THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE LATE COLORED MEETING. We present below, in the order of their delivery, the speeches delivered by the genthemen, who were invited to address the meeting of colored people on yesterday.

SEATON GALES, Esq., who spoke first, said : FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :- My friends you have always been, and my felloweitizens you now are, under the wonderful change which has been wrought in your political condition, -s change which, a few short years ago, would never have entered the head of the wildest dreamer, -a change which opens before you a great future, if

but true to yourselves and your

When I received your invitation to address you on this occasion, I did not be situte one moment about complying; and this for several reasons. Born and raised among out I can recall not one single instance in the past, when I have last other than kind and respectful treatment at your hands. So far as my relations with the institution of layery were concerned, they have always feen pleasant and agreeable, though it was my fortune to own but two slaves, both of whom, in a ripe and good old age, loved and re-perted, I am sure, by all who knew them, have long since gone to rest. They nursed my infancy, and in their old age. I tried to about duty by them, so far as I was able. They sleep in yonder graveyard, and I henor and revere their memories.

But apart from such private reasons, I recognize it as binding on every white man in the community to feel, and express on all proper occasions, a warm interest in the welfare of the colored population. He who does not feel such an inserest, and express it, mo, when called upon to do so, is greatly lacking, I conceive, in a plain duty. To hive side by side in the same country, under the same government, and to be ruled by the same laws, is our late, which we cannot escape if we would. How exident then that worst enemy to both races is the wretched demagogue, be he white or black, who would endeavor to excite dissension and discord among ourselves, and to array the there befor strife ! What sense can there be in strife! Or rather, what wickedness and bits there is in strife? Are we not all citi ans of North Carolina - are we not all de ratedly attached to her name and characfor and vitally interested in her fortunesagether by common interests and common

a m relation to the great public questions of the day. You are now a free people, made so by the power of the sword; though I am not one of those who believe that the Southern people fought in the late war to perpetuate slavery, as I know, taking the emu declarations of Congress, of Mr. Lin oln, and of the press and leaders of the North, as the evidence, that it was not the surpose of the Federal government, until it was found necessary as a war measure to verthrow the white resistance to the constituted authorities, to abolish slavery. But waiving the discussion of that question, as out of place and unnecessary, you have been male, and you are, freemen. I should despise, from the bottom of my soul, the white man who tell any enmity rowards you on that id not bee natural and praiseworthy, that you should njoice in your emancipation. I feel and I know that I speak the sentiments of nine eaths of the white people of the South, when I declare that it is their desire to elevate you in the scale of manhood, and to make ou everyway worthy of the great privileges which have been conferred upon you and everyway equal to the grave and serious responsibilities which you now have to We can never forget your long years of faithful service,—we can never for get that we have grown up together, and the associations of a life time, and, above all, we can never lorget your quiet, patient, or-derly and peaceful course during the four terrible years of war, from which we have just emerged.

Well, then, first, as to what lies immedistely before us: A new government is to be made, and you are to participate in its fermation. Cetainly, the building up a system of government for a great people, which is intended to last for ages, is a great and a solemn work. It should not be approached with passion or prejudice. It should not be committed to had or weak men. If you will listen to me for a few moments, I will try to tell you how I think so great a duty should be performed. I certainly have no personal interest to advance. I have no ambition to gratify. I am not striving for your votes for myself or say one else, -certainly not for myself; for the reason that the same law which confers the boon of suffrage upon you takes it away from me and deprives me of the privilege of holding office. Perhaps you would like to know why I am distranchised. I will tell you. I never was a secessionist; on the contrary, lought that doctrine for years. But even if I had been, that would not have disfran chised me, for I know a good many seces sionists who are not disfranchised; and I know, too, a few who, although disfranchised are now striving to take that lead in the work of reconstruction, which, under the provisions of the Sherman Act, they are not slowed to take. At the call of my State, after I had been voted out of the Union, took up arms in her defence. That, of itself, would not have disqualified me, but I happened, before the war, to be so unfortu nate as to be appointed a Squire and accepted that great office. I never had any fanc for its duties. Indeed, the only time that I ever exercised them at all, I believe, was when, in my own parlor, I united two o your own race in the holy bonds of matrimony, with my own family as the witnesses, of the ceremony. And that's what putseme out in the cold However, I am far from omplaining, and if you, who are privileged to participate, will only do your duty well, and build up for me and my children a just, stable, kind and liberal government, I shall be satisfied to live under it the balance of

