THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES. } Editors.

Wednesday Evening, July 11, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS.
No Further Amendments.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JONATHAN WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month,	1 00
" two months,	2 00
Semi-Weekly, per year,	5 00
Weekly, per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

Meeting in Wake.

We are authorized to state that a meeting of the citizens of Wake County will be held at the Court House, in this city, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of making arrangements to secure representation from this Congressional District in the approaching National Convention at Philadelphia.

The Railroads Again.

We prefer vastly, for the sake of peace and quiet, and for the sake of the Editor of that paper, to pass unnoticed, at all times, the miserable twaddle and demagoguery, as well as the frequent perversions of truth and matters of fact, indulged in by the Radical organ of this city. But to preserve perfect silence would seem to give a coloring of truth and propriety to its course, and with some would be regarded as a tacit admission of its integrity and fairness.

The last number of that paper shows, that it is seriously afflicted at the late Railroad appointments by Gov. Worth, and it gives vent to its *bile*.

It is claimed that Gov. Holden turned Messrs. Hawkins and Whitford out of the Railroads, "in order to place the Railroads on a loyal basis, as he was ordered to do, and which he did with the President's approval." Of course, for the same reason, Mr. Mordecai was turned out of the State Bank. The Railroads and Banks of this State, as well as their foundations of earth, rock, brick, oak and iron, were so rebellious, they must be put upon a loyal basis! That is the legitimate inference from the teaching. But this Radical paper meant, that *some* of the officers were so *disloyal*—i. e. were so offensive to the Ex. P. G., that they must be *relieved*, to put in his favorites.

We do not know, positively, what part President Johnson acted in regard to the Railroads and Banks of this State. At the time the action occurred, it was strongly impressed upon us that Gov. Holden was the author of the whole scheme; that he made such representations to the President as led him to believe that the Union cause would be seriously compromised by allowing these officers to remain, and that, therefore, he ordered such a course as the Ex. P. G. might see proper to take. Facts prove, most conclusively, that interference with the Railroads and Banks was no part of the President's plan of reconstruction, and these facts have confirmed us in the opinion we first formed. We believe that this view is correct for the following reasons:

1. If *any* of the Railroads and Banks of this State were disloyal, *all were*. If the officers of one or more of the Railroads and Banks were disloyal, they all were, in that they were compelled to aid the Confederacy and the State in prosecuting the war. Now, if it had been a feature in, or a part of, the plan of reconstruction of the President to punish the Railroads and Banks, or their officers, for the part they took in aid of the war, simple justice and propriety required that *all* should have been treated alike in *all* the Southern States.

2. In this State five Railroad Presidents were removed by the peremptory order of Gov. Holden: Messrs. Hawkins, Webb, Whitford, Wallace and Powell; and Messrs. Boyden, Leinster, Thomas, Caldwell and Bridger, then regarded as the warm friends and supporters of Gov. Holden, were substituted. The *loyalty* of these ten gentlemen was determined by the *iron clad* of the Prov. Gov., although, if any safe or correct rule of interpretation of the meaning of loyalty had been applied, the first five could have shown as high a claim to it, *at the time*, as the five last named. All of the five were removed against the wishes of the Stockholders, and only *one* of them, so far as we have learned, Mr. Bridger, has been entirely acceptable to the Stockholders since, as a Railroad man. We only state what we understand to be the *fact*, intending no unfair or invidious reflection upon them, personally or otherwise. Again, Mr. Mordecai was the only President of a Bank removed, and, with the exception of a few changes in the directory of the Cape Fear Bank, no other interference was attempted. Why not? Why were only five Railroads, and two Banks, interfered with? Will it be replied that these were the only ones in which the State had an interest? But if all the Railroads and all the Banks were equally guilty, the President had as much control over the one as the other, and if it had been a part of his plan, all would have been treated alike. The whole affair, so far as the public knew and so far as we can see, looks as if it were a plan on the part of the Prov. Gov. to vent his spleen upon particular parties. Again, why was not the same course pursued towards the Railroads and Banks of other States? Does any one believe that President Johnson would judge his native State more rigorously and deal out to her more severity than to the rest? Impossible.

