. N. Ramsay, Esq., Capt. T. F. Lee, Gen. W. R. Cox, Wesley Whitaker, Esq., J. Hewson, Esq., Capt. J. G. Hester, and others. The names we do not remember. The house was sublime in order by the President at 11:30 o'clock, and the exercises commenced with

PRAYER by Rev. Wm. Warrick, Chaplain. He read the prayer to Almighty God, in the Emancipation of every race which is now held in bondage. Resolved, That we do heartily endorse the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill now before Congress, and that we will earnestly petition Congress for its passage. Resolved, That the above resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the North Carolina Era, and that the city papers be requested to copy.

The following letters were received from Hon. Charles Sumner and Hon. B. F. Moore:

WASHINGTON, 29th Dec., 1871. Dear Sir: It is not in my power to be with you at your celebration of Emancipation. Allow me to say that on this Anniversary you should pledge yourselves to insist upon equal rights, and not to stop until they are secured.

There is a bill now pending in the Senate having this object. Will not our colored fellow-citizens help its passage? They should make themselves felt. How a Republican can hesitate, it is difficult to understand—especially a Republican owing his seat to colored votes. There are some who were for amnesty first. I am for justice first. I begin with justice, and color race. When this is assured, it will be easy to grant the other. Accept my thanks for the invitation with which you honored me, and believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER. CHAS. N. HUNTER, Secretary, &c.

RALEIGH, January 1, 1872. To MESSRS. FRIDAY JONES, Chairman, &c., and others: I have received your polite invitation "to attend the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation, on January 1st, 1872."

The annual return of this day should be held in reverence and everlasting memory by the colored people of the United States, is natural to the human race. Personal freedom is God's great gift to the chief creature of His almighty hand. Personal freedom is the basis of social civilization and political elevation. When used to promote these glorious ends, it is the grand source of all human good. When employed in subservience to ignorance and corruption, it becomes the greatest of all human evils.

Let us all—of every race and color—ever bear in mind that personal freedom is worthless as a national blessing, unless it be great ambition to be exalt and honor virtue and intelligence.

My engagements on this day will not allow my presence at the celebration. Respectfully yours, B. F. MOORE.

We are pleased to say that the very best order prevailed throughout the day. We saw no drunken or disorderly person during the entire day. Every thing passed off more quietly and decently than we ever knew on any similar occasion.

great boon of liberty, &c. Unborn generations would learn to honor and bless his memory. Mr. B. proceeded in a plain, practical manner to impress upon his audience the great importance of education and economy. Men to become men, and nations to become nations, must be enlightened—must be educated. If we would have our influence and usefulness felt and appreciated, we must acquire knowledge, knowledge is power. Upon the subject of economy, he spoke of the Freedman's Savings Bank, its utility; the great work which it has already done, and what it is still doing. The great and increasing success of this noble enterprise has far exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends. Chartered by Congress just before the death of Mr. Lincoln, one of his last official acts was to sign the charter, and add his hearty endorsement to this enterprise. The National Savings Bank was destined to become a great and powerful institution. Though millions had passed through its vaults, yet its work had just begun. We should encourage and support it and labor to extend its branches in every part of the country. He urged them to deposit their hard earned money where it would be perfectly safe, and at the same time yielding them interest. At the conclusion of Mr. Brodie's remarks, the Choir sang "Land of the free;" when

R. C. Brodie, Esq., was introduced, who was followed by Mr. C. N. Otey, of Howard University, Hon. S. F. Phillips and J. H. Harris. All of whom made able and eloquent speeches. During his remarks, Mr. Phillips spoke in high terms of the address delivered by Mr. Otey. He had not heard a subject more ably treated by the seniors of Chapel Hill. He was proud that Raleigh could boast of so talented a young colored man. He trusted that many such would spring up among the colored race. After the speaking was over, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, It is proper that we should celebrate this day as the day which history will point to, as the day upon which the fetters of slavery were stricken from four millions of colored slaves; and, whereas, it is important that this day should be celebrated by our people just as the Fourth of July is celebrated by the Americans, that Emancipation day may ever be fresh in the memories of the New Freemen of America; and, whereas, we should by all honorable means endeavor to perpetuate the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by celebrating this day, therefore,