One thing is established. The law fixed one fact beyond all question and controverin order to form a State government that will be acceptable to Congress, and in order to secure re-admission into the Union, we must comply with the terms of mize it as an imperative obligation resting upon us to endeavor to bring North Carolina back into the Union, and to make her, what she once was, the brighest star in the political firmament. In fulfilment of this

gress and carry it into effect in good faith.
That is what I am for. Well, according to the terms of that Bill, which must be faithfully carried out, in order to get us back into the Union, your civil privileges, your perfect political equality, are fully estab-They can neither be denied nor Whatever be the character of the men composing the Convention, which is to make the new Constitution, those privileges can neither be taken away or abridged. I know of no one, in the light of present events, who is in favor of doing either. Where, then, is the use of Where, then, is the use of parties, of divisious, of secret political organizations, or of political organizations of any Why then surrender your own judgment into the keeping of others?-My friends, you can in no way so well illustrate your manhood and prove your fit-ness for the new privileges with which you have been invested, as by exercising your own judgment and following your own conrictions of right and wrong, regardless of he dictates and commands of others who et themselves up as your peculiar masters. Let no man crack the party whip over your heads. Talk about freedom and slavery! That man is the veriest slave on arth, who is bound by a secret oath, or me stringent party obligation, to do that which his conscience may disapprove, or who allows any one man or set of men to control his opinions and govern his will. Such a servitude- such a slavery of the

basing trammels, and in looking about you for the men to carry out the behests of Congress and to set the old ship once more atleat, select those in whose past history and present friendship you have confidence. men open whose judgment and, above all, upconvided of course, always, that they are lawfully qualified to engage in the work, whem you would approach for advice in difficulty or for assistance in extremity. Who are they? Look around you in the commutitly and see who they are ! Take the men counsels are for peace, quiet and barno by, and who do not seek to agitate the public mind by new and dangerous beares, which must prove destructive, if accomplished, to good order and stability of government, and which, even now, are the means of fivelihood and the education Perhaps some of year may have read or

heard of the processings of a Convention, which has just adjourned in the city of Richards, and which was hell under the currention of a monstrous pretender by the name of Hunnicutt, who has been addressing your race at various points in the State of Virginia, making great professions of regard for your brethren there, but who always "lets the car out of the bag" and betrays what he is after, by "handing around the hat" before he leaves. North Carolina has always been a quiet, steady, moderate that our colored people, in their new relation, have done nothing to impair the repu tation of the State in that respect. It is flattering to your good sense, and the best evidence of your correctness of purpose that, in nore of your meetings or public demonstrations, have you exhibited any of the violetic or vindictiveness that was exhibited in that Virginia meeting. I pray Heaven that you will continue to keep about from such had counsels. Spurn them them as on desire ponce - as you wish to live in triendship and harmony with your white brethren, -- as you long to see the troubled ments composed and calm creep over the troubled waters, as you are auxious to go quietly about your duties and avocations not to lay up something for your children and toroid your

What would it advantage you that the eding white men in this community should be brever distranchised or prevented from folding office? Have you any animosities against them to gratify? Would it make your sleep the sweeter, or your appelite the better, and your condition in espect improved, that such men as Gov. Worth here, for example, who has always been your friend and who, if it is Union men you desire to reward or to honor, has a record of unswerving consistency in that respect, should be placed under the ban ! , my friends, I do not believe it of you Under the excitement of the moment, some of you at times may think and speak differently, but the whole history of your race feelings is not one of your frailties-in which respect you present a shining contrast to many hereal-outs who have white skins. Let us all here, this day, to sum whole matter in a single word, adopt that grand, impressive and god-like motto: Universal freedom and universal