But admitting that the President ordered the programme, just as Gov. Holden carried it out, what has Gov. Worth to do with it now? Gov. Worth has received no such orders from the President. Indeed, the President, by his peace proclamation, yields his military prerogative to interfere in civil matters. So far as the authority of the President extends in the affairs of this State, Gov. Worth would consult his wishes with as much alacrity as Gov. Holden, but Gov. Worth must not be expected to yield to any one claims of authority not sanctioned by the Constitution and the law of the land.—He sustains the President warmly and sincerely, because the President bases his action upon the Constitution and the law, as well as the practice of the government, in endeavoring to restore it to its former *status*.

The law makes it the duty of the Governor to appoint directors of the several railroads to the number claimed by the State according to the amount of its stock. The law gives no power to appoint or remove Presidents of Railroads or Banks. He has appointed the directors for four roads. The annual meeting of the other road, or roads, will not be held for several months; hence, he has deferred making appointments for them.

He was anxious to do full justice to all in those appointments, and, at the same time, to do right. He is, moreover, anxious to gratify all his friends, and, if possible, not to offend any one, provided that he could do justice to the roads and take care of the State's interest in them. As usual in such cases, some of his best friends are disappointed. He had thirty-one appointments to make, and there were at least one hundred and fifty whose claims were urged. We judge the Governor is somewhat in the condition of his disappointed friends. He would have been glad, no doubt, to have had places for all, but this could not be. Various considerations had to be taken into the account. *The wishes of the Stockholders*, as far as he could ascertain them, we have no doubt, was the preponderating principle that controlled him, having due regard to fitness and to the various local interests which necessarily operated. Gov. Worth stands by the appointments as the best that could be done, under the circumstances, in view of the various conflicting claims and presentations made. We would not have made some of the appointments, yet we are so confident of the honest purposes of the Governor and the Board of Internal Improvement to do the best they could, that we cannot think there is just cause for complaint.

Gov. Worth is charged with having removed Messrs. Lassiter and Thomas. This is untrue. He gave no instructions to the Directors of the State how to vote, yet the Stockholders of both Roads had given such unequivocal endorsement of Messrs. Hawkins and Whitford, that he was satisfied the result would be what it is. He had no power to defeat Mr. Hawkins, if he had been so inclined, and the endorsements of Mr. Whitford were so strong, he would not defeat him if he could. In both cases, as the State Directors voted in accordance with the known wishes of the Stockholders, we have no doubt he thinks they did right. And so do we.

But he is complained of for the appointment of Hon. C. C. Clark. Mr. C. we judge, was appointed as a representative man, as the choice of the Craven Stockholders, and because of his known active interest in the Road. If, however, the Board of Directors or the Stockholders had objected officially, we have no doubt the Governor and Mr. C. would have readily met their views.

A poor attempt at fault-finding is made in the form of a complaint because of the manner of making known the appointments of the State. The truth is, the appointments were not made until the latest moment of the departure of the train the day before the Stockholders meeting. It was feared that they would have to be forwarded by Express to reach Beaufort in time. Hence, not knowing certainly that the State proxy would reach Beaufort in time, they were sent to James Rumley, Esq., in order that they might certainly be there, in proper hands, in time. It so happened that a Stockholder was at the train going down and took charge of them. If there was any informality in the matter, it was owing to the late hour the appointments were determined upon.

The interested correspondent of the Radical organ, who labors to create a sensation against Mr. Worth, because of the disappointments of some, would do well to cease his whimperings and look well to the integrity and consistency of his own record, before he assails his betters. Gov. Worth is too far above the assaults of malice, in the rectitude of his purposes and the consistency of his life, personally or politically, to be injured by such assailants. Nothing can scarcely exceed the selfishness of those men, who were appointed to office *on account of their opinions*, and accepted the positions of those who were turned out of the Rail Roads for *opinion's sake*, even against the wishes of the individual Stockholders, and who now whimper and complain, because, under an administration that will not punish men for *opinion's sake*, and an administration which they opposed and wished to defeat, the former occupants are restored to their rightful positions!

The National Convention—Meeting in Rockingham.

A meeting was held in Charlotte, yesterday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention, to meet in Salisbury on the 25th instant, to select delegates to represent the District in the National Convention to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next.

