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THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Much as we admire truly Republican institutions, we were never sufficiently Democratic to desire universal suffrage. A written Constitution, and a free ballot of only the substantial voters of the country, are the true bulwarks of civil liberty and the great safe-guards of the Republic. Anarchy and despotism are the sure results of either an unlimited Monarchy or an unlimited Democracy. But the fates seem to be driving us to a consolidated, universal and unlimited Democracy, without a written Constitution, to be controlled only by the "higher law."—the *will of the people*.—It is important, therefore, that statesmen should look ahead, in order to provide, if possible, against the total wreck of human liberty, which such a tendency portends.

Education, alone, is not a safe-guard to human rights. Public and private virtue, guided by intelligence and held in check by the interest which every man and woman has in the prosperity and the material wealth of the country, is the only true safeguard of the rights of individuals and the rights of society or of the State. Never was the education of the schools more generally diffused throughout this country than at the present day, and yet never was there so little public virtue in the country. The very fountains of political life are poisoned.—The whole apparatus of party politics is "conceived in sin and born in iniquity," and in the "whole head is sick, the whole heart faint—from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, there is no soundness, but wounds and bruises and putrefying sores." The extension of the elective franchise, under this state of things, cannot make the matter better, but worse. This is our opinion.

The fiat of the American people, nevertheless, has gone forth in its demand for *universal suffrage*. If it must be so, then let it be *universal*. But the proposition is only to enfranchise the white and the black men. Why so? Are not the women of America citizens of the United States? Have they not rights as well as men? If they have civil and political rights, less valuable and less important to them and the nation than the men, their rights should be better defined. It seems that no where, but in once "bleeding Kansas," are the rights of women likely to be appreciated at present.

If the elective franchise in the United States is to be extended to all male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, as a *right*, in consideration of any claim they have upon the government or for any service rendered, we insist upon it that the women of the country have as strong claims as, if not stronger than, the men. If our men make good citizens, good soldiers or good any thing, they owe it to the women of the country. If intelligence be a condition of citizenship, then the claim of the women is equal to that of the men. If virtue be a consideration, then the women are more entitled, five to one. If a quick perception of mankind, a ready, nay almost an intuitive judgment of what will "turn-out for the best," be a qualification for suffrage, then the women have the preference by large odds. If stability of character, devotion to country, reverence for an oath, be good qualities in a voter, then give us the women. Women do not fix as small a price upon themselves as men—they are not as easily bought up—they will contend for what they believe to be right to the last—they will say "scissors" as long as it is possible, and, when you put their heads under water, they will still make a motion! If all men are, therefore, to vote, we need the conservative influence of woman's solid virtue, devotion, patriotism, and quick perception, to leaven the corrupt mass of universal male franchise.

Soberly, we prefer, if men would be virtuous and patriotic *without*, that the women should be keepers at home, the wives of one husband, the guardians of the nursery, minding their own business. But if we are to have *universal male suffrage*, we want the women to go along, too.

RADICAL SINCERITY.—We learn from the National *Intelligencer*, that, at an early hour on the morning after the recent municipal election, in Washington, hundreds of negroes, who had been imported from the fields of Maryland and Virginia *to vote*, were found sitting about the corners of the streets, waiting anxiously for the Republican committees to provide their meals and transportation home. Most of them had to rely upon their own resources. The negro-party managers had *used* them to their heart's content, and were willing to let them take care of themselves.

DISMAL SWAMP PEAT.—We have a specimen of peat as prepared by a company engaged in procuring it from the Dismal Swamp. The deposit is said to be very extensive, extending to a depth of six or eight feet from the surface of the bog. It is on the line of the Dismal Swamp Canal, about twelve miles from Norfolk. The peat is dug after the earth has been relieved of the winter's saturation. It is free of sticks and roots, and is then run through a mill, like clay in preparation for brick. In this state it is compressed into moulds nearly the shape and size of those for moulding bricks, and laid out to dry. In ten or twelve days it is ready for use. It burns very readily, leaving a peculiar odor, judged to be a powerful disinfectant. Peat is said to be particularly valuable for locomotive purposes, as it is a lasting steam, rapidly, as well as economically, and leaves little or no dust. The manufactured article of peat can be had at the Dismal Swamp Canal Company's office, where peat can be manufactured in Eastern North Carolina. Much of it could be bought very low.—*Sentinel.*

A VILE SLANDER.

