TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day [illegible] Sunday, on the following terms:
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" " " six months, [illegible]
Weekly Sentinel, one year [illegible]
" " six months, [illegible]

THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

COTTON CULTURE.

We transfer to our columns, to-day, a well written and important article from the New York *World*, on the great advantages the South may derive from the culture of cotton. The contest for precedence, as a cotton grower, so long as the South possessed slave labor, was, perhaps, as five to one in its favor, over all other competitors. The soil and resources of the South, for the production of cotton, are the same that they were before, but the means of productive labor have decreased fifty per cent., if not more, since the war closed. This reduction of labor was not felt at once upon the close of the war, and, perhaps, never would have been realized to the same extent, but for the *direct* baleful influences which were brought to bear against it.

Corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, and wheat, to some small extent, are the market crops of the South. Neither corn nor wheat farms, alone, will pay for the employment of a full force of free laborers. Both of these crops, where cultivated for market, must be produced by labor employed only when needed. Tobacco, sugar and rice can only be produced by grown up, strong laborers. Hence the quantity of these products will be regulated by the amount of grown male laborers who can be employed. But as these laborers must now support themselves, and their families, who do not now aid in the production of these articles, we conclude that the growth of these products must cost at least double what it formerly did.

The cotton crop was by far the best crop for the Southern States of all others. But it is very questionable, whether, under the present condition and tendencies of labor, it can be produced profitably many years longer. We are aware of the signal advantages possessed by the South over all other countries for its production, in soil and climate. And we are not insensible to the encouraging inducements urged upon the Southern planters by the *World*. Southern planters would have known precisely, before the war, how to direct their energies to hold on to the great monopoly of cotton making. But we ask the *World* to consider now the peculiar difficulties which environ the Southern planter.

Two years' freedom of the late slaves of the South have demonstrated that they do not love hard work—especially work in Southern cotton fields, exposed to a Southern sun,—any more than white people. Moreover, facts show that the prospect of remuneration and possible accumulation does not influence the black man as strongly as it does the white man. They formerly worked and worked well, not from the hope of gain, but from motives of fear. Now that every one is free to choose for himself his labor, with whom and where he pleases, it is perfectly natural that he should choose easier and more precarious employments in order, not to gain wealth, but to eke out a bare cheap support for himself and dependents, regarding *freedom* of infinitely greater value than the possession of property. Moreover, it is inconceivable how small an allowance the negro now requires to subsist upon. Hence, if it ever comes that the negro in the South can subsist at all, without field work, he will abandon the fields altogether as a hired laborer. The result would be very nearly the same, if you should make him proprietor of the field.

But, particularly, to the point of cotton culture. Formerly, it was made abundantly and cheaply, for the reason that men, women and children could all be profitably employed in its culture. Perhaps the amount of labor, formerly performed by the women and children in the production of the cotton crop until it was sent to market, on ordinary large farms, was equal to about one-half or three-fourths of that performed by the men. This portion of field labor has been almost entirely swept away—the women now being employed to perform domestic labor at home, and the children, from five to twenty years of age, as a general rule, being sent to school. Besides this, perhaps at least one-third of the male labor of the fields has been transferred to other kinds of labor or to idleness and lounging. From this it will be seen that the laborer's expenses have been largely increased. He must now furnish a home for his family, who cannot, in the country, render him any assistance, except to keep his house and cultivate a patch-garden around, if they are willing to do that. He must feed and clothe his family himself, and pay the doctor, the lawyer and the preacher for services. Hence his labor must bring him in enough, at least, to meet these expenses. It is now generally conceded, in this State, that the cost of labor in the cotton crop, at present prices, added to other expenses, makes the baled cotton cost the planter twelve and a half cents at the gin. On very desirable lands, perhaps, it might not cost more than ten cents. But some estimate the cost of cotton at fifteen cents, as now produced. If so, cotton must sell at twenty cents or the planter realizes nothing for his land and his own labor.