Jos. H. Wilson, Esq. presided, and R. F. Waring, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Gov. Vance, Capt. John Walker, and Judge Osborne.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, viz: Wm. R. Myers, John Walker, Z. B. Vance, J. W. Osborne, R. D. Whitley, T. L. Vail, T. M. Alexander, Z. B. Morris, S. B. Watson, R. L. DeArmon, Col. W. B. Cochran, James M. Hutchinson, Alex. McIver, W. S. Norment, Gen. Price, Wm. M. Greer, Jas. B. Robinson, Williamson Wallace, W. J. Yates, Rev. John Hunter, and Col. John A. Young.

THOSE WHO SET TO WORK, blindly, unreasoningly, and persistently, to injure or destroy others, are very apt, in the long run, to ruin themselves. A man who should attempt to spring a mine beneath the feet of an adversary, and who, in arranging his explosives and laying his train, observes neither caution or prudence, but handles his lighted matches with as much carelessness as he would in the open air, far away from gun-powder or nitro-glycerine, is in imminent danger of being blown to atoms himself. Many an engineer has been thus "hoist by his own petard."

The Radicals in Congress, for now eight months nearly, have been essaying every expedient which a wicked and malicious ingenuity could invent, to oppress and degrade the people of the South,—a work in which, to the shame of humanity be it spoken, they have had apostate coadjutors in our own midst. An attentive observer of the signs of the times, however, cannot fail to perceive that, while thus engaged they have really been sowing the seed of their own political overthrow.

In point of actual fact, there is but one section of the Country in which fanaticism and Radicalism can thrive for any considerable length of time. To New England soils these noxious weeds are indigenous,—it is there that, watered by the crocodile tears of a spurious philanthropy, and exposed to the sickly sun-shine of a puritanical sentimentality, they grow in a rank and fetid luxuriance. We do not by any means say that there is not plenty of Radicalism elsewhere, but, wherever found, its votaries are either emigrants from New England, or they are personally designing and corrupt men, who are governed by personal interest and ambition, party lust or private hate and revenge,—as is the case, for instance, of the amiable Stevens, whose iron works were burned at Gettysburg! But the peculiar circumstances of the times, and the pressure of events growing out of the war, have caused thousands of honest and well meaning people throughout the North and Northwest to suffer themselves to be drawn into the mad current of New England frenzy, without reflecting whither they were drifting or upon the consequences of their course. As the passions of the hour cool, and reason resumes her sway, those who have been thus deluded will spurn with loathing and scorn the fanatics with whom they have been co-operating, and will wonder that they could have been duped by such men into such paths. Such a revulsion of popular sentiment is, we believe, daily progressing. The eyes of the nation are being gradually opened to the enormities that have been perpetrated under the guise of devotion to the government. They begin to see and appreciate the true character of the malignants, who, while professing to love the Union and to be laboring for its perpetuity, have been surely and steadily perverting and subverting it. And thus, these men, while really working, under false pretences, for individual and party aggrandizement, have wrought their own ultimate annihilation as a party. The mask is being stripped from their faces, their moral and political deformity being exposed, and the day is not distant when they will stand before the country and the world in their true light as political charlatans and monsters of the first water.

Perhaps what has most tended to open the eyes of the people of the great Northwest to the dangerous alliance which they have been deceived into forming with New England Radicalism, is the new Tariff scheme which the selfish monopolists of that section are endeavoring to pass through Congress. Such a bill as that proposed will be a death-blow to the great interests of the Northwest, and, before submitting to it, they will raise a storm about the ears of their former New England allies, that promises a wholesome diversion in favor of conservatism. Between the States of the great West and those of New England there is and can be no affinity. The interests of the former are identified with those of the South and West, through which flows the "Father of Waters." They will yet join those States in the general crusade of all the lovers of the Union against New England Radicalism, and crush it into the vile dust from whence it sprung.

