THE SENTINEL.

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

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1, 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.

"We are not in the habit of sacrificing our principles for office. We are simply an unconditional Union man. We are in favor of the President's plan of restoration; but as the State refuses to carry that out, we are in favor of the next best thing, to wit, the proposed constitutional amendment. If the people of the Southern States reject that, as they have the President's plan, they will "go further and fare worse." Mark the prediction."—*Standard*.

The above language is from the pen of Gov. Holden. What does it mean? Our words, in matters of great political moment, should have a definite meaning. Public men and the press should avoid Sybillistic utterances. It is possibly true that he "is not in the habit" of sacrificing his principles for office. Will he say he never did it and never will? If he sought the mission to San Salvador, did he not sacrifice or ignore his former avowed principles to secure it? Very important principles are involved in the controversy between President Johnson and the Radicals. The policy and principles of the parties are antipodes—are irreconcilable; the one professing to adhere to the purpose to preserve the original character of the government intact; the other equally tenacious to change its character essentially.

Gov. Holden has endorsed the principles and policy of the President in former days, entire. How, then, can he so quietly abandon these principles, and be ready to accept the policy of the Radicals, simply because the people of the Southern States reject them? Principles are absolute, unchanging. If they are right and just, their rejection by the people cannot make them wrong or unjust. Nor can an honest man discard them for such a reason, either to obtain office or any advantage whatever; nor can an honest man ignore his principles, and advocate those which he disdains, *because* they are the best he can get. The constitutional amendment proposed by the United States Senate utterly repudiates and discards every political principle, recognizing any, the least, right of the States, which Gov. Holden has advocated for the last quarter of a century. Does he expect any honest man to follow him through whatever maze he chooses to be led in search of office, or at whatever end he may aim?

He declares himself in favor of (and of course will advocate) an *unconditional* Union. He has repeatedly affirmed that he was simply "an unconditional Union man." What does this expression mean? It may mean either one of two things. First, it may mean an unconditional surrender to the stronger party in the Union of any and every requirement actually made necessary by the exigencies forced on us by the war, in order to the restoration of the old Union, under the old Constitution. In other words, in order to the restoration of the *same government we enjoyed before the revolution*, with the exception that the causes which rendered the Union discordant and aggravating shall be removed, in order to make it a peaceful, happy and perpetual Union. With this definition, we unhesitatingly declare that we are *unconditionally* in favor of such a Union. This was what Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Seward, and every honest Union man at the North, if their language can be understood, went to war with the South *for*.—When the Southern armies surrendered to superior force, this was the universal understanding among the Southern people,—that they submitted unconditionally to the restoration of the old Union, under the old Constitution, with the exception that those causes in the government and among the people, which produced the war, and might continue to irritate and divide the people of the Union, so as to prevent a happy and perpetual Union, should be removed. Such, we understand, to be President Johnson's policy and principles.

Now we deny, emphatically, that the South ern States have rejected this policy of the President. We contend that the Southern States and people have complied fully with this plan and have done so in good faith. We challenge Gov. Holden to show to the contrary. Moreover, the President, in his peace proclamation, most emphatically and unmistakably admitted that North Carolina had done this, and declared that she was entitled to all the privileges of the States in the Union, under the Constitution.

But this expression, "an unconditional Union man," may mean, secondly, quite a different thing. It means such a submission as concedes the right to the stronger party, to inflict upon the Southern people any punishment, which fanaticism or political hatred or revenge may inflict upon them. It concedes the right to the stronger party, to hold the States as conquered provinces or territories—to legislate for the internal or municipal regulation of the States—to change entirely the form of the government o our fathers—to convert this glorious Republic of our fathers into a centralized military despotism, a monarchy with a Constitution, or a despotism without one. It concedes to the stronger party, without the consent of the people of the Southern States, the power and the right to make this the negroes' government and not the white man's—to establish negro suffrage or negro equality, civilly, socially and politically—in fine, to do what a dominant party chooses to do, without regard to ancient Constitutions, or former pledges, or (have recognized principles of right, or the laws of nations.

