TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The depression of business is general throughout the country. In the North, the plethora of business during the war, which made thousands rich, has given place to languor and inactivity. Many of the cotton and wool factories have either suspended or are working on half time. Ship building and many other industries have become so prostrated, that thousands are out of employment. In the South, the utter prostration caused by the war, and the absence of capital, rendered it almost impossible to revive any business on a solid basis, and even what has been attempted languishes. There is a cause for this; not one cause, but several, which have not yet reached bottom, but whose results are gradually reaching a point of discouragement hitherto untold.

Mr. McCulloch, the able Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent letter addressed to leading men in Boston, who had invited him to visit that city, briefly alludes to the causes which have produced the present financial difficulties. The Boston gentlemen very warmly applaud the ability with which Mr. McCulloch has administered his department, but he warns them, in reply, not to look, for some time to come, for equal success in the reduction of the public debt. So far from this, he assures them that the recent legislation of Congress will not only prevent a reduction, but will increase that debt. He says:

"*The donations or bounties to soldiers, preparations for a threatening Indian war, even if the war itself should be avoided, and very liberal appropriations of a miscellaneous character, will cause unusually heavy drafts to be made upon the treasury*; while, on the other hand, the general failure of the wheat crop and the partial failure of the corn crop last year, *slow progress in the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the federal government*, the dullness of trade throughout the country—partly the result of a decrease of production, and partly of the natural reaction which always follows periods of excitement and speculation—together with reduced taxes, will very considerably affect our revenues. This combination of adverse circumstances may retard a return to specie payments, and, with large issues of bonds to be made to the Pacific railroad and its branches or divisions, will prevent for a brief season a reduction of the public debt *and may even render a temporary increase of it unavoidable*, but it will not weaken my faith in our ability to move on again in the right direction at an early day. On the contrary, I believe that this check to our progress will lead to improvements in our revenue laws and to an increase of efficiency in their execution, hasten the representation in Congress of the Southern States, and secure greater economy in all branches of the public service."

Mr. McCulloch has not changed his views as to the utility and absolute necessity of reducing the volume of paper circulation, in order to a return to specie payments and the appreciation of the paper currency; so far from it, he persistently holds to his former opinions and will return to the system of reduction as soon as the condition of the Treasury will allow it. Financiers every where are not more fixed in any principle of finance, than that the inflation of a depreciated currency always results in speculation, high prices and subsequent bankruptcy, and the positions of Mr. McCulloch on this point are beyond controversy.

Injudicious legislation on the part of Congress has very seriously tended to enhance our financial difficulties, nor does Mr. McCulloch too highly estimate the injury done to the productive wealth of the country, and the consequent depreciation of our finances, by the delays of Congress in its efforts at the reconstruction of the Southern States. This delay has most seriously prostrated the energy of the South, but, added to this, the evidences of insincerity and instability in the purposes of Congress, as manifested by the advocates of confiscation, will prove utterly ruinous. No possible scheme could be devised so destructive to public confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Congress, and so entirely ruinous to all business energy in the South, as the serious agitation of confiscation. Were Mr. Stevens' bill to be seriously entertained for a few months, at the next session of Congress, it would result in universal recklessness and starvation, involving in its results consequences as serious to the beneficiaries of the government as to the immediate sufferers from confiscation. The idea is so preposterous, so un-statesman like, so demon-like, that no one but a monomaniac or a fiend can for a moment entertain it. The man who advocates such a thing is a public enemy to the peace and well-being of the entire people of the South of both races, and deserves the execration of the Christian world.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—From Washington it is reported that the Secretary of War has drawn up a plan providing for the establishment of military professorships in the colleges of the country. The plan is to detail competent officers from the army to teach military science in each college whose faculty will make provision for a military branch of education. Two competent officers will be sent to each college—one as Professor of tactics and strategy, and the other of engineering, gunnery, fortifications and general military science. As an inducement to study, the Secretary proposes to commission as officers in the army five members of every graduating class excelling in general and military scholarship.

THE OPINION of Attorney General Stanbery is eliciting violent dissent from the extreme Radical press. The Philadelphia *Press* makes it the occasion of fresh threats against the South.

HON. W. D. KELLEY.