THE census contains some facts not very complimentary to the righteous Puritans. Massachusetts, with a population but little less than D. Rocks, has about six times as many paupers and more than ten times as many criminals. Georgia, with a population about the same as Massachusetts, has about one-fifteenth as many paupers and one-twentieth as many criminals. Taken together, the average pauperism and crime in New England are about eight times greater than in any other equal portion of the population of the country. What the Puritans lack in these respects they make up in pretension. With eight times more paupers and criminals proportionally than the rest of the country, they pretend to about eight times more virtue than the remainder of the human race.

VISITORS TO MR. DAVIS.—Burton Harrison, formerly private secretary to Mr. Davis, and George W. Brown, one of the counsel, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning, and spent the whole day inside the fort with Jefferson Davis and family. The visit is presumed to have been merely of a social nature. They left to-night for Baltimore. These visits of friends, unobtrusively coming and going, almost daily occur, and preclude any idea of significance being attached to them.

Though there is but a single general officer to be chosen at the coming August election in Kentucky—and he not an important one—the contest waxes very warm. The chief reasons of this warmth are, that the contest is the first, since the close of the rebellion, in which all the people of the state have had an opportunity to participate, and that it will determine not only the present strength of parties, but the political complexion of the grand old commonwealth for many years to come.

If perseverance commands success, then the projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph will subdue all difficulties at last. Again there is an attempt to lay the cable across the ocean, and all that human foresight and skill can devise and execute has been done to insure against another failure. We give the project our best wishes.

"Our friends of the Raleigh *Sentinel* seem to think it would be awful bad policy to run a candidate against Gov. Worth, and they now have a great deal to say about our being united and causing no division among ourselves,—forgetting that last Fall they were foremost in engendering division and strife, while many of us plead for harmony, and for the sake of peace were willing to take a gentleman for Governor whose previous course we could not, and did not, fully endorse. But circumstances alter cases with the *Sentinel*."—*Western Democrat.*

Our friend, of the *Democrat*, is simply mistaken in his application of motives to the *Sentinel*. We favored the election of Gov. Worth, last Fall, for the reason that we have often given: that we became morally certain, that if Gov. Holden were run alone, the people would not vote for him, and we should be presented to the North in the damaging attitude of having but ten or fifteen thousand Union men in the State. If Gov. Holden had run alone, he would *not* have obtained more than fifteen thousand votes. When we came to that conclusion, we informed the gentlemen who had urged that reason upon us, that, if there *must* be opposition to bring out the Union vote, we owed it to the Government to select a better Union man, with a better Union record, than Governor Holden; and it was then that we named *Jonathan Worth* as that man. When he became a candidate, we supported him for that reason, and for the additional one that he had been more consistent as a public man, more reliable as a man of riper judgment and experience, and possessing far more administrative ability. These, in our judgment, were reasons sufficiently strong to influence our action. The *national* position of the State had then the strongest influence upon us, and the sequel fully sustains the correctness of our position.—For whatever influence Gov. Holden then had with the President, we felt sure would be neutralized by his subsequent course. Is there a considerate citizen who does not feel positively certain, that the condition of the State is far better, at the present time, than it would have been, if Gov. Holden had been elected? Every one must think so, except those who believe that Tennessee is in a better condition than North Carolina; unless his election might have cured him of his Radical, strait-sect proclivities. We admit that that *might* have been the case.

Hence, then, we thought the object to be obtained justified the risk of division. Then, no two adverse parties or classes divided the opinions of the State. All professed to be supporters of the President, but the people, who knew the men better than the President did, differed simply as to the proper man, to carry out his policy.

The *Democrat* is mistaken in supposing that we are uneasy or alarmed at the idea of all opposition to Gov. Worth, now. On national grounds we would deprecate division among the supporters of President Johnson in this State. As we have repeatedly said, there is but one issue before our people, i. e. shall Radicalism or President Johnson's policy prevail? If the friends of Radicalism should see fit to concentrate opposition on a candidate against Gov. Worth, we should neither object nor complain. If a majority of the friends of Constitutional Union, or if the public feeling in the State among the friends of President Johnson's policy, plainly indicated such dissatisfaction with Gov. Worth and his administration, as developed a decided preference for some one else, we have no idea that Gov. Worth would have allowed his name to be used for re-election. But public sentiment, both before and since the announcement of his name, has expressed so fully and unequivocally the confidence of the people in him, and their preference for his re-election, that we do not anticipate opposition from that quarter.

