

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT
W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

July 14, 1868.

Seventeenth Volume.

This week we commence the publication of the Seventeenth Volume of the "Western Democrat." We deem it necessary only to remark that the circulation and patronage of our paper at this time is larger than it ever has been at any period since the close of the war.

The Democratic Nominee.

Our readers know that we are not in the habit of "puffing" men and things, but we do not hesitate to say that the nominee of the Democratic National Convention for President of the United States, HENRY SEYMOUR, of New York, is one of the best, ablest and most honest men in the country.

Mr SEYMOUR has been in public life for a number of years. Besides filling many important stations, he was twice elected by the Democratic party Governor of the great State of New York.

If we had the slightest idea that the election of Mr SEYMOUR would involve the country in another war we would not support him; but there is no danger of that, for there is a Constitutional mode of remedying the difficulties and evils which afflict the country—he is in favor of that mode and none other.

Mr SEYMOUR was President of the Convention which nominated him, and on taking his seat made an able speech, reviewing the financial and political condition of the country.

Mr SEYMOUR was President of the Convention which nominated him, and on taking his seat made an able speech, reviewing the financial and political condition of the country.

"In view of these things, can there be one man in this country who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe off the wrongs and outrages that disgrace our country? [Cheers.] Can there be one man whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism, that he will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country—its liberties and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices growing out of past differences of opinion to hinder us uniting now with all who will act with us to save our country? [Cheers.] And meet to-day to see what measures can be taken to avert the dangers which threaten our country, and to relieve it from the toils and burdens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels.

I thank God that in every patriotic heart there is a spark of the great events which have brought us to this point to renew and reinvigorate that constitutional government which, nearly eighty years ago, was inaugurated in this city. [Loud cheers.] It was here that George Washington—the first President—swore to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of these United States. [Cheers.] And here, this day, we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and liberties of the American People.

Then, as now, a great war had desolated our land. Then, as now, there was every patriotic heart longing for the blessings of good government, for the protection of laws, and sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of this Union. When our government in 1789 was inaugurated in this city, there were glad processions of men, and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessings to the land. [Cheers.]

To-day, in this same spirit, this vast assemblage meets, and the streets of this city are thronged with men who have come from the most border of our continent. They are filled with hope that we are about, by our action, to bring back the blessings of good government; it is among the happiest moments of our lives that we are now gathered here, and that those who have shown true courage and manhood on the fields of battle. [Cheers.] In the spirit, then, of George Washington and of the patriots of the revolution, let us take the steps to reorganize our government. To start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. [Loud cheers.] May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order, and fraternal blessings.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, the nominee for Vice-President, was one of Gen Sherman's corps commanders in his march through the South. He fought to prevent a dissolution of the Union, but when the war was over he desired to restore the South to the Union without degrading the people.

We regret to see that one of the new Judges in this State, E. W. Jones, is charged with immoral conduct in getting drunk and exposing his person on the streets of Raleigh, &c. A resolution, appointing a committee to investigate the matter, was introduced in the Legislature on the 4th inst. It came up for action on Thursday last, and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 60 to 30.

At the late Commencement of the University of Mississippi, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Rev. G. Wilson McPhail, D. D., President of Davidson College. This is a well deserved compliment to a finished scholar and learned Divine.

The Raleigh Standard Printing Establishment has been sold by W. W. Holden & Son to Gen. Littlefield. The price paid was \$10,000. The paper, we learn, will be under the direction and control of Mr Page, formerly connected with the New York Tribune.

New Advertisements. Music Lessons—Mrs. E. A. Osborne. Tax Notice—R. M. White, Sheriff. Edgeworth Seminary—Rev. J. M. C. Caldwell. Law School—Hon. W. H. Battle. U. S. Marshal's sale. School Notice—Rev. W. B. Wetmore, Lincolnton. Religious Notice—Rev. J. R. Little.

Gov. Holden's Inaugural.

Of course all our readers are anxious to know the opinions and views of those in authority, and we therefore copy the Inaugural Address of Gov. Holden, delivered in Raleigh on the 4th of July.