This gentleman has recently addressed the people at Charlotte, Concord, Salisbury and Greensboro, in this State. Entire quiet has been observed at all those places, and Mr. Kelley has been treated with entire respect. Moreover, the papers in all those places [illegible] that his speeches were altogether unexceptionable. We presume that, by this remark, our contemporaries, the Charlotte *Times*, *Old North State* and Greensboro *Patriot*, simply meant to say, that Mr. Kelley was entirely unexceptionable in his temper and manner. It is not to be presumed that they approved and endorsed the doctrines of Mr. Kelley.

The last Greensboro *Patriot* contains a notice of Mr. Kelley's speech in that town, in which it states:

"The two leading ideas that he endeavored to enforce, as we understand him, was, first, that of the superiority of free labor over that of slave labor—in other words, [illegible] the North preferred to pay for their labor, whilst capital at the South preferred to own their labor. He claimed that the difference between these two systems had produced the relative difference between the prosperity of the North and the South. Second, he declared himself in favor of equality, without distinction of race or color, in all matters, both of Church and State. He insisted that North Carolina should establish a system of free schools, at which all the children in the State, of all colors and classes, should be educated together at the public expense."

Now, we are not disposed at present to controvert Mr. Kelley's first proposition, though we are inclined to believe that the postulate is not correctly stated by him. The results of more slave labor alone, leaving out of the account the value of slaves as property, [illegible] less than the results of free labor. This is proven by the fact, that, when slavery was abolished, it left the former owners [illegible] for the reason that our people had [illegible] regarded slavery as capital, and the proceeds of their labor had improperly been expended in the erection or purchase of more slaves. But the superior results of labor in the North are not simply owing to the difference between free and slave labor, but are mainly owing to the superiority of [illegible] skilled labor to the unskilled labor employed in the South.

But how many men of sense, either white or colored, endorse his second proposition. Do even the Radicals of this State favor the notion of removing, in all matters of Church and State, the distinctions which would prevail in all parts of the world where two races so distinct existed in the same country, embracing such large numbers on both sides. Who among the [illegible] expects ever to be ready, without Mexicanization, for a perfect admixture of all colors in churches and schools?

We think we understand well the real feelings of the colored people on this subject. They prefer, and will insist upon it, that they shall have their own separate church and school organizations. They are right; and the white race should aid them to their utmost capacity. They prefer preachers and teachers of their own color, where they are at all competent. They prefer that, in all these respects, they should be entirely independent of the whites, not subject to their control or influence, further than is necessary for their mutual harmony and profit. The colored people of North Carolina are willing and anxious to try the experiment—to put the matter fairly to the test, whether or not the [illegible] is capable of rising to the elevation of the whites, aided, it is true, by them, but not obstructed in their progress by the controlling [illegible] of bad influences of the white race. We believe there is wisdom in this policy. We say that the colored people of North Carolina do not endorse dange Kelley's ideas. There is not an intelligent, virtuous colored man or woman in the State, who does not oppose and abominate [illegible] of [illegible] races in the [illegible] or miscegenation. Is there a white man who favors it? If so, let him speak out.

H. O. A.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"It has been ascertained that there is a secret political Union organization of great strength in the western part of North Carolina and upper part of South Carolina, with smaller membership in other parts of those States. There are branches or divisions in nearly every other precinct of many counties. The members are all white persons and pledged to oppose the return to power of those who favored the rebellion."

The secret political organization alluded to is that of the Red Strings or Heroes of America. Its members are not all white persons, but blacks are either indiscriminately admitted, or are encouraged to form branches of the same order. They are bound by the most fearful oaths to carry out the designs and promote the objects of the society. We are in possession of the ceremony of initiation, the first and second "degrees of Knighthood," the President's "charge of the Knights," &c., which we will publish at some proper time. The society was organized during the war, but the principal features of its ritual have been retained. There never could, under any circumstances, have been a necessity for such an organization, bound by such frightful obligations, but, in a time of peace, such a secret league is dangerous to the lives and liberties of the people.

ARTEMUS WARD said, in one of his letters to the London *Punch*, that his ancestors all came over in the May Flower, that they fled from a land of oppression and religious bigotry to a land of freedom, where "they could not only enjoy their own religious opinions, *but prevent every other one from enjoying his*."

The manner in which the Civil Rights Bill is executed, in certain quarters, reminds us very much of this kind of liberty.