We know no Radical sheet in the country that is conducted with a more offensive disregard of ordinary journalistic proprieties, or that is animated by a more acrid and vindictive spirit, than the Cincinnati *Gazette*. At times, there is a show of reason, of sobriety and truth in it, but again it breaks forth in violent invective against Southern people, upon some fancied crime of ours, which has no existence but in the distorted imaginations of its own head or the head of its informer. Such reckless statements as the following are not uncommon in that paper:

"In the South it is the custom for white men to go armed with revolvers, and the custom of the chivalry of that country is to knife an unarmed man and to respect him who has his weapons ready. The blacks are particularly subject to this shooting chivalry, which is administered upon the slave code system that if a black raises his hand against a white, no matter how much the white may beat him, he shall be put to death."

It never was the custom of Southern whites to go "armed with revolvers" to any great extent, and those young men, who, in former days, wore them, did so generally in self defence. The negro was never, whether slave or free, in more danger from this habit, than as much, than whites. It was a bad habit, and we are glad that Gen Sickles has broken up the practice.

When will the Northern press be willing to speak the truth and nothing but the truth, in regard to Southern people? When will they learn that we are neither thieves nor vagabonds? The history of crime in North Carolina, as embodied in the Supreme Court Reports, and the reports of tri-annual newspapers, proves to the unprejudiced mind, that, in this State, a man's color or condition was never allowed, by our laws, to be an alleviation of the crime of an offender, when acts of cruelty or murder were committed against negroes. Every intelligent lawyer in the country will recollect the interesting and important decision of Judge Gaston, in the case of the State v. Hale, a slave from Edgecombe, in which he was charged with the killing of a white man. The Judge ruled that the slave was equally entitled with the other to the benefit of protection of his own life against the violence of his master or any one else, and that the act was justifiable homicide. The doctrines of that opinion have ruled in this State to this and ever since. In the well known case of the *State vs. Mann*, a slave woman of Joseph Smith, of Johnston, who killed her master for cruelties upon her person, the Court justified the killing. Many other cases might be named, showing instances of death to negroes, as well as convicts, and cases of killing in which no one has ever been unjustifiably punished, where the white person killed was the aggressor, wherein the Courts granted the right of resistance on the part of the slave. No doubt crimes and crimes of the class have occurred and have gone unpunished, but never the argument defect in the law of subsidiary in the administration. Certainly not. Against such cases occurring almost daily in the Northern States. Does that prove that justice has fled the country in cases of this?

JNO. N. WASHINGTON, Esq., late civil Mayor of Newbern, but re-appointed by Gen. Sickles, declined to take the oath prescribed by that officer. Having no fear whether he stood or fell at Mr. Washington very properly says that, in a conflict of so delicate a nature, a scholar should be conclusive.

Our Chapel Hill Correspondence.

THE EXERCISES ON COMMENCEMENT DAY. THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY HIGHLY GRATIFIED, &c.

CHAPEL HILL, June 6, P. M.

My letter to you yesterday closed with the President's reception. He is the guest of Gov. Swain.

Last night, Prof. Hepburn's eulogy upon the life and character of Rev. Prof. Phillips, D. D., deceased, was delivered in the University Chapel. The President did not make his appearance. I have never listened to a more chaste address. It was a thorough review of the history of this great and good man. Although long, all concur in feeling that there was not a sentence but was due the memory of Prof. Phillips. He was connected with the College about forty years. And a host of old pupils bear universal testimony to his ability and thoroughness in his professorship, and his purity as a man.

This morning, the sun was out for a fine day. Chapel Hill looked like it did in old times. The Chapel was packed with ladies. The procession formed in front of South building, and marched around the monument in memory of President Caldwell, headed by the Salisbury Brass Band.

The column entered the building in reversed order, and the appearance of President Johnson was greeted with a round of applause, that told that the post of the Presidency of the United States was held in highest veneration, and that this distinguished son of North Carolina was thrice welcome to her University.