Those who read it will form their own opinions about its merits. There are some recommendations and views that we cannot endorse, but we are gratified to see that the Governor takes the position that there is a limit in the Constitution on the power to tax property.

We regret to see that the Governor recommends the organizing and arming of a Militia force to preserve order in the State. We do not believe there is any necessity for such a force, for we think we can safely say that our people will obey the laws and "powers that be" until they are changed in a lawful manner.

We advise all to submit to the constituted authorities, but we beg those in power to reflect seriously before they impose heavier burdens on us. We know that the tax-paying portion of our people are opposed to further appropriations at this time for any purpose—they demand economy in the administration of the State Government.

We heartily endorse all the Governor says in favor of peace, but of course it is understood that fair and legitimate efforts to change the present Constitution are not in violation of law, but the conceding right of every citizen. We are as good a friend to peace as any one in the State, but we claim the privilege for our fellow-citizens to change their Constitution when they have the power and disposition to do so.

The N. C. Representatives. Three of the Representatives from North Carolina were admitted to seats in Congress last week—Messrs Jones, Deweese and French, who took the iron-clad test oath.

We have seen a private letter which states that a bill had been passed modifying the test oath so as to admit Messrs. Boyden, Dockery and others. His decision is not yet known.

Congress. Nothing of importance has been transacted by Congress within the past week, except the passage by the House of the amended Tax Law. It is said that there is a strong movement in the Senate to restore the whiskey tax to two dollars, but it is thought it will be ineffectual.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a resolution inquiring how many States had adopted the 14th article, and directing Secretary Seward to report the additional adoptions as soon as reported, was passed. The bill funding compound interest notes was postponed. The discussion showed that there were thirty millions of these notes out.

That vindictive and malicious old man, Thad. Stevens, has made another move in the House of Representatives to impeach the President. But it will fail like previous efforts.

The Raleigh Standard explains the provisions of the Constitution in regard to Education as follows: "It is made the duty of the General Assembly at its first session to provide for a system of public schools under the Constitution. The Board of Education shall elect the Trustees of the University, and one from each County. The Board of Education, together with three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the University, and shall succeed to all the powers delegated to the Executive Committee under the former organization of the Institution.

We learn from the Standard of Saturday, that a meeting of the "Board of Education" was held in Raleigh on Thursday last. Gov. Swain, President of the University, was present by invitation and addressed the meeting. The Board resolved to discontinue the Exercises at the University for the present, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the property.

NEW FERTILIZER.—Capt. J. H. Stevens is the Agent for the sale of a new fertilizer called "Soluble Phospho-Silicates," prepared from the slugs of Iron and other Smelting Furnaces. A specimen can be seen at the office of S. W. Davis, Esq.

Meeting of the N. C. Railroad Company. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Road was held in Raleigh on Thursday, the 9th inst.

On motion of Jno. L. Morehead, Esq., Geo. W. Morehead, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. F. G. Staggs and R. F. Simonton appointed Secretaries.

Gen. Byron Ladin presented his credentials as State proxy. The President of the Road read his report, and a lengthy and excited discussion ensued upon the question of its reception—the State Proxy objecting to certain alleged offensive (or "disloyal") expressions in it. Mr Turner replied to the objection in a scathing speech. Finally, a resolution was adopted by the aid of the State vote, expunging the offensive language of Mr Turner's report.

The following persons were elected Directors on the part of the Stockholders: J. L. Morehead, Thos. Webb, W. A. Caldwell and D. A. Davis. The only change is Mr Caldwell in place of Mr Murock.

The following Directors on the part of the State were appointed by Gov. Holden: Wm A Smith, of Johnston; Wm Sloan, of Mecklenburg; W F Henderson, of Davidson; John McDonald, of Cabarrus; G W Welker, of Guilford; Willie D Jones, of Wake; Silas Burns, of Chatham; John R Harrison, of Wake; Byron Ladin, of Pitt, State Proxy.