It, however, is very apparent, that the laboring freedmen will not remain contented at field work, without an increase upon present prices. Nor will they be any better satisfied with a proper share of the crop, unless the cropping should prove successful every year. But the increased growth of cotton in India, Egypt, and Brazil, will tend to bring down prices. The danger is, that these prices will decline below the price at which it can be made in the South, by free labor, or, rather, more costly labor than formerly. Our minds, therefore, are forced to the conclusion that the monopoly of the cotton crop [illegible], will, in a few years, [illegible] [illegible] will drive Southern cotton [illegible] [illegible] as a market crop. It is [illegible] white foreign labor alone can be profitably employed in the culture of cotton, rice, or [illegible]. If [illegible] black free labor cannot be permanently and in sufficient quantity employed in the culture of these products, they must be abandoned. Why ought we [illegible] of colored free labor in the Southern States, than has been realized [illegible] other countries? The superior intelligence and the education of Southern blacks may cure their native indolence, but the effect will be to oppose an impassable barrier to their being employed as field hands, to work in numbers under a director or superintendent. We commend to Southern planters, and to the *World*, these thoughts.

BAD ADVICE

The Charlotte *Democrat* advises the members of the General Assembly not to come to Raleigh on the third Monday in August. If the *Democrat* reflects a moment, it will see that this advice is not good, even in its own view.

The General Assembly has agreed to convene on the third Monday. If a quorum be not present on that day, it will be the duty of those attending to adjourn from day to day, until a quorum be secured. However desirable, this minority cannot adjourn *sine die*. The State must pay them six dollars per day, until they can procure an attendance of a quorum of both houses.

Hence, to accomplish the purposes of the *Democrat*, *i. e.* the saving of expense to the Treasury, the members should all promptly be in their seats on the day agreed on. They can then adjourn *sine die*, if no business be before the body.

Unless, therefore, Gen. Sickles prohibits the assembling, every man should be at his post.

Wm. F. Henderson, a subagent of the Freedmen's Bureau, commenced issuing rations to the destitute and helpless of this county on Monday, and will continue during the week. On Monday and Tuesday he issued about 50 bushels of corn and about 500 bushels of bacon.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Is this "Windy Billy," of Lexington—*lawyer* Henderson? If so, we should be glad to know who recommended him to the Bureau?

By the way, Gen. Miles, we know, is disposed to render all the assistance he can to the needy and helpless. We have, however, heard of instances in which we are sure he is much imposed upon. Numbers are being fed and partially clothed by the charity of the government, who are not really needy or helpless, while no doubt many, who are truly helpless, because of their backwardness, are overlooked.

"A GERMAN CITIZEN" calls the attention of the Legislature to a most important matter, which should have its earnest attention. Large additions must be made to the labor of North Carolina, for the development of her resources. It is plain that this must come from Europe. Hence, our correspondent very properly suggests that the Legislature should appoint a Commissioner of Emigration to go to Europe to induce laborers to come here, making a small appropriation, say $10,000, for that purpose.

STATE ITEMS.

—The *Observer*, [illegible] Radical sheet, published in Salem, [illegible] Cause, we presume, want of patronage. The Winston *Sentinel* writes its obituary thus:

"It departed this life on the 26th of July, after a short, brilliant and nasty career of a few months. *Requiescat in pace.*"

—J. E. Fleming, late of the firm of Tidly, Fleming & Co., Newbern, has been appointed Sheriff of Craven, by Gen. Sickles, in place of F. M. Harper, Esq., removed. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Our acquaintance with Capt. Fleming is slight, but we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that, outside of the native population, no appointment could have been more acceptable to the community."