I beg here to recall to you the advice of Gen. Sickles in that excellent and practical speech which he made to the freedmen of harleston, a tew evenings since : Beware, said he, of those who would excite animosi ties between the two races. He told them, most truly, that the prosperity of the South and the welfare of the country were inti-mately associated with the harmony and good te-ling between the people of both races. Intelligence, capital, land are not less important than labor, and yet, without duce, these can have no solid foundation.

What would be thought of the man, who, living in a household whose intensts, con forts and trials must all be identical, should nevertheless give all his confidence to out siders or strangers? Would be not be thought a very silly fellow, and would be not deserve to be unprosperous and unhappy? And it thus I put the case to vou: you, in the hurry of the moment, under the vil ounsels of designing demagogues, take for granted that we of this political house ald are to be necessarily opposed to each other, and cannot live in peace and bor mony? No, give the race, with whom are associated all the memories of the past, and against the last part of whom it might to array you, at least a trial. It will be time enough to desert them, when they show a disposition to deprive you of present nghts, or to liquid or appress you. the dominant power last he government s concerned, the privileges which they have given you are not the result of any special love for you, as is evidence in the fact that in nearly every State in which they have the ascendancy, they have denied the right of suffrage to your brethren there. They were influenced by the double motive, that they

leived it would perpetuate their party.

I should be glad, if I had time, to talk to you about your moral and educational in-

thought it would punish the South and be-

terests. I want to see you become, under

obligation, we must take this law of Congress and carry it into effect in good faith. Providence, a virtuous and intelligent power ritizens, determined, as all good men should gress and carry it into effect in good faith. Educate yourselves and your bave done, to forget what he conceived to in the land. Educate yourselves and your children—be industrious and saving. discountenance the idler-frown upon the vicious,-encourage the weak and the struggling. Erect school-houses, build churches. Establish among yourselves at once and firmly that same rule of morals that has always existed in well governed society --Put the mark upon the man who is guilty of dishonesty or immorality and let him be to you as a beathen man and a publican, -Above all, strive to understand the true nature of your liberty, - what it means In the light of that liberty, properly appreciated and understood, you may disgreat things and accomplish a grand destiny; and I carnestly trust that that light may lead you into the paths of prosperity and peace.

to have been called by party men, for party

knowledge that such a meeting was to be held was derived from a note presented to tions to those contained in the note that he they considered the friends of their race. should address them on the subject of reconstruction. He had never been a candidate for popular favor, and he appeared before them in compliance with their invitation and to subserve no personal ends. Because he had never engaged in politics, a have to motives to accomplish, save that one inferring as he had a right to do that his conduct towards them in private life, and in the way of his lusiness in the Court and to promote the common interest of our House, had been such as to inspire them common country. What its could become with confidence that he was disposed to deal fairly and justly by them. He trusted such confidence was not misplaced. His first recollections of this holiday were as ciated with an old black man; from whom,

had every cause to entertain kineth feelings to those who had been their slaves while they and their sons had been engaged in war, the slaves, though perfectly aware that on the issue depended, their freedom, con-ducted themselves as if they had no interest in the result and continued to labor and provide subsistence for the helpless families of their masters—and since the surrender of the Confederate armies and they were resicing in their newly acquired liberty, they had, as a class, treated their former owners with becoming respect. The old slave holders then were their friends, and such they ought to consider them, and as such they slid well to ask their advice.