THAD STEVENS has written another letter on confiscation, which will be found in another column. His physicians tell him he must not get excited. So he waxes only a *little* angry this time, goes in for a small confiscation,—and breaks off abruptly for fear that he may induced to disregard the admonitions of the "medical man." Take good care of your health, Thad.,—that's a "grand old man."

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

We confess that among the variety of opinions, platforms and resolutions which have been expressed or drawn up at the various meetings which have been held in the South, where white and black citizens have participated indiscriminately, we have seen but few which, to our minds, seemed to meet the case fully, in view of the suddenness of the change in the relations of the two races, and which appeared to look carefully to the future well-being and harmony of both. While we are ready to accord to all freemen, of whatever color, equal civil and political rights, everything essential to the protection of life, liberty and property to all men, and the elevation of both races,—we are not ready to favor such an admixture and close combination of the races as would tend to destroy all the distinctions of virtue, morality and propriety in society, to terminate in a few years in practical and universal miscegenation. We are [illegible] ready to consent that Southern society shall be Mexicanized, nor are we ready to favor, in any degree, the debasing and [illegible] principles of Wendell Phillips and his adherents. The white people of the Northern States, because the colored population is so sparse, are in no danger from these results, unless they practice them, and, with all their professions, they hold the colored race, intelligent and virtuous society in the North has, up to this period, steadily repudiated them. But these doctrines of the South with these principles would produce [illegible] results.

The following resolutions, adopted recently at Clarksville, Va., where the meeting was composed of both races, but having been called by the whites, was very properly presided over by white officers, come nearer meeting our views of propriety than any that we have seen. Where meetings are called by colored persons, it is a more fit propriety that colored persons preside over [illegible], but where called by whites, the officers should be whites. The resolutions are as follows:

I. *Resolved*, That we [illegible] the plan of reconstruction proposed to the people of the unrepresented States by Congress in the act known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill, as [illegible] as a condition precedent to the admission of their representatives into Congress. Therefore, we do hereby accept the proposed terms and conditions, and pledge ourselves to carry them out in good faith.

II. *Resolved*, That we understand said terms and conditions to exact of the people of said States, in substance, the following requirements, to wit:

1. That the people of said States, in convention, assembled in such manner and composed of such persons as are prescribed in the fifth section of said act, shall frame a State Constitution in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects.

2. It shall be provided in said Constitution that the elective franchise shall be exercised by all such persons as have the qualification of voters prescribed in said act.

3. That the Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall adopt the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen.

III. *Resolved*, That in choosing delegates to the Convention to be held to form a Constitution, we shall endeavor to select one who will carry out the pledge made in the [illegible].

IV. *Resolved*, That we [illegible] with the pledge made to [illegible] proper that the colored men of [illegible] should be conferred [illegible] political [illegible] [illegible] therefore, on the part of the white [illegible] extend to them an invitation to [illegible] nature, and to [illegible] their wishes and [illegible] assurance that they shall be treated with kindness and consistency.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Press*, speaking of the recent disturbance at Mobile, says:

"The attack on Judge Kelley was planned [illegible] rebels at the [illegible] advanced [illegible] Fort [illegible] of Gettysburg. So far as known, three men are killed and many more are wounded. This defiance and violation of law is only the old, old story of the South."

Gen. Swayne, who was directed by Gen. Pope, commanding the District, to investigate the causes and facts of the riot, in his official report remarks:

"So far as I can learn, the disturbance was not apprehended or deliberately planned, unless possibly by a small party of ruffians, such as are usually found in cities. Nor do I find that after it was commenced it was participated in by a large number of persons, but that, on the contrary, the scene was hastily abandoned, except by the police and by such parties of freedmen as gathered together for defence or to in confusion or excitement."

TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE.—When such journals as *Harper's Weekly* find fault with the action of the Radical party, it is time the people began to look at facts as they are, and not to be led captive by their passions and prejudices. After declaring that "the great and permanent question of the day will soon be the debt and taxation of the people," that paper says:

"We cannot help thinking and saying, too, in strict confidence to the readers of this journal, that debt, and still more taxes as the public may be, do has some rights which politicians will, sooner or later, have to recognize. He is now paying taxes at the rate of seven per cent more than is paid by the most heavily taxed people of Europe, and at the same time he is paying for commodities of all kinds, and labor, fifty five and one hundred per cent more than any other people in the world. In England the taxes are heavy, no doubt, but food, clothing, and [illegible] are cheap [illegible] living is [illegible], but the taxes are light. But here in the United States the public is ground under the [illegible] burden of heavy taxes and expensive living. We have a notion that, sooner or later, he will rebel against this load, and that the party that laid it on his shoulders will itself be laid pretty low."