In the matter of appointments, there are those who, only looking upon the outside of things, complain. Were they cognizant of all the facts they would not. Yet admitting that there is cause of complaint about the few appointments which unfortunately so many wanted, (and hence, many were obliged to be disappointed,) we cannot believe that the patriotism of the friends of Constitutional Union can be so shallow, as to jeopard the harmony and union of the friends of President Johnson's policy, for a reason so trivial and so sinister.

ADMIRABLE SENTIMENT.—The following sentiment was transmitted by Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, to be read at the late Tammany Hall celebration on the 4th of July. It embodies the only true principle upon which the Government can be maintained:

"The Union of the States—only to be maintained by a faithful observance of the *rights of the States*."

While we are not, for reasons which we have given time and again, a particular admirer of Jonathan Worth as a public man, yet believing under the present circumstances he is the best one we can get for the position of Governor, we will waive our personal feelings and give him whatever support for the position we can. In accordance with that determination, we to-day announce him as a candidate for re-election in October next. Now as to who is our choice for the newly created office of Lt. Governor, we say unqualifiedly that it is Col. D. D. Ferebee, of Camden county. Col. F. is an Eastern man, (as Gov. Worth is from the West,) is a gentleman of fine abilities, a good and tried friend of the South.—*Williamston Expositor.*

It a man sells his watch for fifty dollars, buys it back for forty dollars, then sells it for forty-five dollars, how much does he make in the transaction? It looks as if he made fifteen dollars, but he didn't.

An English paper relates that Rev. Paul Hamilton, a Scottish clergyman, preached a farewell sermon to the ladies of Ayr, and not a little to the surprise of his fair auditory, gave out his text—"And they fell upon Paul's neck, and kissed him."

There is now prevailing in this county a disease of a very fatal character termed "Malignant chill and fever." Its attacks are without premonitory symptoms, and no danger is at first apprehended. Unless, though, promptly attended to, death is apt to ensue. We would advise those attacked with a chill to make no delay in obtaining the services of a physician.—*Williamston Expositor.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 10th, 1866.

TO SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS:—The following letter to the Sheriff of New Hanover will explain your duties in regard to some points, about which there seem to be some difficulty and difference of opinion. The rules laid down apply to the other taxes imposed in Schedule B, except that retailers of spirituous liquors pay $50 for the year during which their license was granted by the County Courts, but, if they have already paid the Convention tax, they pay nothing more *to the State*. Where counties have imposed taxes under Schedule B, by a recent Ordinance of the Convention, you will collect the county taxes under the same rule as State taxes.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, July 9th, 1866.

SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Esq.,
Sheriff of New Hanover County,
Wilmington, N. C.,

DEAR SIR:—Your two letters, making inquiries in regard to your duties in the collection of taxes, came to hand this evening. I hasten to reply.

1st. You say certain merchants have listed their purchases of liquors from April 1st, 1865 to April 1st, 1866, having already paid taxes on the same from April 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866.

I called the attention of the Convention to this hardship, and the evil has been remedied by a law entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the Act of the General Assembly entitled 'Revenue,'" copies of which I forwarded to the Sheriffs.

By this ordinance, if taxes on purchases from April 1st, 1865 to January 1st, 1866, *have been actually paid*, under the Revenue ordinance of the Convention the purchaser is not to list these purchases again.

Where parties have listed a second time, the mode of relief is pointed out in section 39 of the Act for collecting Revenue. 1st application be made to the County Court, and a certificate of the correction be made by the Clerk, to the Comptroller, as there directed. If money has been paid you, it is at your discretion to refund it, (at your risk,) with the understanding that if the County Court does not grant relief, it shall be repaid you.

2nd. You desire to know what specific tax must be paid by those using articles subject to such tax, since January 1st, 1866. You will find the law made clear by the ordinance of the Convention referred to previously. If the parties have paid for the use of the articles during 1865 under the Revenue ordinance of the Convention, only half is payable for the time since January 1st, 1866.