Here lies the true line of division between the President and his supporters, and the Radicals and their supporters. The former contend that the rights and powers of the larger party, or the government, are limited by the Constitution, *as it is*; that the power to change that Constitution is with all the States; that, in any changes proposed, all the States must participate, *after* they are in possession of all their functions as States,—in a word, that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and that it holds in check the exercise of all the powers of the Executive, Legislative and and Judicial departments of the Government. On the other hand, the Radicals, acting under the false plea of necessity or the "higher law" dogma, and claiming absolute authority as the stronger party, set about, not to restore or reconstruct the Government according to its genius and spirit under the Constitution, but, acting out the spirit of the Jacobins of France, or the passions of unbridled tyrannical majorities, exercise the right to punish the South by no rule of justice or mercy, but by the fickle inclinations, which fanaticism, hate, and every other bad passion, may dictate. They claim that "might gives right," and therefore proceed to do what they list.

Now we claim that all true conservatives, and supporters of the President, hold with the former. But Gov. Holden, as "an unconditional Union man," we understand from his position, holds with the latter. Therefore we call him an unconditional Radical. Will his former adherents go with him? Will those who sustained him as a "strait sect" man, sustain him as an unconditional Radical? We shall see.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Judge Curtis, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, in a letter to the Hon. O. H. Browning, says of the approaching Convention:

"Its action cannot fail to be beneficial to our country. The passions generated by a great and divided people by long and bloody civil war are deep and formidable. They are not confined to one section—the victors as well as the vanquished are swayed by them. They connect themselves with the purest and tenderest sensibilities of our nature, with our love of those who have laid down their lives in the contest, with sufferings which war in multiplied forms always brings to the homes of men, and still more to the homes of women, and which civil war, most of all, brings to the homes of all; and these passions are made the sharp and ready tools of party spirit, of self-interest, perversity, and, most of all, of that fierce infatuation which finds its best satisfaction in hatred, and its only enjoyment in revenge. No statesman who is acquainted with the nature of man, and the necessities of civil government, can contemplate such passions without the deepest concern, or fail to do what he fitly may to allay them.—Hard enough the work will prove to be at the best, but a scrupulous regard for the rights of all and a magnanimous clemency are twice blessed; they both elevate and soften the powerful, and they reach and subdue what law and bayonets cannot control."

These are the words of a pure and eminent statesman, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their spirit and counsel will prevail in the Convention. To refuse to the Southern delegates seats in the Convention because of their participancy in the "rebellion" would be but to revive and strengthen the passions so graphically described by Judge Curtis, and to imitate the malevolent fanaticism of Congress, to which he alludes as a "fierce infatuation which finds its best satisfaction in hatred and its only enjoyment in revenge."

It is nonsense to suppose that the Southern States will send any considerable number of delegates who were not, in one way or another, decidedly connected with the Confederate cause. The leading men of the South—those who control and direct public sentiment,—were all engaged in the revolution, and those leading men are the very ones with whom Northern Conservatives should hold counsel.

The South is most directly and deeply interested in the purposes for which the convention is called, and it is therefore eminently proper that she should be heard through her *chosen* representatives. If she cannot be thus heard, the return of fraternal feelings between the lately warring sections, which it is a principal object of the convention to promote, cannot be attained. If those who took part in the revolution are to be excluded not only from all offices under the federal government, but treated as Pariahs in conventions which are professedly called to consider questions in which they are vitally interested, it is idle to hope for the re-establishment of union, harmony and good will.

But such will not be the case with the Philadelphia Convention. The Southern delegates will be not only admitted, but greeted with cordiality, and they will so deport themselves as to convince the Northern people that the charges of disloyalty, which are daily directed by ratlicals, North and South, against our people, are false and malicious, sectional and party spirit and the reasons for old discords be tarnished. This can only be done by such an elevation of feeling and purpose as is expressed in the letter of Judge Curtis.

The New Constitution.