On the subject of their duties in the work of reconstruction, his remarks need be but few. They had, each and all of them, who were twenty one years old and had lived in the State twelve months, the privilege of taking an active part in that work. The registration which was soon to take place under the reconstruction bill, would probably show that there are about thirtyand if the white men should have lost onefourth of their voters by death in the war and such participation on the side of the South as excludes them, there would be one black voters to two white voters in North Carolina, The work, then, will not be mainly the black man's work but the privilege and duty of all who may be permitted to vote will be identical. All are equally interested in electing good men to the Convention soon to be called, and that the Constitution framed by that Convention shall be such as freemen should live under. It is the theory of a republican government, that its citizens are entitled to meet together to consult about public matters and to hear the views of all and it is the duty of freemen not to hear one side or one set of men only. This was one of the objects of the meeting to day, them sowinst coming to hear what might be said by those they had the right to consider their friends. They might look for expressions of regard from demagogues, who really cared nothing for them. were approached by men they did not know to be interested in them for their good, they should look back a little and consult their memories, their acquaintances and the for mer slaves of those men, if they had any, and learn whether they can now be relied They have now to give what they never had before their votes; and votes go a long way with demagegues and bad men, who want office. They should beware of committing themselves now to men or parties; but when the time should come to vote for members to the Convention, they should select honest, unprejudiced and good men, regardless of the teachings of ambitious politicians and demagogues. They and the white voters must take care that they employ such men to erect the building that is to afford shelter and protection to us all, as dence enough to set its foundations on a rock, carefulness enough to select good timber, and skill enough to put them together in such a manner that we and they may not have cause to be ashamed of their handi work. In the meantime, before the day they are to cast their votes, they should not per mit politics and politicisus to cause them to forfeit the confidence of their employers by neglecting their ordinary business; for at last, it was by industry, frugality and honesty that they must expect to elevate themselves socially and morally to the posi-

en they now enjoy politically. In conclusion, he felt pleased by the respectful attention they had given to his remarks, and bespoke for those to be submitted by Gov. Worth, who would succeed him, that consideration which experience, wisdom and high position should always command. It was to be hoped that they would be uninfluenced by clurrees of those who would have them be leve that Gov. Worth, who, up to time the State attempted to secole, lead passed thirty years in active opposition to secession, and in the legislature, of 1860-61, stood his ground against that doctrine, till the Union phalanx was thinned to three, atter the war was ended, and nothing enough to turn secessionist. The Governor, at the end of the war, in view of the trials, native South, and among all classes of its | meeting :

be the errors of those who had not acted with him in opposing secession, and to do what he could to better their condition, as well as those of his friends. For this his fellow citizens chose to elect him to the position be now fills, and for this all should respect and honor him.

tion Women spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS -- I very much fear that I shall address you to day under two very unlavorable circumstances With this heavy wind and a feeble voice, I very difficult for me to make myself beard by this immense assembly. I address myself to my colored friends, especially, on this or easion, although there are many white persons present, because it is at the in R. H. BATTLE, JR., Esq., next ascended -tance and by the request of the colored peo-ple that I appear before you to day. I have the stand and said (in substance) that he understood this meeting was said by some heard some complaints made that I have not spoken to you more frequently, but let purposes, that so far as he was concerned | no tell you that it has been my unvarying he could deny the imputation. His first presum through life to keep my advice alrasion to give it tuless it was asked. But him at his office by two of his colored. I have, or all organisms, attended to every friends, who added their personal solicits invitation which I have received, and I don't see how I van be called a politician or acwith other gentlemen of the city, whom a used of any interested motives in attending your meeting to day. The request came trom vourselves alone, and I feel that I am only diding my duty in coming forward to I do not appear here, to day, to stir up any had fieling or to build un any party. I