At a meeting of the Directors held on Friday, Wm. A. Smith, of Johnston, was elected President of the Road by the following vote: Smith 9, Webb 1, Morehead 1. Albert Johnston, of Wake, was elected Superintendent by a vote of 8 to 4. Col. G. M. Lea, of Alamance, was elected Treasurer unanimously, and F. A. Staggs was re-elected Secretary unanimously.

The Legislature.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, nothing of much importance was done by the Legislature.

The election of two U. S. Senators takes place on Tuesday of this week. The candidates spoken of are John Pool, Alfred Dockery, Dr Wm Sloan, Gen. Abbot, Col. Heaton, Judge Logan, &c.

It was not expected that much would be done until after the election of Senators. The pay of members was fixed at \$5 per day and 20 cents per mile for traveling expenses—the officers to receive \$10 per day and mileage.

Mr Bowman, of the House, introduced a bill providing for Public Schools, and requiring separate schools for blacks and whites, which was referred to the committee on Education.

On Thursday, the resolutions proposing to investigate the conduct of Judge Jones (one of the new Superior Court Judges) came up for final action, when they were indefinitely postponed.

Mr Post (Republican) of Johnston county, offered the following resolutions: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Congress of the United States in respect to the 14th Article of the Federal Constitution.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body, which met in New York on the 4th, adjourned on the 9th. The Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR of New York, was nominated for President, and Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR of Missouri, for Vice-President.

There were some 22 ballots had before the nomination for President was made—Mr Pendleton generally getting the highest vote, except on one or two occasions Gen. Hancock led all others. When Mr Seymour got his first vote (which was at the commencement of the balloting) he arose and declined the use of his name, but finally the whole Convention centered upon him and he was nominated amid great enthusiasm.

Mr Seymour was the permanent President of the Convention, with a Vice-President and Secretary from each State. Hon. Bedford Brown was the Vice-President from North Carolina, and Dr. R. B. Hayward Secretary. Wm. A. Wright, Esq., acted as Chairman of the North Carolina delegation, and Robert Strange, Esq., represented the delegation on the Platform Committee.

Below we give a sketch of the last day's proceedings of the Convention: NEW YORK, July 9.—On the nineteenth ballot, Pendleton was withdrawn. Ohio voted for Packer, New York adhered to Hendricks, and Tennessee voted for Hancock. Result, Hancock 1354, Hendricks 1074; others scattering—California voting for Field and Missouri for Blair.

On the 20th ballot, Ohio gave Hancock 11. Chase lost the half a vote that he had steadily received from California. Result, Hancock 1424, Hendricks 121.

Twenty-first.—Missouri voted for Hancock. Tennessee split, giving the President 5. Massachusetts gave Chase 4. Result: Hancock 1354, Hendricks 132, English 19, Chase 4.

Twenty-second Ballot.—Ohio voted for Seymour. Hendricks gained heavily. Seymour positively declined the nomination. Vallandigham insisted that Gov. Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf.

North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky Wisconsin and others changed their votes for Seymour. Seymour was nominated, when the delegates all over the hall arose to their feet, crying "change our votes." State after State changed their votes. The excitement reached the streets. Cannon belched forth the news. Seymour was unanimously nominated.

1.26 P. M.—The Convention adjourned one hour to consult on the nomination for Vice-President.

During the recess, ten thousand people assembled in front of Tammany Hall. Speeches were made amidst continuous cheering.

2.30 P. M.—Illinois named General McClelland, but he withdrew.

2.38 P. M.—Gen. Wade Hampton's speech was made amidst the greatest excitement and applause. Cheer after cheer rolling up when he declared for Blair.

Blair was nominated on the 1st ballot for Vice President amidst immense applause.

The soldiers are jubilant. The speeches were mostly by ex-Confederate officers. When Gen. Kemper of Virginia, endorsed Blair, the cheers given Hampton were increased. The ballot was unanimous for Blair—317.