The Convention, in October 1865, by section 7th, of the "Ordinance declaring what laws and Ordinances are in force," re-enacted the tax laws of 1858-'9. By that law, those specific taxes were imposed on certain articles e. g: Bowling Alleys, Billiard Tables, &c., in use at any time during the year previous to 1st July, 1866. The last General Assembly changed the law to some extent, but not much. The specific taxes were collectable by the Sheriff immediately, and it would have been better not to have waited until July. If the Sheriffs had collected before the 1st of July, 1866, it would have been beyond dispute, that the preamble of schedule B only allowed licenses to that time. Having waited until the present time, there are two taxes due, one for the past year and one for the coming year. You must not be deceived by section 33 of schedule B. The ordinance in relation to the act of the General Assembly entitled "Revenue," declares what was intended, that section 33 shall only apply to licenses of whiskey distillers.

When specific taxes have been paid on bowling alleys &c., under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention, as I have before said, only half taxes are payable for the year preceding 1st. July 1866, under the Act of Assembly.

But it must be remembered that the tax is on the articles themselves, and becomes due, no matter how long or how short a time they are in actual use. This has always been the case. Billiard tables, &c., used only at watering places during the summer months, always paid the same tax as those in service all the year round. Hence if they are exposed for public custom at any time since January 1st. 1866, or at any other time during the past year, the whole tax is due, if nothing was paid under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention. Remembering these general principles, it is not difficult to answer your questions on this branch of the law.

You state the case: "A opened a bowling alley on the 1st. January last, has kept it open since, and wishes to take a license from July 1st. 1866, to July 1st. 1867" You ask me what A. must pay for the six months succeeding 1st. July 1866? I answer he pays $50.

3nd. If the preceding time is less than six months, say for three months, what tax does he pay for that time? I answer $50.

3rd. "Having paid the tax for the year preceding 1st July, is he entitled to a license for the balance of the year ensuing that day, without further payment, or must he also pay the tax for the ensuing year, before he gets his license; or, in other words, are the specific taxes for the year ensuing 1st July 1866, to be paid at the beginning or at the end of the year?"

Answer:—The payment of the past tax does not give a right to do business for the ensuing year. The specific taxes for the coming year, ending 1st July 1867, should be paid now. A reference to Section 31 of the Act for collecting Revenue, will show this clearly. That section imposes a penalty for carrying on business without a license, which license is obtainable on the payment of the tax.

4th. Your 4th question is: "A, keeps a bowling saloon, which contains three alleys; does such pay $50, or is the whole saloon, one bowling alley, subject to one tax?

Answer:—The Dictionaries define a "bowling alley" to be a "covered place for playing at bowls." According to this definition, the "bowling saloon" is only another name for a "bowling alley" and only one tax is due. Of course, however, if the different alleys are owned and carried on as separate establishments, they would pay separate taxes, notwithstanding they are covered by the same roof.

I have written to Messrs. Engelhard & Price, that, in my opinion, editors are not liable to pay for their purchases of paper, under Sec. 21 Schedule B. You will notice the section only applies to "traders," and I do not think Editors are considered as "traders," within the meaning of the section, any more than farmers are, because they buy manures, and, with them, make agricultural products for sale.

Very Respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

MAILS.—We learn that Dr. Jobe, the mail agent for this State, is in Raleigh. We would be glad if he would visit this part of North Carolina, and see how afflicted we are (not like his name-sake, with boils, but) with the want of mail facilities. The Government has, since the war ended, given us a plenty of females in way of teachers. Now we want some mails.—*Williamston Expositor.*

DIED.

At the residence of J W Norwood, near Hillsboro, N. C., on Saturday, the 7th inst., BENJAMIN HUNT, fourth child of Thomas and Robina Webb, aged three years and one day.

Papers friendly to publish please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

N. C. Scuppernong Wine,
" " Purple Do. "
" " Madeira "
" " Catawba and Isabella, and a variety of foreign Wines.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 11 tf

PROPOSALS INVITED.

THE LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION of Wake County solicit Proposals for Marble or Granite Head and Foot Slabs of suitable length and breadth for the graves of six hundred Confederate Soldiers.—They must be inscribed with the name of the fallen soldier, and his register number.

Persons desirous of contracting will apply promptly to Mr P F Pescud of Raleigh, agent of the Association.