for as in me firs, peace and barmony among

plick if council ager to digitle to office, after you have framed your new constitution, do se turou sha purely disinferested motive. at the little streams about Raleigh and Chapter of the little streams about the confined to florace or condition in life, and therefore love no personal object, whatever his appreciation and that of the family to in you and when that law comes into efwhich he belonged of the faithful services of thet, let me tell you that no man will this colored friend of his youth was such, more willingly yield to its conditions to choose the State or territory to which he thank you for the patient hearing which you that he would never be permitted, though and provisions withdrawing the thoughts of so many from now a freemon, to suffer from privation of entitle I to even a vote, and I speak that which is of the lighest importance, - want, should have a right to vote as well as those who were my servants both before and luring the war. I know you will agree with me in this. I would be willing teel contident that you would, unhesitatingly consent that I should have a vote, esscially if you were familiar with my past I have never been a politician in my life; but about thirty years ago I had the honor of being a member of the General Assembly, and some very valuable laws were passed at that session, and many of those laws was that it was a crime to learn a black man to either read or write. The great body of the Assembly voted for that I voted against it. The records will show that, I believe I think now, as I thought then, that it was wrong to deprive any person of the means which would enable him to read the word of God, while many of those who abuse and vility me now, at that time thought differently. In spite of that law one of my boys, named Joe, a blacksmith, was taught to read and write with my knowledge and consent. How I if you want to know, are you to No. You will find yourselves very often mistaken if you believe what you are by speech makers. If you are sensible and would act with prudence, you will not al-low your-sizes to be carried away by the flattery of the hour. When you inquire into my part history, you will find that I never hand earled negroes and sent them cers have done. On the contrary, I have ight and end ingrees for the purpose of bringing families together. I have still living with me the first slave I ever owned.-His name is Stephen. If you want to know how I have treated the colored people ask him, and I suppose you will be satisfied with what he tells you.

phen says," (Laughter), Governor Worth "H you can't, then ask somebody else. I depend on him, and believe be depends on me.

m need he total me so Governor Worth. He is an honest old man. I have trusted bim with thousands of

"That's so, I have talked with

dollars, and I have always found him upright and honest in his dealings.
I would not have alluded to these matters

day, were I not aware that imputations been circulated around that I was coming here for the purpose of inflaming your minds, and accomplishing party codes and purposes. God knows I belong to to party now. There can be no party now in South. Congress has passed a law which is to be carried into effect even at the point of the bayenet, and what need can there be for parties under such circumstances ! Whether we approve of that law or not, we must abide by it. Consequently, the mere question of pasts is little better

than a mockery.
It has been announced in the papers, that I was coming here to address you with a view to influeing your minds and provo king party feelings amongst you. In no way have I attempted to do so. Thappen ed, at the beginning of the war, to be member of the General Assembly, and opposed that unhappy war to the outquestionably result in misery and suffering up for the purpose of setting you free the Congress of the United States declared they had no such object in view. You are free now, but neither party intended that you should be so. The two parties went to war, however and the consequence is that you are feet 1 A voice. Thank God). I op and the war I was raised a wort of Qui ker, and we Quakers don't like fighting ever the acceptance of the kind again And again a water and that I oppositive water to distribute any, I am accept of being a Secretion of On I what a tool would be to become one now, when is not popular, when I refused to do so when it was 'I can assure you that by such an accusation you pay me a very poor compli-

Governor Worth then produced the Standard, and read from it the following grief, privation and despair throughout his extract in reference to his presence at the

cattle throughout the country to drive them from the homes of their fathers among I am accused of being a very cruel man, strangers in the cold bleak regions of the and why? Hecause when, some months the right to vote. Will be do this."

to the ground.

Standard. They are as follows :

pation and war have made the whites poor also, and the uncertain condition of our years. Whipping was a punishment in the federal relations prevents the indica of capital or population. Enterprize is paralyzed, law of Jesus Christ abolishes it. lature. Everything seems to invite their. In conclusion, I will say that I did not made to sustain the Freedman's Bureau, to defraying the travelling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one you to further my own selfish designs. I to go where they may think their condition will not abuse the great trust which has will be bettered, no grounds will be both for been confided to you.

us, for a time have without a sufficiency of could be procured, to the inquietude and justice and humanity. Very many of them dull. They languish under taxation, arbitrary rule, and threatened war. dence, which they formerly lelf towards their late masters, and these reciprocate

This is what I have said about our treatment of the colored people - within, and host Does this look like "driving you to the telligencer, 20th. cold bleak regions of the North?" Does this savor of inhumanity as implied in the Standard ! Much has been said about your right to vote in the South and about the sachusetts does not allow you to vote with-That State pretends to love you well, but is the South-there are no restrictions what ever, under the reconstruction acts of Congress. Perhaps I have said more on this natter, than I had intended, or ought to have said. I don't wan to force you to leave such feeling. I think we can do very well together, but I do say that if you want, and is your desire, to leave the State, you should receive some assistance in doing so.