The Band played "Old Hundred." Prof. Hubbard offered prayer. And then began the roll of speeches.

Mr. Geo. McNeill, of Fayetteville, delivered the Latin salutatory, and acquitted himself in a praise-worthy manner.

The addresses were all good, especially that of Mr Young, of Charlotte.

The graduates are few in number, but I learn that the next class is larger.

The societies held their meetings. President Johnson being received into the Dialectic Society.

To-night the Ball comes off, but I must leave that for other pens.

Thus closes another great day for Chapel Hill,—a *third* Presidential visitation, a third counting point in the history of commencements.

To-morrow the Chief Magistrate leaves for Washington, to resume his labors, at the head of forty-millions of people. I hear from subordinate members of the party that the President and all are delighted with the visit, and with the peaceable and courteous character of our people.

The fact that the entire party can come to a point so remote from the thoroughfares as the secluded village of Chapel Hill, not only in safety, but to the recipients of the best wishes of our people, will give something for our defamers to think about.—Not a hoot, not a slight, but all due respect for the offices and incumbents—it does show to every passionless man that peace and tranquility reign in North Carolina.

H.

RECONSTRUCTION IN CARTERET.

A Radical meeting was held at Newport, Carteret County, on Saturday last, at which Dr. M. F. Arendell presided.

Mr. E. W. Carpenter, of Newbern, was the first Speaker. A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives the following account of his remarks:

"Mr. Carpenter said he was a Yankee, bred and born in the North, and that from his earliest infancy he had been taught to look upon the colored man as his equal.—Still he could very well appreciate how many Southern people should differ from him in this matter. He would repeat here what he said in Jones county, that had he been reared and educated under the domestic institutions of the South, he had no doubt he should, to-day, have been as confirmed a secessionist as any man in North Carolina. He told the negroes that they need not cherish false hopes of confiscation this would not take place. They must be honest, industrious and frugal, and purchase homes for themselves with the well earned wages of their labor."

C. R. Thomas next spoke, and as is the case with all renegades, was bitter, violent and vindictive. He favored confiscation, unless the people "*cheerfully*" accepted the Sherman Reconstruction Act, and "paid a glowing compliment to the soldierly qualities of the stalwart blacks, who, in the late war, had plainly shown that knowing their rights they would also maintain them," &c.

But here comes in the circumst. the proceedings. After Thomas had concluded, we quote the language of the *Journal* correspondent:

Mr. Samuel Newberry, formerly of Washington Co., N. C., was called for, and mounted the stand. Mr. Newberry said he was a regular graduate of Castle Thunder and gave a highly amusing account of the course through which he passed in that celebrated institution. He had always been a die-compromising Union man, but he was sorry to say that, from all he had heard, the gentleman who had immediately preceded him could not claim as much. Mr. Thomas seemed taken somewhat by surprise. He desired to ask Mr. Thomas if it was true that he voted for secession and held office under the Rebel Government. Mr. Thomas said he had. Then Mr. Newberry thought that no man had a right to be lecturing him upon reconstruction who, while he was in Castle Thunder and his sons in the woods was *legislating away his rights*. He did not do personal chastising, but he did think the tables of a priest should always be spotless.

Mr. Thomas said he could not understand why he (Newberry) should be allowed to question here by being [illegible] he could [illegible]

He [illegible] was when treason had reached such a pitch that no man in signing his position could have refused to sign it or to flounce and live in North Carolina. He regretted the necessity there, it was a weakness of the flesh to yield to such terrible pressure, he was ready to admit.

But he was [illegible] from going to the army, and [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] the Secession. Under the present bill he was disfranchised, but had the bill prescribed those only who held office for the purpose of *aiding the rebellion*, he [illegible] would take the liberty to [illegible] with it.

What a precious pair Thomas and Pool are, to be sure. The former held office under the Confederacy "to keep out of the army," and the latter held office to "embarrass the Confederate government."

When Mr. Thomas says "that no man could have refused to sign the ordinance of secession and live in North Carolina, he utters a libel upon the people of the State. It is a public and well known fact, that the only State right was that of secession, a right which was fully exercised during the war.