When to all this is added the fact that ten of the States, and eight millions of the people, thus oppressively taxed, are allowed no voice in framing the laws, the picture becomes more striking. Have we a Republic?

VISITOR TO WEST POINT.—We are pleased to learn that the President has appointed Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, one of the Visitors to West Point, at the annual examination which takes place in June.

THE STANDARD ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

"CONSPICUOUS UNION LANDMARKS."—"UNQUALIFIED OPPOSITION TO WHAT IS CALLED NEGRO SUFFRAGE."—*Standard*, '65.

"Negro suffrage is the deadest thing in the United States, with the exception of secession. While the revolted States were engaged, under the liberal policy of President Johnson, in settling this question for themselves, Connecticut has settled it by a good example by rejecting negro suffrage by six thousand majority. Henceforth sectional ism dies, and the Union will be all in all. We predict that a *great national Union party*, composed of the best elements of the old parties, will rally around President Johnson, and will sweep away everything that opposes it. Gov. Holden is inseparably associated with this great movement. He has the full confidence of the President. To oppose and thwart him while he is doing all he can for the cause of the Union and the good of the old State, is to oppose and thwart the President himself. *He is precisely [illegible] the best friend that North Carolina ever had*."—*Standard*, Oct. 12, 1865.

CONFISCATION AGAIN—STEVENS GETTING EXCITED—ANOTHER LETTER.

LANCASTER, PA., May 29, 1867.

Dear Sir: Short as your letter is, I fear I cannot answer it without violating an injunction of my medical adviser not to suffer myself to become excited. You live in a region which was two or three times invaded by the armies of Jefferson Davis. In the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York they visited almost every farmer and other inhabitant, and plundered them of their horses, cattle, provisions, negotiated money, when found, besides some detached cases. They lay in ashes our thriving village of 6,000 people, and drove the inhabitants houseless into the streets to seek shelter in tents. No provision has ever been made, or is making, to reimburse the plundered citizens. By the law of nations, government makes no compensation for damage done by an invading army, unless such government is victorious, when it always provides by treaty for the payment by the vanquished enemy. A government which neglects to make such provision on behalf of its plundered citizens is basely negligent of its duty.

A great point exists between the rate [illegible] [illegible], the terms of which are dictated by Congress, which is to hold the control of the Republican party. Nothing but the [illegible] of the confiscation of a small portion of the property of the wealthy rebels can be applied to pay the damages inflicted by these marauders, [illegible] of the [illegible] of the United States. A few [illegible] men [illegible] are [illegible] through and exploiting [illegible] Republican atmosphere. They attract sufficient attention to enable them to assume [illegible] that they need fear no confiscation; that nobody [illegible] any note in the North is in favor of imposing such punishment for the sake of [illegible] on estates. They assure them that nothing shall be taken from Astor's estate, or from Hampton, Davis, Orr, Faulkner, or from a thousand others, who are still worth their hundreds of thousands, to reimburse the loyal men North and South who were plundered of their estates, and to aid your poor neighbors to rebuild their humble tenements.

It is scarcely to be endured that Congress for two sessions should sit indifferent to these sufferings, and take no steps to enforce these rights.

These remarks apply to a large portion of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, [illegible] [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] I then [illegible] Indeed, it [illegible] we were told to add to the burden of our taxation to defray the expenses and the [illegible] of triumphant traitors. Forbid it [illegible] I shall continue to fight against which I have been warned. With great respect, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

BOOTH'S DIARY.

The most probable explanation of the false mystery that has been thrown over this whole matter [illegible] Stanton and Judge Holt, misled by the perjurer Conover, had adopted the theory that Davis was in the plot and had induced the President to [illegible] his apprehension on a [illegible] and [illegible] unwillingness to correct a mistake, which prompts to a [illegible] human feeling, induced them to maintain their first theory after they were convinced that it could not be true.