If you would actsensibly and wisely, my Let the colored people feel assured your support.

I do not think it worth while for me to go - Charleston Courser. into an extended history of politics. Thave no idea of doing so. It would ill become me at the present time, and I do not think you would want to hear it. When I was a routh I went to hear a man make a speech Well, he made a very grand speech, indeed. He spoke Greek and Lutin, and astonished everybody that heard him; but when I re turned home I was asked how I liked it, and term strength The big ship has three then asked what my objection was, and no allotted request for the several berths reply was that "I thought when a man-poke a convey year to us and yards of linen have he should speak in such a way that every learn used, together with forty tons of curled person could understand him." My triend him and word, and for sheets, pillows and said to me. 'Why you are very much nostal but steps thirty thousand yards of linen, ken by supposing that the speech is not a while twenty bundred white counterpanes stand a single word be said (Loughter) But my effort on this occasion, bas been to

derstand. Gov. Worth It is not. We have only met replaced by here to have a triendly talk exclusive of polelf a useless took, but I will tell you that it in his pocket between his repasts. when you are going to vote you should look to a man's provate character—his past his. In one of his late speeches, John Bright Inquire what he was, not what he is. not what politicians say to you at the time you are going to vote, because none of them are likely to tell you the truth at that time. These are the matters which should commeand all your attention and you should study them well, for your responsibility is a very serious oue. It is no idle chimera that on are called upon to decide. It is the have the future welfare or destruction of our country. If you find a man of the hand I have spoken of, I say to you no mat- in order, and it is proposed to have a grand or what his party politics may have been, celebration there about the 4th of July. vote for him-he will do to vote forown character, and is always trying to prop | criminality, refused them up. And so it is when a man comes second charge of the same description, and to speak to you about his honesty; that is was divorced for his neglicit. the time for you to look out for your pock-

"Governor Worth is to address the meet- history, and study it with proper attention. ing. Will be tell the colored people that I am not now talking to you as a politician, in one of his messages to the Legislature he , but advising you as a friend. I tell you not proposed to "distribute" them like so many to inquire so much into a man's politics as

North ! Will be tell the people that in the ago, Gen, Sickles issued an order prohibiting same message he pronounced the Congress whapping for crime, I went to Washington of the United States an "unconstitutional" and had the order altered by the President body ?- the same Congress that passed the Ther try to make out that I wanted that Sherman act and gave to the colored man have to apply only to the colored man. That Is there one amongst you who can say always recognized the punishment of flog-that I have attempted to advise you in any way whatever in relation to the terthroming or any other election. I have never done so, and any such assertion must ultimately fall to be hable to be robbed at any moment, the ground.

In reply to the above paragraph, Governor the criminal in case he is caught? (No, no.) Worth produced the measure in question. I wanted a law that would whip the white dated November the 19th, 1866, and read rogue as well as the colored one. We had from it the passages referred to by the a case of a boy only seventeen years of age, "The people of the South (waether from what lawyers call burglary, and his crime prejudice or not is immaterial to the view was punishable by death, according to the prejudice of not is immaterial to the view was punishable by death, according to the at stake,) do not regard the negro as their laws of the State of North Carolina. I thought the boy too young to be hanged, frage. The North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the Afri- has the power to do what he pleases. I have can. Among us they are very poor and few no power to make laws, but in this particu of them have acquired local attachments by lar instance he made a very judicious law ownership of land. The result of cmanci which was, that the boy should be put to