Subsequently to this meeting a conservative meeting was held at the same place, at which Mr. Newberry presided. It will be borne in mind that C. R. Thomas, in his speech referred to above, denounced Mr. N. as one whom "*he knew to be a good Union man.*" The meeting was duly addressed by Dr. Martin, who was loudly cheered by both whites and colored persons present.

WESTERN N. C. R. R.—At the late meeting of the Stockholders of this Road, held at Morganton, the amendments to the Charter, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, were adopted.

A proposition was read from a party, offering to lease the Road for two years, and rebuild the depots, put in new cross-ties, &c., which was referred to the Board of Directors.

At a meeting of the Directors, after the Stockholders' meeting, had adjourned, they decided to purchase the Buncombe Turnpike at $50,000, to let out one division of 30 miles from Paint Rock up the French Broad River, at once, and to put the contractors to work from Morganton, West.

STEVENS ON CONFISCATION.—Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has again disregarded the instructions of his physician, and comes out with another letter in favor of confiscating the estates of rich "rebels" to compensate the Pennsylvania people for the losses and damages inflicted by "rebel raids." He also reiterates his intention to provide small homesteads for the freedmen who "conquered their rebel masters at our "request." Thaddeus hopes he will live five years longer, to work out his scheme. We predict that five years hence Thaddeus will, if living, be ready to deny that he ever favored confiscation.—*Richmond Whig.*

It appears that Mr. Ashley is inconsolable on account of the action of the Judiciary Committee in refusing to report a resolution of impeachment of the President. He proclaims his determination to force the Judiciary Committee, when it meets on the 26th instant, to reconsider their action of yesterday, and failing of success in this, he will compel the House to vote on the question. The action of the Committee, however, is approved by nearly all the Republicans here.—*Washington Correspondence.*

The presence of Brigadier General Green, the commandant of this post, says the Columbia *Phœnix*, at the obsequies of Colonel DeSaussure, on Tuesday, was a graceful tribute by one gallant officer to another who fell in the stern conflict at Gettysburg, in which both were participants, but on opposite sides. This act is in keeping with the courtesy manifested by the commandant in the conduct of his difficult mission.

In a town in Northern Berkshire, a bereaved widower was recently presented with a bill of $2 for digging his wife's grave. "What," says he, "two dollars for digging a grave in that soft place? I would have done it myself for a dollar."

GEN. SICKLES' ORDER NO. 34.

The following order has just come to hand, and is specially important to Sheriffs, Coroners, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives, &c., &c., who are charged with the preservation of the public peace. We insert it for the benefit of all:

HEADQ'RS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., June 3, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 34. }

I. Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations, in North Carolina and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Bvt. Col. *Edward W. Hinks*, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal General of the Second Military District, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by who m appointed. Coroners, Constables and other officers in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests, and who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty five dollars and more, shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known, and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment and it not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of Counties in North Carolina and of Districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offences, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender, whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal General.

Consolidated monthly reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated to the Provost Marshal General. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

III. Whenever any prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail or other prison, in the Second Military District, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail or other prison shall at once make report of the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether re captured and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be re captured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal General by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will incapacitate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of the counties in North Carolina, and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons or work houses under their custody, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, cleanliness and security, and the name and residence of the officers responsible for the care of such jails, prisons and work houses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or work house, in this Military District, shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the Provost Marshal General upon blanks to be by him prescribed and furnished upon application, of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison or work-house during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced, if sentenced, for what period, and the amount of fine or costs, if any, how employed, how subsisted, whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased, if discharged, by what authority, if transferred, to what place, and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the Provisional Government of North and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests, are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, to the same effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants, or other process issued by civil Magistrates. And any resistance to, or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General, shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission, and, upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required, by the provisions of paragraphs II, III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the provost Marshal General, will at the same time be sent to the proper post commander.