—We copy the following account of a recent "outrage in Wilkes" from the Winston *Sentinel*:

"One day last week, a party of men from Tennessee, claiming to belong to Brownlow's militia, made a raid into Wilkes county and arrested and carried off a young man by the name of Wagoner. Wagoner is a native of Johnson county, Tenn., and at the commencement of the war joined the 1st N. C. Cavalry, and did not visit his home during the struggle, and since the war was afraid to return home, and settled in Wilkes county in this State, and recently married. The miscreants who carried him off told him they were acting under the authority of Brownlow, and that he had also offered $100 reward for him. Wagoner was in the field at work, and when he was arrested was refused permission to go to the house for his coat. The captors placed a guard of two men, one on each side, and then placed a rear guard, with instructions to fire off a gun on the approach of any one that had the appearance of pursuit, and the firing of the gun was the signal to the guards near Wagoner's person to kill him. When the party was approaching Taylorsville, the rear guard stopped at a branch to drink, and fell to the rear some 30 or 40 yards. Wagoner conceived this to be the best and last chance to escape. He suddenly struck one of his guards and knocked him off a steep embankment, and immediately struck the other and darted into the woods, by this time the attention of the whole party was drawn to him, and they fired a volley after him, but fortunately his person was not touched, although several balls passed through his clothing. After laying out in the mountain for two or three days and nights, he got safe back to Wilkes, where it is hoped he will be allowed to remain unmolested."

At Long Branch, last week, after dinner, in compliment to General Grant, the health of "the Lieutenant General" was proposed. Every ear was open for a speech, when General Grant rose and said:

"I am sorry that Lieutenant General Sherman is not here to reply."

An Indiana paper tells of a case lately tried in one of the courts there, where it was found, after proceedings had begun, that the defendant had been sworn as a juror, and was actually sitting on his own case.

Tide Water Correspondence.

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

ORDER IN WARSAW.

NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 2nd., 1867.

It has been quite a number of days since the last murder or robbery in this section. People do not give credit to the report that the millennium has come; but many begin to hope that the recent captures will have a salutary effect on the surviving members of the banditti, and that some security for life and property may be enjoyed hereafter.

We confess we are not of the number of those who think so. History and experience have taught from time immemorial that an idle, vagrant, and illiterate population cannot be kept within the bounds of law and order except by arbitrary measures; and he who supposes that crime has been quelled in such a community, when a few criminals have been arrested, is vastly and fatally mistaken. Disorder will continue so long as the elements exist in co-operative proximity. In other words, and to be brief, the multitude of vagrant negroes who have settled in this section must be scattered, employed, shutted into their natural position and avocations, before we need expect any permanent quiet or immunity from despoliation.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

This philanthropic institution is now taking in the change at the rate of two hundred dollars per day. Rev. A. V. Ellsworth has for a long time been officiating as its President, Treasurer and Cashier. [illegible] it is a branch of a national concern of the same name, and undoubtedly, if honestly conducted, might be of great advantage to the blacks, who are naturally prodigal, but Banks are treacherous, and "riches have wings," and public expectation will be at fault if the "savings" do not fly away some of these long nights.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

Some remarks in a late number of the *Sentinel*, relative to Southern school books were exceedingly appropriate. It is indeed time an effort was being made to [illegible] and build up not only a distinctive [illegible] style in literature, but a [illegible] system of education, free from the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of Northern [illegible].

Unquestionably the Southern people have been negligent in this particular [illegible], and though we cannot exactly [illegible] the writer in the *North British Review*, [illegible] declared that Yankee [illegible] had [illegible] prevented the Carolinas from sinking into a state of semi civilization, nevertheless we are obliged to confess that our [illegible] and colleges are less patronized than those of a more northerly latitude.

REBEL ARTILLERY IN A NORTHERN COLLEGE.

Apropos of this subject, we learn from a correspondent at Amherst college, that a brass piece of ordinance [illegible] ing the library building. It was captured near Newbern, on March 14, 1862, by the 21st Mass., under the command of Professor Clark, as Lieut. Colonel. It was presented to the regiment by Gen. Burnside and by the regiment to the college. The names of those who fell on that occasion are engraved upon it and among them the name of Adjutant F. A. Stearns, son of the President." There is a slight mistake in this little account. The 21st Mass. [illegible] did not capture the piece. The Confederates had but six guns in the battle of Newbern, (2 from Brent's, and 4 from Latham's batteries,) all of which were [illegible] captured by Col. S. D. Pool, at little Washington. The piece [illegible] was a brass howitzer, captured [illegible] and given to the State [illegible] war. It was of an old pattern [illegible] [illegible] little use, that it [illegible] lying near the [illegible] [illegible] ginning of the war, and [illegible] [illegible] there until [illegible] last Massachusetts [illegible].