We publish to-day the communication of "Macon," on the powers of the Convention.—The variety of opinion and the various shades of opinion upon this subject are remarkable.—When we called public attention to the doubts which had arisen in our own minds upon the subject, before the Convention met, we did so in good faith, simply for the purpose of eliciting discussion and without the slightest opposition to the body itself, provided it confined itself to its legitimate province. Had that body disposed fully Mr. Clark's resolutions, and if our suggestions had been fully ventilated at the time, public opinion would have settled down, before this time, upon some satisfactory conclusion. As it is, it is too late to effect any thing by discussion, yet it is not too late to have our doubts removed.

By the way, the *Standard* says that the *Sentinel* "admitted" that the author of the letter recently published by us, was Judge Battle. We distinctly stated that we were not authorized to say that it was or was not that gentleman, and we simply stated what rumor said. We do not know, to this hour, who the author is, nor does the *Standard* know, we presume. Hence, its attack upon that venerable gentleman is unsalled for and unbecoming. Its purpose was simply to discuss the doctrines of the letter, without allusion to its supposed author.

Third Congressional District.

The Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, and Archibald McLean, of Cumberland, have been elected delegates from the Third Congressional District to the Philadelphia Convention.

We have thus far announced the appointment of delegates from four out of the seven districts, and the whole number will doubtless be represented. The Convention for the 1st. District assembles to-day in Edenton, and that for the 7th. convened on the 28th. ult. at Asheville.

THE FIRST news telegram which was received over the cable laid in 1859, and which worked for a few days, announced the announcement of the peace concluded between England and China. It is a singular coincidence that the first news telegram received through the completed wire of 1866 announces the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia.

For the Sentinel.

The Danger of Adopting the New Constitution.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We are in the midst of revolution. While we are deprecating the unconstitutional and revolutionary measures of the Radicals, North, we are ourselves enacting the same scenes at home. We ask any candid man to lay the conduct of our Convention, just closed, alongside of the Radicals in Congress, on the subject of Constitutional amendment, and say which evinces the most disregard for our written Constitution.

The Constitution of North Carolina prescribes the way, and only way, of altering our Constitution or organic law. Is the recent assemblage of men, called a Convention, such a body as is described as a Constitutional Convention in our Constitution? Was it called into being by two-thirds of the Legislature of North Carolina?—Were the voters of the House of Commons allowed to vote for delegates? Was there any restriction on the choice of delegates themselves? Had not the South surrendered herself a prisoner of war? Was not the Convention called into being and constituted by the President and military power of the country? Did not the military power prescribe the qualifications of voters and delegates, and forbid a portion of the people from the right of voting and sitting as members? Was not their business and ordinances prescribed to them, from that same military power; and when they had complied with the terms of those who assembled them, did not their functions cease? But they continued their authority and resolved themselves into a different body, for a different purpose than they were assembled for. They become a new and different body and clothed themselves with new powers. Their assumption of these new powers was a direct, palpable *usurpation*. They laid their illegitimate hands on the Constitution; they seized and exercised the power of the Legislature and of the courts; they laid their hands on the treasury; levied taxes and appropriated the money to their own pay. They divorced people from their Government and men from their wives.

Now admit, for a moment, that the Constitution has been amended, and improved, by this self-constituted Convention, can the people consent to ratify their acts, under such circumstances? Would they not thereby lend themselves to the revolutionary movement which is now prostrating every power in the land? Would they be safe in adopting this new Constitution? It is true this new Constitution enacts that it shall not again be altered, except by a legitimate Convention of the people,—called by two-thirds of the Legislature; and is it not equally true that our old Constitution had a similar provision? And cannot any other unauthorized body follow their precedent and set this restriction aside and alter this Constitution; and what will prevent any future Legislature from resolving itself into a Convention or committee, take up this new Constitution, alter it, "better it or batter it," and submit it to the people, at the next August election, for ratification? If the ratification of this is good, so would that be. The same breath that breathed life and existence into one, breathes the same or a more legitimate breath into the other. I say *more legitimate*, because there may be a free and unlimited vote hereafter, which may not be allowed now.

We are in the midst of revolution. Let us rally around and protect the old Constitution, which has come down to us from better days and *better men*; and when we again get on our feet, free and upright, if our good old ark needs any repairs from the storms she has passed, let us proceed about it in a proper and lawful way.