One false step in this direction made others necessary, and the mystery has been cultivated and amplified in various ways, until a great many people supposed there must be something behind it. The peremptory order of the President for the publication of Booth's diary, against the wishes of Secretary Stanton and Judge Advocate Holt, pricks the bubble, and it collapses and disappears altogether.

The only other point made clear by the publication of Booth's diary is, that he was a decided monomaniac, if not utterly insane. If the article he says he left for publication in the *National Intelligencer* could be found, it would doubtless strengthen this conviction.—*Springfield Mass. Republican*.

Were Stanton and Holt "misled" by Conover's fabrications? Is it not morally certain that Conover was bribed by somebody to commit his perjuries? Who did the bribing? Who now keeps him from the Penitentiary, to which he was sentenced two or three months ago? What has become of what Booth wrote for the *National Intelligencer*? The editors of the paper have sworn that it never came to their hands. Is it not probable that Stanton and Holt are concealing that paper, also, as they have done for two years the diary?—*Richmond Whig*.

THE FRUITS OF HORACE GREELEY'S AND GERRIT SMITH'S SPEECHES.—We have it from a gentleman largely engaged in real estate sales in this city that he has noticed that since Horace Greely and Gerrit Smith spoke against confiscation in the African Church, more negroes have applied to him to purchase small places to purchase than has been the case for a long time. In fact he says that for a long time prior to the speeches referred to no applications were made to him on the subject at all, but since those speeches were made very many enquiries have been made of him. This shows that some of the negroes have been brought to their senses by the speeches referred to.—*Richmond Whig*.

THE GRATITUDE OF THE PRESS.—Gen. Echols said in a railroad meeting the other day, that "the press of the State rendered more labor for smaller compensation to the railroads than any other class in the State." General Echols is a sensible gentleman, and states only a fact; yet we have railroads who give out their advertisements, apparently, with a more grudging spirit, than is evinced in the management of any other department. We suppose the press can stand it, if the railroads can!—*Norfolk Journal*.

We learned yesterday that one of the recently appointed registrars from this county has been making sensation speeches to the freedmen in the neighboring county, in which he sets forth to them that if they vote the Radical ticket the lands of the Southern people will be confiscated for their benefit.—*Vicksburg Times, 16th*.

A Connecticut man was arrested at Pittsfield on Wednesday, charged with eloping and living in criminal connections with his stepmother. The matter was compromised by the son's paying the father $50 and a silver watch, and retaining the woman.

The average depth of the Atlantic ocean is estimated at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000. The deepest water in the Atlantic is off the island of St. Helena, which has been sounded 27,000 feet, or over five miles.

Besides the old and new schools, another branch of the Presbyterian family, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, has passed resolutions favoring a union of all the Presbyterian bodies, and for maturing this plan, has called a general Presbyterian Convention, which is to meet this Fall.

A jet of vapor of ether is now thrown upon parts subjected to surgical operations, by an instrument made for the purpose, producing insensibility of the part in from two to four seconds. The patient becomes a spectator of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Professor S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, is now residing with his family at Paris. He is [illegible] engaged [illegible] [illegible] the telegraph.

For [illegible] the next Fourth of July celebration:

The Constitution of the United States—
"Though left to [illegible] to the memory of a
Moses."—Auld Lang Syne.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—A Yankee Captain was caught in the jaws of a whale, but was finally rescued, badly wounded. On being asked what he thought when in the whale's mouth, he replied: "I thought he would make about forty bar'l."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING!

YOUTH'S CLOTHING!

BOYS' CLOTHING!

PRICES LESS THAN IN 1860!

FABRICS AS RELIABLE!

WORKMANSHIP [illegible] UNEQUALLED [illegible]

CALL AND [illegible]

NEW STOCK [illegible] CLOTHING

Dress Frocks, Sacks, Vests, Pants, &c.,

AT

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

A [illegible] CLOTHING

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

June 1 [illegible]

READ THE FOLLOWING CONCERNING FOWLING PIECES.

MANY PERSONS [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

M. GRAUSMAN'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET

Next to Tucker's Hall.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,

1867.

I HAVE A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED stock of [illegible] quality, consisting of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND [illegible] CLOTHS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, LINENS,

&c., &c.

and am prepared [illegible] wanted [illegible] [illegible] United States. [illegible] and Workmen [illegible] who favor me with their patronage.

My Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES

And Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS,

will be sold at lower prices than any [illegible] like quantity in the City.

NEW ARRIVALS TWICE EVERY WEEK.

M. GRAUSMAN.

June 1 252 2w

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WILL BE OPENED 1st OF JUNE, 1867.

The popular and far famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Va., will be open for the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors [illegible] kept in the best style by the lessees, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, [illegible] are experienced hotel keepers.

[illegible] White Sulphur [illegible] Spring.

[illegible] BRASS [illegible] BAND of Baltimore [illegible] season.

[illegible] Springs will [illegible]

The railroad will be completed [illegible] 1st July, from thence to the Springs [illegible] and a sufficient [illegible] ensure comfort to passengers [illegible] will go upon a single coach.

Cholera is unknown [illegible] White Sulphur Springs.

GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

June 1-252 6w

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
May 28, 1867.

VISITORS TO CHAPEL HILL, TRINITY AND Thomasville Female College Commencements, and to Raleigh, when the President visits the City, will go and return for one fare.

Tickets must be purchased. When payment is made on the Train, full fare both ways will be collected.

JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't.

May 30-250-tJ10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ætna Life Insurance Company.

THE ÆTNA LIFE PRESENTS THE MOST signal example of American progress and accumulative energy. Every branch and department of the institution appears to be replete with the most active vitality and growth, and the rapidity of its advancement is so great that it promises to eclipse all its competitors and to become, if it is not already, the first Life Insurance Company of America.

How nearly these presages are already accomplished and how certain they are of complete and speedy fulfilment, may be gathered from the following facts. In 1861 it issued 582 policies, the premiums amounting to but $73,[illegible]. Since that period its growth has been something altogether unprecedented in the history of Life Insurance, its business having been annually doubled, tripled, and, on one occasion, almost quadrupled, till it has culminated in the yearly issue of over fourteen thousand policies, insuring over forty million dollars, at the same time that it was the recipient of the annual income of over Three and a Half Millions of Dollars.

[illegible]

W. H. CROW,
Gen'l. Agent, Raleigh.

Dr. W. H. McKEE,
Examining Physician.

June 1-252-6t

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, [illegible] roads in comfortable coaches by [illegible] to ten passengers, will be open for visitors on and after the 1st of JUNE 1867.

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

[illegible]

HOT SPRINGS,

HEALING SPRINGS,

BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.

[illegible]

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

[illegible]

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR & ALUM SPRINGS,
[illegible]

[illegible] Central railroad to Staunton, thence [illegible] Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

[illegible]

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS

[illegible]

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30 250 4w

GRAIN CRADLES.

Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best make out. Orders solicited at once.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

May 28-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH POTATOES.

5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by
DOUGLAS BELL.

May 31-251-tf

YEAST POWDERS.

Another lot of Warren's "celebrated" Yeast Powders, received to-day by
DOUGLAS BELL.

May 31-251-tf

LIME, LIME.

A new consignment of 180 Barrels Fresh Burnt Lump Lime to arrive and will be sold very low if taken in quantity at the North Carolina Depot.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Commission Merchant.

May 31 251-tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

Seventy Sacks of North Carolina FLOUR, from $7 to $9 per sack. In store and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

May 29-250-tf

POSTPONED TO JUNE 17.

GRAND CHARITABLE

PRESENTATION CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

SOUTHERN ORPHAN ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, January 30, 1867.)

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

MARYLAND INSTITUTE,

BALTIMORE,

JUNE 17th, 1867.

THE PROFITS OF THIS CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN TO THE SOUTHERN ORPHANS' ASSOCIATION, TO THE SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS FROM THE OFFICERS OF WHICH, WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.

THE [illegible] of the Southern Orphans' Association [illegible] maintenance and education of [illegible] of deceased Southern soldiers [illegible], earnestly solicit the sympathy [illegible]

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT

[illegible] TO SEE THE

"HOME AND SCHOOL."

[illegible] and care for all the needy [illegible] shelter and protection.

[illegible] Association to erect a

"HOME AND SCHOOL"

[illegible] the South, both male and female [illegible] in the city of Richmond [illegible] to have the land [illegible] Common Council of that [illegible] a sufficient lot of land, as [illegible] suitable location, and will [illegible] quantity of land if needed.