But we suppose Amherst [illegible] mento of the achievements [illegible] the 10th and Mass. [illegible] [illegible] the purpose [illegible].

[illegible]

Rather an amusing scene [illegible] [illegible] Radical found himself in an [illegible] [illegible] The gentleman [illegible] is white, and sport [illegible] [illegible] prides himself upon the [illegible] [illegible] department, and [illegible] [illegible] to be anxious to occupy a seat in that charnel house of liberty, [illegible] "the National Capitol." On this occasion he has lately evinced a very perceptible disposition to harmonize with certain influential personages of the colored sort. But one's political friends sometimes assume a familiarity in public places, rather the reverse of agreeable. Thus, as our sedate Congressional candidate was proceeding down Craven street, he was suddenly brought to a halt by a couple of "intelligent" [illegible] who had evidently taken [illegible] advice and forsworn "their potations," and despite his protestations of total abstinence was forced into the nearest grog shop, which, by the way, happened to be in a very public locality.

An half hour afterwards we saw him peep from the door, take a hurried glance up and down the street, and then sally forth at his usual superb gait, but striking his cane on the pavement with an emphasis that indicated no pleasant state of mind.

NEWBERN AND NORFOLK.

An attempt is being made to open up trade between Newbern and Norfolk via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. The "Oswald" line are now running one steamer, which makes the round trip once a week, touching at Roanoke Island, Nag's Head, Edenton, and Elizabeth City. It is very desirable that this line should be supported, but at present it is not paying very well, we understand.

FINE FRUIT.

The three tomatoes that weighed three pounds, mentioned in a former letter, were nothing to two peaches which now lie on our table. They were raised on Capt. A. C. Latham's plantation, and weigh 19 ounces. Either one would fill a large tin cup. We have never seen larger peaches.

R. A. S.

INQUIRY INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF MARYLAND.—That portion of the Judiciary Committee of the House which was charged with the duty, during the recess of Congress, to inquire as to whether the State of Maryland has a republican form of government has, we learn, very sensibly resolved to await the action of the Constitutional Convention, now sitting at Annapolis, before commencing their labors. We augur well from this resolve. It shows that there is "some fragments of common sense" still sticking in the kidneys" of at least a part of one of the "investigating" committees of Congress. It is very proper, certainly, to wait until Maryland shall have formed her government before deciding upon its character as to its "republicanism."—*National Intelligencer*, 31st ult.

Who is "Jinks?"—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

He is a *horse-script* at present, in mighty hard service and on short rations—a sort of bottom line cypher—but he has the picture of Gen. Washington, a broken back chair and a pair of reconstructed babies in his "shanty," and if the Editors of the *Sentinel* are not afraid to "face the *squad*" and will step this side of the *guard line*, "Jinks" agrees to furnish rations for two.—*Pin-Hill Times.*

For the Sentinel.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS ABOUT EMIGRATION.

EDITORS SENTINEL.—There is some probability of the Legislature of North Carolina assembling this month, but some papers seem to think, that it is a waste of money and talent if such an assembly should take place, as nothing can be accomplished which would lead to any beneficent results to the people of the State. Such would be the case, should the Legislature meet and hammer away on the state of the Country; but there is a matter of great importance, for which the Legislature should meet, and that at once, and, when they do meet, act with decision and unanimity of opinion, in order to accomplish a measure which will be of more benefit and vital importance to North Carolina, especially under existing circumstances, than any State measure ever has been. This is the successful introduction of emigrants from Europe.