MACON.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have abundant evidence of the kind and magnanimous feeling of our excellent President towards the South, and, in particular, towards the good old State which gave him birth. The glorious Andy is our man forever. His last demonstration has been in a *reasoned* pardon of some three hundred sinners, who had already been pardoned, in time for the last election. They belong to the favored five hundred fortunate men, who can be forgiven whenever they please. Some suspicious and doubting people might ask, in their simplicity, what these poor creatures had done to require absolution anything. The answer is easily made. Many of them [illegible] and obtained some small office [illegible] broad-cloth way, to across [illegible] in the Confederate [illegible] worthies lost cause [illegible] and avoided [illegible] restore them to [illegible] having been pardoned last [illegible] was certified by the [illegible] Governor, they became all right [illegible] United States was concerned. And now the President, knowing his power over popular opinion in North Carolina, and wishing to reconstruct and restore these individuals to the respect and confidence of their neighbors and friends, who risked their persons in the service, has kindly availed himself of this power, white-washed them over again on State account, and given them the benefit of a second, and, as it were, of a State regeneration.

While our kind President has his hand in, if he will pardon specifically [illegible] Ex. P. G. and with him all those patriots who deserted from the army, and who [illegible] about one half of San Salvador's [illegible] in the State, he will gloriously complete his work. By this course he may bring to himself and his cause the only bitter opponents they have in North Carolina. All others are already with him, heart and hand. If he can only whitewash and restore to respect these uncircumcised sons of Ishmael, and make good citizens of them, he will have accomplished a magnificent result, and produce entire unanimity here in support of his cause.

From the [illegible] of our hearts, we think the President [illegible] in his [illegible] towards our benighted [illegible] regret that the refractory [illegible] allow him to save his country [illegible] good. North Carolina can never [illegible] Senate.

N.

To [illegible] Constitution of State [illegible] Monday.

Letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN—I ask a place in your columns for the enclosed letter to me from the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. In committing it to the press I am taking a questionable liberty with him, for the letter is marked private. But in the present circumstances of the country, I think it so desirable that the people should know the real temper of the South, that I feel justified in publishing this letter from one who, at the outbreak of the war, was the representative man of the Union party of the South, and is the recognized exponent of the Southern sentiment at this moment.

President Lincoln had great confidence in Mr. Stephens. He told me repeatedly that he had offered him a seat in the Cabinet, and he retained great regard for him to the last.

Yours, respectfully,

M. BLAIR.

Montgomery county, Md., July 29, 1866.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., July 23, 1866.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th instant is before me. I thank you heartily for it. No man in the United States did or could more cordially approve and endorse the objects of the proposed Union Convention at Philadelphia (as I understood them) than I did; and yet, from considerations of expediency, I doubted the propriety of my taking active part in it. I was also in doubt, to some extent, whether, with other views on the part of those who made the call, the words were not so phrased in the call as to exclude all who occupied a similar position to my own, and from other considerations as those which had occurred to me.

Your letter relieves me from the last class of doubts, but those of the other class still exist, notwithstanding your strong views to the contrary. Individually my whole soul is enlisted in the cause of a speedy, full and perfect restoration of the Government under the Constitution, and its permanency under that Constitution as it now stands. There is nothing within my power that I am not willing cheerfully to do to effect and accomplish that end. Indeed, (you will excuse me in saying it, but it is the truth,) I would be willing to offer up my life itself, if by so doing this great result could be obtained and peace, union, harmony prosperity, happiness and constitutional liberty be thereby secured to the millions now living, and the untold millions hereafter to live on this continent.

There are many personal embarrassments or difficulties in the way of my going to the Convention—these I alluded to before—but I am *resolved* to be there *if I can*. In no event shall it be ever truthfully said of me that I failed to do everything in my power to save the country and its institutions.