Above all things I advise you to be Few are able to employ laborers and pay. Above all things, I advise you to be them liberally. On the other hand the bonest be industrious, be peaceful. If you dominant States are rich. In all of them the would succeed in life and do your country wages of labor are much greater then we credit observe this. Before and above all empay. In many of them are public lands politics be prudent and devoted to the of great fertility, which the law gives to welfare and happiness of this country, and the actual settler at a nominal price. Its your honesty and industry educate and. In one of these States a pertion of the elevate your race, both politically and people has given a substantial carnest of morally. The time has come when you the principles they profess, by electing two can be either a blessing or a curse to this Africans as members of their State Legis, republic. Do not be the latter.

would go. When thus left free, and nided have accorded to me, and trust that you

Gold rose suddenly, yesterday, to 36 and "I am sure North Carolina will not ob- a traction, upon a rumor of impending po ject to this scheme. If it be objected that the emigration would be so universal as to that an insurrection against the Imperial Government was impending. There was laborers, and if it be conceded that this never a time, perhaps, when a popular rewould be the result, who would not prefer tolt would be so entirely hopeless as at to perform service labor, until other labor present. All France is armed to the teeth. humiliation to which we are now subjected | tirely relied upon by the Emperor. As to But such would not be the result. North the populace, they are crying for bread.-Carolina means to treat her freedmen with Trade and industry in France are quite

But however disquieted may be the pub lic mind of France, the Emperor must now the feeling and pay them fair wages and take steps to secure his dynasty. He cangive them every reasonable aid to better not do that without a war, and a great and their condition. critical condition, with discontent within, and hostility without .- National In

THE NEGRO'S BEST FRIEND,-Now that universal suffrage has been decreed, the only the barmony and not the antagonism of the races. * * Those who, from whatever quarter, are seeking to create agitation, diswill between the races, or to create distrust are their worst enemies. They may assume he guise of friends and utter the words of flattery, but it is not for the sake of philanthropy, patriotism, or right, but for selfish aggrandisement and mere party elevation The State should not be turned over to agitaking politicians and incompetent rulers would be on their part a suicidal policy to you is to look well to the past and the people of our State they will find those present history of men before you give them | who are their reliable friends, and on whom they can lean for support and advancemen

THE GREAT EASTERN'S LINEN. - Speaking the Great Eastern, the Pull Mall Gazett Lordy before her departure, from the Mer

s i, femalked: "During the last few weeks there have en as many as one thousand artizans at work -nonitaneously upon the Great Easanswered that I did not like it. I was proveded presented berths. In supplying " for, said he, "the people will have been supplied in addition to those go away extelling him, and saying he is stready in use, besides eleven thousand such a great man that we could not under varis of roweling."

A Paris correspondent states that in that address you in terms which you could un justy there is a coachman who has become a och brity from having an India rubber A voice-Might I ask, Givernor, it this longite. A cancer on his tongue rendering meeting was got up to enderse the action acaputation necessary, the operation was of the Convention held here in March 621 successfully performed, and the lost tongue h cannot speak be tastes, swallows, and ities. If I were to undertake to speak of the smokes his pipe with evident enjoyment; great national questions which sgitate the and after eating, takes out his tongue as country. I think I would be taking upon my-

tory - has he toen horost, is he possessed of said that one halt of Scotland is owned by the requisite intelligence to fit him for the tweive persons, and one-halt of England by office. has he treated his slaves kindly one hundred and fitty.

The remains of J. Paget, French Minister in Washington, during the Jackson admin-istration, are about to be removed from Nashville to France. He married Miss Lewis, a Tennessee belle, and died at Nashville, in 1864. An effort is making to revive the turf at Montgomery, Ainbama. A figure of eight track, tour miles from the city, is to be pre-

pared. A fine gravel road to it will soon be Hart L. Smart, who successfully defended I believe it is the way all over the world, his reputation, some time ago, against a suit that a man knows the weak points in his raised by his wife for, divorce because of

ets. When you hear a man say he is brave; it is confidently expected that a cable you may rely on it, he will make a good run; and when these men tell you they are hencet be sure that we look it is confidently expected that a cable of lives and messages transmitted by the first honest, be sure that you look to their past of June.