I am sorry to see that some land owners are opposed to the introduction of emigrants, but am glad to see that this class is greatly in the minority; and I am sure that when emigrants have once settled here, they will convince these men, by their mode of economical farming, and their industry, that, in place of being a drawback to the prosperity of the State, they will be a blessing. The Legislature should, as soon as they assemble, take up this matter, and pass resolutions unanimously inviting emigrants to North Carolina, assuring them, should they come here with a view to settle, that they will be taken by the hand, and assisted in every possible manner, in order to make them feel at home. Then let the Legislature appropriate $10,000 to defray the expenses of a Commissioner of Emigration and printing expenses, and such Commissioner should at once get up a comprehensive pamphlet, setting forth such facts in regard to soil, climate, products, mineral, lines of transportation, society, &c., as would by a careful comparison with other parts of the United States, plainly prove to emigrants that North Carolina offers, in every respect, superior advantages.

Let the Commissioner make arrangements with some one at Bremen, to have his pamphlets distributed on every emigrant ship leaving Bremen, Hamburg, or any other Port in Europe, when emigrants leave for the United States. During the passage [illegible], which lasts from five to seven weeks, emigrants will have ample time to read these pamphlets, and I am sure that most of those who read will find their way to the State. Then let the Commissioner travel through to many and countries where emigrants leave for the U. S., see them at their homes and earn their confidence, and [illegible] with a party of pioneers, see that they are settled here comfortably, and that the inducements held out in the pamphlets are realized upon their arrival. If possible, make full arrangements with ship owners to carry emigrants destined for North Carolina direct to Norfolk, and from there by Rail into the interior.

Emigrants can only be induced to come here by assuring them that, after coming here, they will be enabled to purchase a small tract of land, by that means they at once become identified with the soil and its people, their children, after they attain the proper age, will strike out for themselves. Those are young people will make what is needed so much now, a reliable laboring community.

Let the large land owners, who have surplus land, [illegible] such surplus land in tracts of 50 or 100 acres, making plats of it [illegible] alternate tract, on the market for actual emigrants or settlers at [illegible]. Now, they could well afford to [illegible] a way to actual settlers [illegible] five years, the remaining [illegible] worth four or five times the [illegible] such when tracts at the present [illegible] [illegible] help [illegible] keep, should [illegible] to do so.

[illegible] after such emigrants come here, [illegible] Emigration Company [illegible], after giving satisfactory [illegible] to the Commissioner of Emigration and the State authorities, shall take charge of such emigrants, and to whom descriptions of lands should be sent by land owners who may be desirous to dispose of parts of their lands, as proposed heretofore. By this proposition the State would be at no expense after the emigrants arrive here, and the emigrants would feel assured that they would be well taken care of, as it will be the individual interest of every citizen of North Carolina to do so in order to insure the prosperity and development of North Carolina, which can only be realized through the successful introduction of thousands of emigrants.

A GERMAN CITIZEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The *National Intelligencer* says: The subject of aerial navigation has been recently revived. One of our citizens, who has devoted years of patient study to the subject, has perfected a plan by which he proposes to travel with mails and passengers from Washington to New York in three hours. His theory has met the approbation of all the scientific and practical men who have examined it. He is no dreamer or enthusiast, but has arrived at conclusions after patient investigation and laborious study and experiment. All that he needs for a practical illustration of his invention is means.

ALABAMA STATE DEBT.—Governor Patton has returned to Alabama from his visit to Washington, and reports that he has succeeded in a satisfactory arrangement for the extension of the State debt and renewal of the $75,000 bonds of last year, maturing this month. He also states that the Attorney General of the United States has rendered a decision which exempts the State bonds from taxation.

The New York *Times* says that the examination of witnesses in the Surratt trial, and the curious developments resulting therefrom, remind it of the story of a darkey, who, on being asked what was the character of a certain witness for truth and veracity, pompously responded, "His character for truth was good, [illegible] character for veracity was bad."

THE QUEEN'S MIND.—The London correspondent of the *R and Tell* says:

"The announcement, I fear, cannot be long delayed that the state of the Queen's [illegible] of which something used to be heard even during the Prince Consort's life is [illegible] to make it very improbable that she [illegible] ever again take an active part in public life."