I did in 1860 exert my efforts to their utmost extent to avoid the late most lamentable war, and to save the Union on constitutional principles without a conflict of arms. This I did, too, while many of those now so clamorous for what they call "the Union cause" were giving encouragement, at least, to the extreme men at the South by clearly and decidedly intimating, if not fully expressing a perfect willingness, on their part, that "the Union might slide" if the people of the South so willed it. I was even *taunted* with endeavoring to hold our people on to a Union that was no longer cared for by leading men of the dominant party at the North. I withstood these taunts even when I knew or was informed truly, as I believed, that there was an organized body of men in Savannah to seize the Custom House, Fort Pulaski, &c., in case the State did not secede. All this I stated to you, and to which you allude in your letter before me; nor should I have any hesitancy in stating it to the public if any public good could thereby be effected. The public good is my only object. How best to subserve that, consistently with truth, honor and uprightness, is the only question with me. Personal interests have no influence with me whatever.—At least I think so, and may be excused for saying so. Had I been governed by personal feelings, I should have had nothing to do with the late troubles, further than entering my earnest protest against them. And had I been governed by personal feelings, I should not now be in the situation I am.

If the Union shall be restored under the Constitution, as I earnestly desire to see it done, (and I am willing to do all I can towards that end,) it is my fixed purpose to retire forever from all connection with public affairs. So that while it would seem that my present efforts are tending to a result in which I have more or less personal interest—that is, my admission as a Senator in Congress—yet I assure you I never expect or intend to hold that position long, even if the seat should be awarded to me.

Yours, truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

No man, North or South, can vote for the Radical amendment to the constitution of the United States, without being guilty of *perjury*. That constitution expressly declares that Congress shall neither pass *a bill of attainder*, nor an *ex post facto law*; and yet this article will bring both results. Here justice and truth clean gone forever! What think you of a man representing a Southern State, who can or will so stigmatize himself with such infamy as to perpetrate such a crime against himself and his people. In [illegible] system such [illegible] said to be?—*Asheville News.*

[illegible] AND TRULY SAID [illegible] more *Sun*. [illegible] it is not saying [illegible] to assert [illegible] said man is [illegible] at this day [illegible] that either [illegible] had the remotest agency or [illegible] of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, [illegible] that it is unworthy the lowest electioneering tricks to try to keep alive so foul a charge upon such utterly irrelevant, inconclusive, and unjustly colored statements as stamp the report of the committee as a disgrace to the justice of the nation."

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* chronicles the death of an elephant in that city, and says he left no estate to be administered upon—his trunk had nothing in it.

Mr. B. C. Truman, the correspondent of the Tribune, who has traveled over all the cotton growing States of the South, estimates the growing crop at 2,500,000 bales.

"I saw the Emperor of Austria pass, pale, bowed with grief, and shrinking in the corner of his carriage, on his way to the hospitals," writes a war correspondent at Vienna just after the battle.

A brewer of Philadelphia has a beer that has imagined water and takes to porter. His ration is a pail-full at a drink.

A negro of Nashville, Tennessee, shot a horse dead recently because he would not allow him to get into his coach. Civil rights.

Official reports show a continued decrease in pauperism in Ireland.

Heinrich Richter, a well known writer, was killed at one of the recent battles in Silesia.

A posthumous novel of Paul de Kock is just published under the title of *La Baronne. Illustrée*

MARRIED.

Near Reidsville, Rockingham County, N. C., on the evening of the 24th. ult., at the residence of the bride's Mother, by Rev. F. H. Jones, Mr. H. K. REID and Miss CAROLINE L. SETTLE, daughter of Judge Settle, deceased.

DIED,

At Galveston, Texas, on the 22th. of June, Dr. ALEXANDER S. ASHE, aged 26 years.

At Goldsboro, N. C., on Monday night, the 16th. ult., Mrs. JOANNA LEA, wife of Rev. S. Milton Frost, President of the Female College at that place, and daughter of Beverly Rose, Esq., of Fayetteville, in the 34th. year of her age.

The tidings of the death of this estimable woman falls heavily upon her friends. Intelligent, amiable, earnest and sincere, few have been more lovely in their youth or more estimable and useful in maturity.—Filling an important position, she drew all her care and study to discharge her obligations fully. Her untimely death sorely afflicts her devoted husband and many friends, but they are consoled by the assurance that she rests with Jesus. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER WRAPPINGS AT NEW YORK COST.