VII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by the laws of the local Provisional Governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General, the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or of the commission of any crime or offence, are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the chief police or marshal of the city or town; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a magistrate or the sheriff of the county or district; and if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the post commander and to the Provost Marshal General.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees, or charges of court, attornies or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

By command of
Major General D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the bar at Smithfield, held at the Court House, on the 28th day of May, 1867,

On motion of R. G. Lewis, the Hon. Wm. T. Dortch was called to the Chair and L. E. Wadell was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to pass resolutions of respect to the death of the late SIDNEY A. SMITH, Esq.

On motion of R. G. Lewis, Esq., a committee of three gentlemen of the bar were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Chair appointed R. G. Lewis, L. Eldridge and J. H. Abell, Esqrs.

After retiring a short time, the Committee reported, through R. G. Lewis, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, an All Wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst SIDNEY A. SMITH, Esq., a most worthy member of our Profession, and whereas it is right and proper that some substantial record should be made of his life and death.

Therefore, Resolved, that we, the members of the legal Profession, who have been accustomed to associate with SIDNEY A. SMITH, Esq., at the bar, and in the private circle, and who know him well and intimately, can testify to his powers of oratory as a public speaker and his many acts of generosity and benevolence.

Resolved, That, as a Profession, we sincerely deplore his death, and tender to his family our sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, and that the County Solicitor be requested to have them spread on the minutes of the Court, and that a copy be furnished the Sentinel, at Raleigh, for publication, and that the hanging Judge of Cape Fear District be requested to adopt.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Boyett and Lyon, feeling and appropriate tributes to the deceased.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WM. T. DORTCH, Chm'n.
L. E. WADDELL, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. C. CAST HEDGINGS, of larger and little Hands. Finish Saw Handles in Log and Block. Grass Hooks and Hoe Blades.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 8-250-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SUPERIOR N. C. WHISKEY.

In Bbls. and Cases of the finest N. C. Whiskeys and others.

N. C. Family Flour, Dried Peaches and Apples. Fresh Mountain Butter.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 8-250-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SALEM GAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
SALEM, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29th, 1867.

THE large number of WAGGONS, &c., belonging to the N. C. R. R. Co., which were destroyed by fire, near the N. C. R. R. Depot, in this City, on Saturday, June 15th, 1867, are notified to call for their property.

Teams can be sent to the depot for same, as needed.

The ashes can be had by application at the depot.

W. G. LEWIS, Sup't N. C. R. R. Co.
JAS. ANDERSON, " " "
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

June 8-250-tf Contractors.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
NEAR ASHEVILLE, N. C.

SESSION OF 1867-'68.

The Fall Term of this School will open on the 15th of July, and continue twenty weeks.

For Circulars and other information, address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

June 8-250-1m

MEAL FOR SALE.

Near the Raleigh & Gaston and Eastern N. C. R. R. Depots, and will be sold at the lowest market rate, by the Car load or Bushel. Orders from the Wilmington and West will receive prompt and early attention.

E. NORTH & CO.

June 8-250-1w

SPARKLING SODA WATER,
AT
PHIL. THIEM,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

HAS ON HAND A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE FINEST SODA FOUNTAIN SYRUPS, and is prepared to supply customers with genuine soda water at the lowest rates. He has a large variety of choice segars. Persons wanting a cool pleasant glass of CAROLINA WATER THIEM'S is the place to get it.

June 8-250-1m

COTTON GINS, THRESHING,
MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, &c.

HORACE L. EMERY & SONS' CELEBRATED Cotton Gins and Condensers, Gearing and Pulleys, Cotton Gin Fixtures, Cotton and Hose Screws, Wrought Iron Gearing, Shafting and Hangers, Pulleys, Belting, Leather and Rubber Hose, Steam Packing, Governors, Steam Gauges, Whistles, Oils, Files, Emery Wheels, Iron Frame Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Rakes, Grass Blades and Snathes, Threshing Machines and Reapers.

We are Agents for the sale of all the above, and can furnish parties in want upon short notice, at manufacturer's prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Agricultural Implements.

Raleigh, N. C., June 8-250-tf
Progress and Standard copy.

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF
SINKING WELLS,
OR
THE NEW LABOR SAVING
ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water on the premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25,
No. 2, $30,
WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 24, Pollock Street, which will raise in an hour, and supplies about 1000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern, also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as your can sink in any stream of water found, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, acceptance of orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Newbern, N. C.