Mrs. Hill, of New York city, has drawn in a raffle, the splendid snuff box which Louis XVI. gave to Colonel Laurens, our first minister to France, and which destitution, caused by the war, had forced his descendant, a lady of South Carolina, to part with.

Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the Union. Her operatives number 96,983, and their gross earnings amount annually to $135,969,767.

The Adventists of Maine are preaching the immediate destruction of the world, and at the same time are erecting houses of worship substantial enough to last a hundred years.

The Turkish government has given the appointment of Governor in Salonica, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, and Janina, to Christians.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 23rd. ult., at the residence of Judge Pearson, in Yadkin Co., by Rev. R. C. Barber, JAMES M. HOBSON, of Davie, to Miss SALLIE C. PEARSON.

DIED,

In Salem, on the 23d. ult., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BLUM, relict of the late John C. Blum, aged 77 years and 7 months.

Near Fayetteville, on the 26th. ult., of Congestive Chill, JAMES MARTIN, son of the late Thomas Waddill, in the 31st year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION HOUSE KEEPERS!!!

IF YOU WANT GOOD
BREAD,
BISCUIT,
CAKE,
CRACKERS,
OR PASTRY,

Go and buy a Barrel of that new PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR, just received to-day and warranted by

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 3-303 tf

SOUTHAMPTON HAMS.

A Prime Sound, Sweet Red Hams, from 8 to 12lbs. each.

For Sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 3-303 tf

A FORTUNE WITHOUT WORK.

May be [illegible] realized by purchasing of me a STOCK RANCH in Van Zandt Co., Texas, [illegible] west of Shreveport La., containing a house, 80 acres fenced, and 210 of opened prairie,

FOR $1000 ONLY;

AND 250 HORSES FOR THE SMALL SUM OF

$25 EACH,

with all the last Spring colts thrown in to boot. Neither food or salt is ever given them.

ALSO TWO COTTON FARMS of 800 Acres Each,

with improvements, [illegible] Upshur Co., Texas, on Big Cypress Bayou, [illegible] miles from Steamboat navigation and near the line of the A. & P. R. Road.

TERMS FOR ALL—one-half cash, balance in one and two years, with good security. Title warranted and Deed given when all is paid.

Address,
S. G. WARD,
Henderson, N. C.

Aug 3-303-3w

Important Sale of Real Estate,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

ON THURSDAY, THE 22D DAY OF AUGUST next, will be offered for sale at Auction,

TWO BRICK BUILDINGS,

with five tenements or stores, situated on the South side of Hay Street, between the Market Square and the Hotel. These stores are among the very best business stands in Fayetteville, and are well known as the McAUN PROPERTY.

The first building is forty feet from the Market Square, fronts [illegible] on Hay Street, and runs back 55 feet. It is a two story fire proof building, and is divided into three tenements or stores (each separately [illegible]) by two solid partition walls of brick extending from the ground through the roof. The other building is situated a short distance higher up the same street, and is 42 feet front by 50 deep, two stories high, constructed similar to the other, to being divided by a solid brick wall into two stores, separately fire-proof.

The lots on which these buildings are situated are ample, running back to Franklin street. The property is so well known that it does not require a very particular description, especially as any one wanting to buy such property will be sure to examine it for themselves. For any further information apply to Hugh McAun, at Laurinburg or W. D. Smith, Fayetteville.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in one year, and the remaining third in two years from the day of sale, purchasers to give bond with two good securities and mortgage on the premises, with interest from date, and [illegible] [illegible].

If desired, any part of the above mentioned property will be sold privately before day of sale by applying to

HUGH McAUN, Laurinburg, or
W. D. SMITH, Fayetteville.

Laurinburg, Aug 7-303-laws

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
FRANKLIN COUNTY. }

To SPRING TERM 1867, IN EQUITY.

Bill for Account and Settlement, &c.