[illegible] confident hope in a favorable response [illegible] a public which has never [illegible] charitable institution, that [illegible] into an arrangement with [illegible] & Co., No. 13 Holliday street, [illegible] a Grand Musical Presentation [illegible] benefit, and earnestly solicit [illegible] patronage of the public to en[illegible].

[illegible] to add a single word [illegible] calls upon the Institution [illegible] numerous and pressing, and [illegible] which it is now passing to [illegible] of such an [illegible] that the management cannot be [illegible]

HUMANE AND PATHETIC

[illegible] participation in this addition [illegible] the sad condition of [illegible] helpless children, rendered [illegible] through which we have [illegible] whatever may have been [illegible] views of ladies and gentlemen [illegible] agree that the children [illegible] not, by any possibility, have had [illegible] about their present

DEPLORABLE AND DESTITUTE CONDITION

[illegible] for the charity of all persons [illegible] of political opinion. The

"HOME AND SCHOOL."

[illegible] particularly seek to establish [illegible] of incalculable benefit by [illegible] food and raiment for these [illegible] sold and thorough [illegible] them for

FUTURE USEFULNESS

TO SOCIETY AT LARGE.

In order that this appeal may be effectual in enlisting the active interest and co-operation of all [illegible], we have concluded [illegible] GRAND

PRESENTATION MUSICAL CONCERT

[illegible] at the nominal price of $1 each [illegible] entitling the purchaser to a gift [illegible] one gift to every ticket. The gifts [illegible]

A[illegible] Farm of 211 acres improved with extensive dwellings and outbuildings, saw and grist mill, making the property invaluable	$30,000
A gift of [illegible] in gold, valued at	13,500
A Farm of 10 acres, highly improved [illegible] of Baltimore	10,000
A gift in Greenbacks	5,000
A [illegible] story Brick House, with modern improvements, in Baltimore	5,000
A three-story Brick House, with modern improvements, in Baltimore	4,200
A two-story Brick House, with modern improvements, in Baltimore	3,000
Two gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	2,000
Ten gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	5,000
Fifty gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each	5,000
One hundred gifts in Greenbacks, $50 each	5,000
One Grand Piano	1,500
One Grand Piano	1,000
Two square Pianos, $500 each	1,000
Ten Parlor Organs, $150 each	1,500
One Hundred Gent's Gold Watches, $150 each	15,000
One Hundred Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 each	10,000
Fifty Silver Plated Tea Sets, $75 each	3,750
One Hundred Elliptic Sewing Machines, $75 each	7,500
One Hundred Gent's Silver Watches, $65 each	6,500
One Hundred Ladies' Fine Gold Chains and Fine, $40 each	4,000
[illegible] Hundred Oil Paintings, $20 each	4,000
[illegible] Hundred Bibles, $20 each	10,000
[illegible] Thousand copies Pollard's Southern History, $5	10,000
[illegible] Thousand Photographic Albums, $5	10,000
[illegible] Thousand Fine Gold Pens, in cases, $[illegible]	10,000

The balance consists of the following articles:

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MUSIC BOXES,
LADIES' WORK BOXES,
LADIES' and GENT'S GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENT'S RIDING WHIPS, OPERA GLASSES,
OFFICE AND PARLOR FURNITURE,
WRITING DESKS,
BLACK WALNUT FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The whole amounting to an aggregate of

500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel. The 1st number (when drawn out, draws the highest or first gift; the 2d number, when drawn out, the next highest or second [illegible], until the whole number is drawn.

The distribution will take place after the Concert, where 6,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be chosen from the audience to take charge of the same.

Agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the awards as soon as published.

REFERENCES:

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, New Orleans.
[illegible] Thompson,
Maj. Gen. I. R. Trimble,
J. E. Nomus & Co., Baltimore.
C. M. Stieff, Piano Man,
C. McKeever & Co.,
J. W. Morrow, Publisher,
E. Pattis,
Col. W. P. Munford, Richmond, Va.
[illegible] P. Kane, Danville, Va.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Central Office.

L. T. PALMER & CO.,
No. 13 Holliday Street, Baltimore,
Managing Agents.

Mr. JOHN BRAGG, RALEIGH, N. C. at Southern Express Office, is a duly authorized Agent for the sale of Tickets.

May 24-tf