I will sell the residue of my stock of summer Wrappings at New York Cost,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK SILK MANTLES,

BLACK SILK LACE POINTS,

LACE MANTLES AND LINEN DUSTERS, &c.,

THIS IS A CHANCE TO SAVE FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

Call at once and procure a Summer Wrapping at New York Cost.

Aug. 1-4t A GREECE.

STOLEN.

From the passage of a residence, on Fayetteville Street, on yesterday, (the 31st.,) a small Circular SILVER WAITER, with fluted rim.

A suitable reward will be given for its recovery and delivery at THIS OFFICE.

Aug. 1-3t

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
SUPERIOR CLARET WINE, and Extra DUFF GORDON CHERRY WINE,
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Aug. 1-4t

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF PAINTINGS, Choice Wines,

LIQUOR, TOBACCO, SUGAR AND SPICES.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Beg leave to announce that they have been instructed to sell by Auction, twenty-six beautiful Oil Paintings, of various sizes, executed in the highest style of art, consisting of landscapes drawn from nature, exquisite fancy sketches, and inimitable paintings of fruit, &c., &c. Also, a painting, 28 by 22 inches, said to be by Domenichino, one of the great Italian masters. "The Raising of Lazarus,"—over three hundred years old; and that the sale will take place at their store, at 11 o'clock, on

FRIDAY NEXT, AUG. 3RD.

They will also sell at the same time
10 half-boxes bright sun-cured Tobacco,
4 boxes Sweet Fives "
5 boxes Oronoco "
1 box Golden Leaf "
1 box Fine Bright "
60 lbs Black Pepper,
200 bottles Old Bourbon Whiskey,
12 dozen excellent Scotch Ale,
3 cases Claret,
4 cases Prime Old Sherry,
10 Reams Superfine Letter Paper,
200 papers Smoking Tobacco, "Tom Twitty" brand,
2 barrels prime Brown Sugar.

Aug. 1-3t

FIRE INSURANCE AND SAVINGS COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

(CHARTERED FEBRUARY 28th. 1866.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
INVESTED CAPITAL, $ 200,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT RICHMOND.

ISSUES POLICIES TO COVER

All Fire and Marine Risks on the most advantageous terms, and offers all the benefits connected with

A HOME INSTITUTION

of undoubted ability and safety.

D. J. HARTSOOK, President.
DAVID J. BURR, Secretary.
RUFUS H. PAGE, Agent.

Raleigh, Aug. 1-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Beaufort County Court, June Term, 1866.

John R. Pelly, Adm'r of John S. Young, dec'd, vs. Heirs of John S. Young. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

The petition states that John S. Young, a resident of said county, died intestate in 1862, leaving no personal property, but seized of a lot in the town of Washington, said County, and indebted; that his heirs are unknown but supposed to reside out of the State, and out of the United States; and prays that the land may be sold to pay his debts. His heirs are notified to appear at next term of said Court, to be held at Washington, county and State aforesaid, on 3rd. Monday in September next, and answer to said petition, or a decree *pro confesso* will be given against them.

By order of the Court.

WILLIAM S. GORDON, Clerk.

Aug. 1-w6w*

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

The exercises of this well known institution, founded by the late Col. C. C. Tew, will be resumed on the 1st. day of October next, under the direction of Gen. R. [illegible]ON, a graduate, and for fifteen years, (up [illegible] commencement of the war) a Professor of the [illegible]ary Institute.

The course of instruction will be such as to make [illegible]

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL,

[illegible] theoretical and practical science—in which languages and literature will also receive a full share of attention. The discipline of the institution will be upon a complete military [illegible]

Gen'l. Colston's long experience [illegible] extensive acquaintance enable him to [illegible] that he will secure the services [illegible] Professors of distinguished ability as the wants of the school require them, and he confidently relies upon the liberal patronage of his old friends and companions in arms, throughout N. C. and the whole South.