EDWARD ALSTON AND WIFE, MARIA, *vs.* W. E. MASSENBURG AND W. H. A. KEARNEY, EX'S. OF A. H. DAVIS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, W. H. A. Kearney, is a non-resident, or beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Sentinel, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the Fall Term, 1867, of the Court of Equity to be held at the Court House in the Town of Louisburg, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of the Plaintiffs aforesaid, filed for an account and settlement, or a decree will be taken pro confesso and the cause will be set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, CHAS. H. THOMAS, Clerk and Master in Equity of the County aforesaid, at office, this 25th. day of July, 1867.

CHAS. H. THOMAS,
Clerk & Master in Equity.

Aug 3 w6w

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 tf

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING TRIAL,

☞ Every Citizen Should Have it! [illegible]
☞ Every Lawyer Should have it! [illegible]

Will be Published in a few days,

and continued weekly during the trial, a full and correct Stenographic Report of the Case of

THE UNITED STATES

versus

TOLER, McRAE, PHILIPS, WATKINS AND POWERS,

FOR THE MURDER OF

ARCHIE BEBEE,

Alias, Archy Wardon, (Colored.)

At Fayetteville, N. C., on the 11th day of February, 1867,

NOW BEING TRIED BEFORE A

United States Military Commission.

CONVENED IN RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 23D, 1867.

The above will be issued every Saturday in pamphlet form, 8 vo. 16 pp.

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at prices to suit the times.

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Hats and Bonnets,
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together with a fine assortment of [illegible] [illegible] NISHING GOODS, and a thousand other [illegible] too numerous to mention, all to be sold [illegible] to suit everybody.

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SHOES AND BOOTEES,

at greatly reduced prices.

M. ROSENBAUM,
No. 16 Fayetteville [illegible]

Aug 1-302 tf

GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE SEASON,

2000 Yds. Calicoes, fast Colors, 10 and 12½c.

1,000 Yds. Fine Pacific Lawns, [illegible] 25c.,
3-4 Lenos good styles, 25 to 30c,
Shepherd plaid Mozambiques 30 to 40c,
6-4 Lenos 6 yards makes a full dress, at 60c.

CALL AND TAKE A LOOK

before we sell them all out.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good bleached Shirtings, 12½c, [illegible]
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 15 to 18c
Good 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, [illegible]

WE OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves.

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

Raleigh July 22-295-tf

MISSES' HEELED KID SLIPPERS

WITH ROSETTES,

Sizes 11 to 1, at 75c per pair.

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

July 19-294-tf

LADIES SEWED MOROCCO BOOTEES [illegible] [illegible] to $1.50.

ALSO,

A large stock of Shoes, which we [illegible] out at greatly reduced prices.

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

July 19-294-tf

RAILROADS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES

FROM CHARLOTTE AND ALL POINTS ON THE N. C. AND ITS CONNECTING RAIL ROADS TO THE SEABOARD, WILMINGTON, N. C., OR NORFOLK, VA., [illegible]

ALSO VIA PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT.

The Railways composing this all STATE RAILWAY line have recently [illegible] in a

GREAT THROUGH AIR LINE

route to all the Northern markets on equal terms and charges via our own ports, or by way of Norfolk or Petersburg Va., to and from the North.

No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely owned by the State.

This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by any other line, will aid in paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a choice of route to pass by Goldsboro.

The N. C. R. R., the Wil. & Weldon R. R., and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same rates and in the same time that they can be carried by any other route.

This has been arranged and freight trains now run in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

CARS RUN THROUGH WITHOUT BREAKING BULK.

☞ Be careful in shipping from New York to ship by old Dominion Steamship Co., 187 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River.

By old Bay line from Baltimore

By Clyde's Steamers or Annemessic Railway, Philadelphia.

By F. Sampson & Co. Steamers Central Wharf, Boston.

☞ See that no special directions [illegible] your goods by any Railway [illegible]. Take a through receipt to go by the "[illegible]," care of R. R. Agent, Portsmouth.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
Wil. & Weldon, R. R. Co.