Resolved, That we return thanks to the Government of the United States for the blessings of Freedom which we now enjoy. Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the colored people to so conduct themselves, as to prove to the world that they are worthy of exercising the great and inalienable rights of a free American citizen. Resolved, That while we have unbonded confidence in the great National Union Republican party, the instrument in the hands of the Almighty by which the colored people were made free; and while we believe it to be the duty of every colored voter now to support that party, by the ballot, if we yet we desire the time to come when we may cast our ballot for either party, and rest assured that our rights are secure, that we will with a glad and a "peace on earth and good will toward men."

Resolved, That the name of Lincoln is forever sacred in our hearts; that we deplore his untimely death, and that we shall live when the mountains shall have descended from their lofty prominence to the level of the plains; and the influence of this great day will have destroyed the last vestige of Kingdoms and Empires. Resolved, That our confidence in Gov. W. W. Holden is unchanged; that he deserves our thanks in his exile from his native State, for his efforts to protect the weak and defenseless of our race from the violence and oppression of the Ku-klux Klan; and that it is a deplorable wrong that he returns him to our midst, crowded with the honors of a life spent in the service of his country, and as the protector of the defenseless of both races in this State.

Resolved, That we earnestly hope the day of murder and outrage for opinion's sake is at an end; and that peace and tranquility will return to our land, when the highest object of all parties and all classes, viz: the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the entire people. Resolved, That this century of progress and civilization demands the absolute emancipation of every race which is now held in bondage. Resolved, That we do heartily endorse the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill now before Congress, and that we will earnestly petition Congress for its passage.

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DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Rapidly restores exhausted strength.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Restores the Appetite and Strengthens the Stomach.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

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DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Should be taken if your Stomach is out of order.

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DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Will cure your Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

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DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Will prevent Malarial Fevers, and braces up the System.

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DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Is the active medicinal quality of Poke Root combined with the best preparation of Iron.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Cures all diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Cures old Sores, Boils or Ulcers.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Cures Rheumatism, or Blood Purifier made.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Cures long standing Diseases of the Liver.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Tetter, &c.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Builds up Constitutions broken down from Mineral or Mercurial Poisons.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Should be taken by all requiring a remedy to make pure blood.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. Removes Syphilis, or the Discharges attendant thereon, more effectually and speedily than any and all other remedies combined.

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12 x 14, 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8 x 14, 9 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9 x 14, 10 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10 x 14, 11 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12 x 14, 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Doors, 2 ft. 6 x 6 ft. with sunk Panels, \$2.50

2 ft. 8 x 6 ft. 8, \$2.75 2 ft. 10 x 6 ft. 10, \$3.00

10 x 10, 11 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Moulded 55 cents on one side; raised and Moulded 70 cents extra.

D. S. IRELAN, Proprietor, Corner of Davis and McDowell Sts. Raleigh, Aug. 17, 1871. 32—warily.

THE FIRM OF S. DIXON & CO., has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted are respectfully requested to come forward and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given. The books can be found, and settlement made with H. W. DIXON.

HEREAFTER the business of the Snow Camp Foundry will be conducted under the name of Dixon & Co., Iron Founders, Millwrights and Machinists, Snow Camp, P. O., Alamance county, N. C., where all orders prepared to manufacture, at short notice. Improved Horse-Powers and Threshers, Smit Machines, Straw-Cutters, Corn-Shellers, Cane Mills, Saw and Grist Mill Irons of every Description, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, &c. Also, are manufacturing an Improved Turbine Water Wheel, which at no distant day, it is believed, will supersede the Overshot-Wheel in most situations, where economy, durability and efficiency are properly considered.

For the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours practice, can thoroughly comprehend the whole plan of the rub board, adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adjusting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the abolition of any of the old-fashioned Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will. No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its work, the prejudice is banished, and efficiency and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the true friend of the machine.

THE AMERICAN WASHER! PRICE, \$5.50. The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, we do not intend to disparage any other (not possessed by any of our washing machines yet invented), are here enumerated. It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours practice, can thoroughly comprehend the whole plan of the rub board, adjusting, no screws