June 8-250-tf

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
HORACE L. EMERY & SONS' PATENT UNIversal Cotton Gins and Condensers, Lever and Railway Horse Powers.
Ingersoll's Cotton and Hay Presses.
The most Improved Cotton Planters and Plows.
March 28—1f

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,
May 31 251-1w Commission Merchant

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING!
YOUTH'S CLOTHING!
BOYS' CLOTHING!
PRICES LESS THAN IN 1860!
FABRICS AS RELIABLE!

WORKMANSHIP the same! UNEQUALED in Cut! We can sell a *Suit of Clothes for less money than the Cloth and Trimmings will cost* bought at retail.

CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING
Dress Frocks, Sacks, Vests, Pants, &c.,
AT
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Successors to E. L. HARDING.

June 1 252-1m

JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome lot of BOYS' CLOTHING
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

June 1 252-1m

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,
May 30-250-1m Sup't.

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.

RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
HUNGARIAN,
and best varieties of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers Hall.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

F-6-250-1w

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

FOR $90, CASH.

I will sell an excellent WHEAT THRASHER and SIX HORSE POWER, both in good running order.

They may be seen at the residence of Capt. T. Bell, near Hollidays, Davidson county.

Communications must be addressed to me at Lexington, N. C.

L. E. ELLIS.

June 8-250-3w

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of July next.

C. DEWEY,
Cashier.

June 8-250-60d

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
HILLSBORO, N. C.

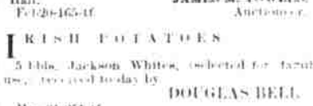
Misses NASH and Miss BOULDIN, Principals.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 29th July, and continue twenty weeks.

For Circulars and other information, address the Principals.

June 3-249-3m

HENRY J. BROWN,
OPPOSITE THE MASONIC
LODGE,
KEEPS ON HAND



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES ALSO Walnut and other Wood Coffins.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. A good HEARSE kept on hand.

ALSO,
Dealer in Furniture,
MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED.

June 1-253-1m.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WILL BE OPENED 1st. OF JUNE, 1867.

The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessees, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.

Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.

Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS and STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.

The rights of parties owning Cottages at these springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.

The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st July, from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to ensure comfort to passengers, as not over ten will go upon a single coach.

Cholera is unknown in the regions of the White Sulphur Springs.

GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

June 1 252-6t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
STILL THEY COME AND GO!
NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 4,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to come to CREECH'S to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep no *home worn or shelf rubbed* Remnants, but buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods, R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

A. CREECH.

May 31-250-tf
Progress copy one week.

LIFE INSURANCE.

From the Wall Street Reporter.

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 completion and speedy fulfilment, may be gathered from the following facts. In 1865 it issued 869 policies, the premiums amounting to but $79,383.67. 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 book of over fourteen thousand policies, insuring over forty million dollars, at the same time that it was the recipient of the annual revenue of over Three and a Half Millions of Dollars.

It accordingly appears that the Ætna Life insured last year, with one exception, the largest number of persons of any Company in the United States, and even as to amount insured it is surpassed by only two Companies, and it is probable that it would not have been exceeded by them in this respect, if it were not deemed incompatible with its prominent interests to grant a single policy for a sum exceeding ten thousand dollars; for although so remarkably progressive, the Ætna Company has always been equally prudent, safe and conservative. But certainly in its increase of business in 1866 over that of 1865, including the issue of policies, amount insured, and total income, which is its position and that of other Companies at the commencement of last year, or any that can be considered, it must be regarded, in such comparisons, as the most successful of all. The present year witnesses no abatement of this youthful vigor and growth. On the contrary, we learn that the Company's increase of business in 1867 is nearly double that of the corresponding months of 1866. The realization of the avowed purpose of the management of the Ætna Life to make that Company the first, largest and best in the Union, appears therefore to have become a part of the "manifest destiny of the nation."

It must be admitted that there is something truly inspiring in the contemplation of the noble achievements of this Company; for although the material progress it has made is measurable by the actual results it has done