3.20 P. M.—The closing of the Convention was of the most pleasant nature,—the officers singing freely and pledging each other to work loyally for the ticket.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Convention: The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reporting its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, discrimination and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the justness of the claims of the people, and the guaranties of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be resumed or re-negotiated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesties for all past political offences and the regularization of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except such as are required for the necessities of the government, economically administered, be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they shall, in right and justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

In demanding these measures and reforms we recognize the Radical party for its disregard of right and good results, in conformity with the sacred pledges under which alone rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory; instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy; has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of government are tottering on their bases, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjugated and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

Isinglass is used wherever a transparent window is needed for intense heat, such as wool stacks, &c. The specimen we have seen of the Catawba Isinglass is perfect. The sheets are large, and it is as clear as crystal. The market value of Isinglass is from \$2 to \$5 a pound.—Raleigh Sentinel.

MISSISSIPPI.—Returns from every county in the State give a Democratic majority of eleven thousand four hundred. The Radical constitution defeated.

HAIL STORM.—We learn that a severe hail storm, about three quarters of a mile in width, visited the Craigville neighborhood, about five miles North of this, on Sunday last, doing considerable damage to the corn and some injury to cotton.—Lancaster Ledger, 9th inst.

Religious. The Wadesboro District (S. C.) Conference will be held at Moore, N. C., beginning July 26th. Rev. E. W. Thompson will preach the Introductory Sermon. All members are earnestly requested to attend. We hope to have several visiting brethren present. J. R. LITTLE.

MONROE, N. C., July 13, 1868. Concord Press please copy.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, July 13, 1868. CORRECTED BY STEPHENS, MACALEY & CO.

Cotton continues firm at an advance on our last weeks quotations. Some 60 bales were sold at 25 1/2 to 26 1/2 cents for middling, tax paid. Stained cotton from 2 to 2 1/2 cents less. Demand good. Flour \$5 to \$6.25 per sack from wagons. Corn dull at \$1.35 to \$1.37 1/2—market well supplied. Wheat \$1.80 to \$2.20 per bushel—according to quality. Peas dull at \$1.30. Oats 60 to 65 cents. Country Bacon, hog round, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4 cents from wagons; Baltimore Bacon sides 18 1/2 to 19 cents from wagons; Lard 20 to 25 cents. Fresh Butter 20 to 25 cents; Chickens 20 to 25 cents; Eggs 12 1/2 cents. Liverpool Salt \$2.60 per sack. Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy \$2.25 to \$2.30 per gallon by the barrel. Molasses 65 cents to \$1 per gallon by retail. Manufactured Tobacco 45 cents to \$1.25 per pound, according to grade. Dry Hides in demand at 15 to 16 1/2 cents. Trade has been dull during the past week, owing, no doubt, to the busy season among farmers.

Latest News.

THE LEGISLATURE. On Friday last, the majority of the Committee in the House, to whom was referred the question of disabilities, reported that the 14th Article (Howard Amendment) being, in fact, a part of the Constitution of the United States, was operative; and therefore, all members elect to seats on this floor, banned by its provisions, could not legally qualify, unless their disabilities should be removed by Congress.

The minority made a report, taking a different view of the question. Of course the majority report will be adopted, and there is no hope for the admission of those proscribed.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House passed, without a division, a Bill ordering the Virginia election on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August, and the meeting of the Legislature, at Richmond, on the first Tuesday in September.

The bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi, at Rock Island, limiting the cost at one million, passed. Bills authorizing the sales of ten millions, per month, until gold is reduced to forty millions, and regarding the Electoral College, were discussed.

Mr Pendleton telegraphed Mr Seymour, the Democratic nominee, his congratulations and assurances of support.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLOTTE, July 10.—Gov. James L. Orr has published an address to the people of this State, reviewing his administration, presenting the reasons which influenced his public conduct and advising a future policy. He says it would have been wise for the white people to have accepted the Reconstruction Acts, and that, if the new Constitution is obnoxious, it is the fault of the intelligent white men, who took part in the Convention elections. He avows himself in favor of modified colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party, &c. In conclusion, he says the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Gov. Scott, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic, and he invites the people to give his administration a full and fair trial before condemnation.

NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton heavy. Sales of 1,400 bales at 82 1/2. Some sales at 82. Gold 104.

MARRIED. In Lincolnton, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Lander, Dr. John M. Lawing to Miss Mary Agnes, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Lander.