Wilmington, Aug 2-303-1m

Charlotte Times, Old North State, Salisbury, and Progress, Raleigh, copy one month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

The Heirs at law of the late Mrs. Louisa Marling desire to sell the excellent and valuable Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of the Store and Dwelling at

No. 48 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, and the lot on which it stands.

The building is of brick, two stories high, with a good Cellar, all in good repair. There is an excellent brick Kitchen, and a small, but productive Garden in the rear.

Mr. Royster, the present tenant, will take pleasure in showing the property.

Address,
W. K. BARHAM,
Att'y for the Heirs,
Warrenton, N. C.

Aug 2-302-2w

NOTICE.

The undersigned Committee appointed at May Term of the County Court, will let to the lowest bidder the building of the bridge across Neuse River, at the place known as "Battle's Bridge."

Bids to be made at the place, on Saturday, the 17th. of August, at 12 M.

A. T. MIAL,
R. DUNN,
W. J. BUSBEE, } Committee.
WM. R. POOL,
WM. H. HOOD,

Aug 2-302-law3t
Standard copy 3 times, weekly.

LOST!

On Monday evening last, I lost my Account Book, between my house and Raleigh. Any one finding it will please return it, and I will pay for his trouble.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Near Raleigh, Aug 2-302-3t

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

The company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

[illegible] Company gives the assured a guarantee [illegible] anything equivalent.

[illegible] are allowed on all re[illegible], and the policy remains valid [illegible] that time.

[illegible] or residence abroad [illegible] of the year, outside the tropics, [illegible] world-wide and unconditional [illegible].

[illegible] of premium charged for stationed [illegible] Conductors, Baggage Masters, [illegible] change of employment [illegible].

[illegible] by this Company, but [illegible] the policy for one [illegible] premium, which is cancelled [illegible].

[illegible] man and wife, are issued [illegible], and the amount insured [illegible] on the death of either. [illegible] January 1st, 1866, was 45 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on [illegible] of 4th Annual Premium, on all our [illegible] upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, [illegible] instances, and three [illegible].

[illegible] premium receipts in 1865, [illegible] per cent, which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

[illegible] from any cause except on [illegible].

For insurance in this Company apply to
F. H. CAMERON,
[illegible] North Carolina, Wilmington.
SEATON GALES,
Agent for Raleigh.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL. THE FIFTEEN [illegible] and notwithstanding the [illegible] last year [illegible] a surplus of over

6,000,000 DOLLARS

[illegible]

SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
[illegible] Agent for Raleigh and [illegible]

"A Policy of Life Insurance is the Cheapest and Safest mode of making Certain Provision for one's Family."

[illegible]

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ACCEPTED [illegible] and well established [illegible] prepared to take [illegible] favorable terms as any safe company [illegible].

[illegible] you would not otherwise [illegible] and you have thus made certain provision for your family in [illegible].

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.
Agents.

[illegible] Medical Examiner.
[illegible] P. M.
July 27-298-[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

July 22-294-tf

FOR SALE.

In the town of Newton, on the Western N. C. R. R., and near the celebrated Catawba White Sulphur Springs,

A HALF ACRE LOT ON MAIN ST.

one square from the Court House, with a good Dwelling containing six rooms, office, stables and other out buildings, with a well of very good water.

Also within the town limits,

NINE ACRES OF LAND,

[illegible] well timbered with Oak and Hickory.

For particulars apply to
L. M. RUDISILL,
Newton, N. C.

July 24-298-2w

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in a convenient and pleasant part of the city.

Also, a vacant lot of about one fourth of an acre, very desirable for a building lot.

Terms moderate and to suit purchasers.

Apply to
MRS. MARY E. GORMAN,
Executrix.

July 31-301-1w

SITUATION WANTED,

As Teacher, in a Classical School, by a young man of several years' experience, competent to teach the Classics and higher Mathematics.

Best references given and required.

Address Box No. 69, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 31-301-2aw

WE HAVE A SECOND HAND BUGGY AND Harness for sale, cheap.

JENKINS & PERRY.

July 25-297-tf

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH. N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL,

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.

Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-154-6m