Applications for admission [illegible] as early as practicable, to the Superintendent, and accompanied by testimonials of good moral character. Circulars containing full information will be issued in a few days. For these, and all further particulars, apply to GEN. R. E. COLSTON,

Superintendent Hillsborough Military Academy.

Hillsborough N. C.

July 21-3taw2m.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Persons having claims against the county of Wake, which have not already been presented, will bring them forward, and present them to the Commissioners at [illegible] office, on or before the 13th. of August, next.

B. H. WHITAKER,

July 30-d6w1w Sec'y Com. Fin'ce.

FOR SALE

Rice in 50 lb. sacks,
Landres soap by the Box
PULLIAM, JONES & CO

July 30-4t

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In obedience to an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 25th. day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention," I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on THURSDAY, the SECOND day of AUGUST next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every County in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly; at which election all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same; those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting, with a written or printed ticket, "RATIFICATION,"—those of a contrary opinion voting, with a written or printed ticket, "REJECTION." Sheriffs will observe the provisions of the Ordinance as to the duties thereby imposed.

In witness whereof His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

L. S.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 2nd. day of July, A. D. 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor:
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

July 6 tds

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C. TREASURY DP'T, RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16th. 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st. day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th. May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are:

Stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Rail Road Co.	$3,000,000
Raleigh & Gaston, R. R. Co.	$ 682,500
Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.	$1,066,000
Western N. C. R. R. Co.	$1,418,000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co.	$ 350,000

2nd. Bonds, secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations: Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co. $2,000,000

Western (Coalfield) R. R. Co.	$ 600,000
Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.	$181,161,88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Cos., and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorising the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
June 28-wts Public Treasurer

NOTICE.

Having been appointed Additional Assessor of EXCISE TAXES by the United States Government for the third division of the fourth collection District of North Carolina, comprising the City of Raleigh, and that part of Wake County lying South of the N. C. Railroad, I will attend at the following places, at the times indicated, for the purpose of receiving returns of income for the year 1865, and CARRIAGES, GOLD WATCHES, PIANOS, &c., held on the 1st. day of May, 1866:

PLACE.	TIME.
RALEIGH, (Court House,)	Monday, July 30th.
HOLLY SPRINGS,	Monday August 6th.
BARNEY JONES,	Wednesday, August 8th.
HOLLY SPRINGS,	Friday, August 10th.
LASSLEY'S 3d ROADS,	Monday, August 13th.
GREEN LEVEL,	Wednesday August 15th.
JOEL JONES',	Friday, August 17th.
PENDLETON,	Monday, August 20th.

JOHN R. HARRISON,
July 17-2w Assistant Assessor.

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF RECORD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY. }

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

On motion, it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk give notice through the *Standard*, *Sentinel* and *Progress* newspapers, published in the City of Raleigh and also at four or more public places in the County of Wake, to all parties of Record who have suits pending in the Superior Court of said County, and their witnesses, to appear at the next Fall Term of the Court, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the *first Monday after the fourth Monday of September*, 1866, prepared to try their cases.

Parties having no Counsel are notified to employ one before the day aforesaid, or their suits will be tried without Counsel.

J. N. BUNTING, Clerk.

Raleigh, July 9-8w1d.

W. H. H. TUCKER, R. S. TUCKER, THADDEUS McGEE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

WE have this day associated with us Mr. THADDEUS McGEE, late of the firm of McGee & Williams. The business will be hereafter conducted under the style and firm of W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

We solicit for the new firm a continuance, and increase, of the patronage, so liberally extended to the old firms. And with the experience of each member of the firm in the mercantile business, and intimate acquaintance with the people of this section of the State, and the energy and perseverance which will be thrown into the business, together

WITH THE KNOWN REASONABLENESS OF OUR PRICES, COMPARED WITH THE COST AND QUALITY OF THE GOODS,

We flatter ourselves that success will follow our efforts. Our thanks are hereby tendered to a liberal public.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 2 1f

MRS. H. W. MILLER,

IS NOT ABSENT

[illegible] HER ROBES CLOSER

[illegible] quarters wholesale or [illegible]

[illegible] PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

July [illegible]