Court Advertisements.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ?

CAMDEN COUNTY. Dempner Burgeon, Orig't Attachment.

Thomas O. Garrett,

The defendant failing to appear, repleyy or answer, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is cordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Baleigh Sention, a newspaper published in Baleigh, N. C., for the space of six weeks, once a week, admonishing the offendant to appear aload, answer or demor to North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Haleigh Sentimel, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., for the space of six weeks, once a week, admonishing the defendant to appear, plead, answer or demour to plaintiff's writ, on the second Monday in June next; otherwise, judgment pro-confesse will be rendered against him, and the property leviesi upon will be condemned to satisfy the plantiff's debt and cost of suit.

Witness, G. W. SPENCER, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Canden Court House, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1867.

G. W. SPENCER, Clerk.

April 5-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ? BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB.,
TERS. 1867.
Lewis Cotton,
ps. Attachment. Wm. J. Shaw.

Wm. J. Shaw.

IT appearing to the entisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Sentinel, a paper published in Raleigh, N. C. for six weeks notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same; or judgment final will be entered against him.

witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Mon-day of February, A. D. 887, WM. P. GURLEY,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }

Henry J. Jenkins, Orig'l Attachment, L. C. Laurence Summoned as Garnishee.

L. C. Lauvenne Summoned as Garaishee.

The plaintiff in the above cause having made affidavit, that the defendant, David Gatling, hath removed humself out of the County, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Sentined, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the said David Gatling of these proceedings, and further, that he be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Fless and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winston, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned and held subject to the plaintiff's demand and recovery.

L. M. COWPER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., Joseph H. Hardy, Wm. T. Shaw. Attachment.

Wm. T. Shaw.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is, and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Scatinel, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, Will-LIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February A. D. 1887.

WM. P. GURLEY, mar 15-185-wew

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, I

of F. R. Jones, dec'd,

24. O. R. Flynn,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that O. R. Flynn is and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Scatines, ta paper published, in Raleigh, N. C.; for six weeks, notifying, the defendant to appear at the pext term of this Court, to be held at the Court flouse in Gatesville, on the to the plaintiff's action, or judgments to the plaintiff's action, or judgment of our said entered against him.

Witness, HENRY L. EURE, Clerk of our said Gatesville. Court, at office in Gatesville.

HENRY L. EURE,
C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MACON COUNTY. SEPPRIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM 1866.

S. W. Hill, Original Atlachment.

S. W. Hill,

18. R. Kelly.

19. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that 11. Kelly, the defendant in this case, is a new resident of this State: Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the Sentinet, a newspaper published in the City of Raieigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Macun, at the Court House in Franklin on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, W. N. ALLMAN, Clerk of our said. Court, at office in Franklin, the third Monday in Sept., 1866. W. N. ALLMAN, C. C. C.

mar 8-179-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, PER Jarred Peele, Attachment.

Wm. T. Shaw.)

IT appearing to the eatisfaction of the Court, that wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that published in Baleigh. N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and assers or plead to the same, or independ will be aslead to the same, or judgment final will be

witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY Clerk of our set Court, at office in Windsor, the second Mousaid Court, at office in Windsor, the day of February, A. D. 1867. WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C. toar 14-184-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM 1867. Riley Battle, to the

use of Robt Andrews, The National Express Attachment,

and Transportation Co.,

and Transportation Co., I if appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant. The National Express and Transportation Co., in a non-resident of the State. There fore it is ordered, that publication be made in the National a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Piess and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer plead, or demire, or judg-ment will be taken pra confesso. went will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Baleigh, the third Monday of Fub. A. D. 1867.

J. J FERRELL, C. C. C.