At Mt. Airy, on the 22d ult., Mr Frank Moore to Miss Rachel E. Banner.

DIED. In this City, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Caroline McGilvary. In this city, on the 6th inst., Ellen Jane, youngest daughter of W. H. and Mrs. Ann Houston, aged 8 months and 24 days. In Statesville, on the 2d inst., Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Edwin A. and Laura E. Yates, aged 2 years and 2 months. At Trinity College, on the 21st ult., Dr. C. F. Graves, in the 45th year of his age. In York District, on the 22d ult., Mr William Black, aged 73 years.

MUSIC. MRS. OSBORNE will resume her instructions in Music on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1868, Terms, \$15 per Session of Twenty Weeks. July 13, 1868. R. W.

TAX NOTICE. I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for the year 1868: Charlotte during the next two weeks, and at Statesville, Tuesday, 28th July. Steel Creek, Wednesday, 29th July. Berryhill's, Thursday, 30th July. In New Creek, on Friday, 31st July. Long Creek, Tuesday, 4th August. Lemly's, Wednesday, 5th August. Deweese, Thursday, 6th August. Mallard Creek, Friday, 7th August. Harrisburg, Monday, 10th August. Crab Orchard, Tuesday, 11th August. Clear Creek, Wednesday, 12th August. Morning Star, Thursday, 13th August. Providence, Friday, 14th August.

I hope the Tax-payers will meet me promptly—both white and colored—whether they have made returns or not. The money is needed and must be had to defray the expenses of the State and County. No indulgence can be given. July 13, 1868. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

Law School. The next Session of the Law School at Chapel Hill will commence the 15th day of the present month. Instruction will be given with particular reference to the new order of things. July 13, 1868. W. H. BATTLE.

Edgeworth Female Seminary. This Institution will be re-opened on the 1st day of September, with a full of Teachers. The entire expense for a Session of Twenty Weeks of Tuition with Board, Washing and Contingents Fee will be, according to classes, either 106, or 110, or 116 Dollars if paid in advance, or 116.50, or 121.50, or 125.50 Dollars, if paid half in advance. Moderate extra charges will be made for Ancient and Modern Languages, for Music, drawing and Oil Painting. For Circular address, J. M. CALDWELL, Greensboro, N. C. July 13, 1868. Gw.

U. S. Marshal's Sale, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. Will be sold on Friday, the 31st of July instant, for Cash, Three (3) Barrels and One (1) Keg of Corn Whiskey, seized in the possession of J. C. Mitchem, of Anson county, and condemned to sale by the United States Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina at June Term, 1868, for violation of Internal Revenue Laws. Sale to take place on College Street, in front of J. N. Batts, at ten (10) o'clock, a. m. DAN L. R. GOODALE, U. S. Marshal. By W. J. SRAJLS, Deputy. Charlotte, July 13, 1868. 2w

School Notice. The next term of my School will begin on Monday the 27th of July. Tuition, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, or \$10, per quarter of Ten Weeks, according to grade of pupil. Rev. W. B. WETMORE, A. M. Lincolnton, N. C., July 13, 1868.

Nails. Just received a lot of Old Dominion NAILS. EREM, BROWN & CO'S. July 9, 1868. 2w Hardware Store.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C. The Fall Term commences August 6th, 1868. Tuition, per term, \$60.00. Tuition in Preparatory and Special Schools, \$30.00 to \$90.00. Board, including furnished room, per month, \$11.00 to \$12.00. Whole expense, including tuition, board, washing, fuel, and extra, fee per term, \$75.00 to \$95.00. All expenses to be paid in advance; Board monthly in advance; Tuition, one half in advance, the remainder at the middle of the term; books and stationery on delivery. Any department from these regulations must be by special arrangement. Indigent young men and patrons, desiring some indulgence, should correspond with the President of the Faculty. For full information as to course of study, Special Schools, &c., send for a Catalogue. On all matters pertaining to the College, apply to Dr. Craven, Trinity College, N. C. July 4, 1868. T. WYCHE. Sec. Board Trustees.