MRS. L. O'B. BRANCH, Pres'.
July 11 tf
Progress please copy.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

The fall SESSION will commence Aug. 9th, prox. In addition to the regular curriculum, we have ample and pleasant arrangements for a partial course, for Preparatory Students, and for those who wish to prepare for Law, Medicine or the Ministry.

Tuition $30 per Session.
Board $12 to $15 per month.
Expenses payable in currency,—monthly in advance.

B. CRAVEN, Pres.
July 11-2w
Enterprise copy to amount of $5.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

FACULTY

General Robert E. Lee, President.
Carter J Harris, Prof of Latin.
James J. White, Prof. of Greek.
Ed S Joynes, A M., Prof Modern Languages and English.
[To be appointed.] Prof Mental Philosophy.
A L Nelson, A M., Professor of Mathematics.
Wm Allan, A M., Prof Applied Mathematics.
R S McCulloh, A M, Prof Natural Philosophy.
John L Campbell, A M, Prof Chemistry.
John W Brockenbrough, LL D., Prof Law.
Harry Estill, A M, Assistant Pro Mathematics.
C Powell Grady, A M Assistant Prof Latin.
[To be appointed] Assistant Prof Greek.

A PREPARATORY COURSE has been instituted in which Students unprepared for the Regular Classes may receive instruction in necessary branches. The Session begins 2nd Thursday (13th) Sept., and ends last Thursday in June.

TERMS.—Tuition, and all other College fees, $100
All other Expenses, including Board, Fuel, Lights &c., need not exceed 250

For further information or for Catalogue, address the Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia.

July 11 2w4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, June Term 1866.

J. T. Long, vs. Williamson Harris. } *Attachment.*

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not a resident of the said County and State, or so conceals himself that an ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Sentinel, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden in the Town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the writ of the said plaintiff, or judgment will be taken against him the said defendants as confessed.

Witness T. C. HORTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Louisburg, the 2nd Monday of June, 1866.

T. C. HORTON, C. C. C.
July 11-w6w

FOR SALE.

WARREN COUNTY FLOUR.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 10 tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE HOUSE, and four acres of land, nice Office in the yard, and all necessary out buildings.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 10-tf

FOR SALE.

NICE WHITE CORN, in two Bushel Sacks.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 10-tf

LENOIR FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE EIGHTH SESSION of this school will open on the last Monday in August.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions, of Twenty weeks each. No Winter vacation except at the Christmas Holidays.

Board and Tuition, (Per Session,) $85 00
One half payable in advance.

EXTRAS.

Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$25 00
French	10 00
Latin	10 00
Embroidery, Wax and leather work, (each)	5 00

Address MRS. SUE M. PATRICK,
Lenoir Institute,
July 10-w6w Lenoir Co., N. C.

HERRINGS.

50 Barrels Pickled Bay Herring.
50 Boxes Smoked do.
For sale low by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, July 7-3t

COTTON GIN AGENCY.

The undersigned is the Agent for the sale of the celebrated Cotton Gins, manufactured by Daniel Pratt, of Ala., and also for the Cheneys, Brown & Co., Gin manufactured in Georgia.

He is prepared to offer these Gins to the Planters of N. C. on accommodating terms, and solicits their orders.

The purchaser will pay the cost of transportation from the point of shipment.

E. H. HICKS,
July 7 1m. Oxford, N. C.

PIANO FORTE AGENCY.

The undersigned offers to the Public at Manufacturers prices the Pianos manufactured by either Chickering & Sons, Dunham & Co., or Gro'vesteen & Co. The party purchasing will pay the cost of transportation.

E. H. HICKS,
July 7-1m Oxford, N. C.

COOKING STOVES! COOKING STOVES!

The undersigned is Agent for the sale of the "Western Empire" Cooking Stove. This Stove is of modern and improved pattern, and gives universal satisfaction.

Orders for all sizes, from 6 to 10 inclusive, respectfully solicited.

E. H. HICKS,
July 7-1m Oxford, N. C.

Wilson Carolinian, Goldsboro News, Newbern Commercial, Wilmington Journal, will copy each of the above advertisements of E. H. Hicks four times and forward accounts (with copy of paper containing the advertisements) to E. H. H.