TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

THE TWO PHASES OF THE FUTURE

We sought, in a former article, to depict some of the evils that would result from the prevalence of the Radical policy and the predominance of negro rule in North Carolina. We confess our inability to give an adequate portraiture, in words, of the dangers which menace us, in view of so deplorable a result, as those dangers present themselves to our minds. Tennessee furnishes the best, or rather the worst, illustration of the anarchy, turbulence and ruin that are involved in the success of the bad and vindictive men who are seeking to rule and ruin our good old State.

We sought to impress upon our people, at the same time, our conviction that they had the remedy for this terrible condition of things in their own hands. We are satisfied if every man, who is entitled to do so, will register and vote, that while the literal terms of the Congress will be fully complied with, we can yet defeat and annihilate the ulterior and savage schemes of the designing creatures, who are seeking, but too successfully, to use the colored element for the degradation of the white majority, in order to satiate their greed for plunder and to gratify their thirst of revenge.

There never has been, in the South, so dogged and determined a spirit of energy, or so resolute a spirit to grapple with emergencies, as that which prevails, this day, throughout its borders. This is clearly evidenced by the comparatively rapid recuperation from the desolations of war, and that triumph over the discouragements of the situation, which have taken place. It is a spirit evolved from the stern ordeal of necessity, -the spirit which marks a race of *men*, whom the extremest difficulties are powerless utterly to prostrate or subdue. It is a spirit, which, properly fostered, will make the South in the future, a grander and a more rich and teeming land than it has ever been in the past. It is a spirit which has taught us to develop resources and multiply ingenuities heretofore unessayed or undreamed of. The devastation of our fields, instead of causing the farmer to gaze with hopeless despair upon the wreck of his industry, has inspired the effort to make them bloom more luxuriantly than before. From the ashes of burning towns, new energies, Phœnix like, have sprung. The destruction of an entire system of labor has produced the enquiry whether other labor might not be more productive and effective, and a willing and earnest adaptation to new industrial requirements. All posterity will mark it as the most crying shame of history, that such a spirit and such endeavors, instead of being promoted and encouraged, should be repressed and blasted,—as blasted irretrievably they must and will be, under a policy which threatens confiscation, and perpetrates actual political degradation,—elevating the former servile class, without any training of education or experience, over the heads of the former governing majorities, the enlightened descendants of the founders of the government, and the proprietors and tax-payers of the country in which they live. The case might be put much more strongly.

It needs no sanguine imagination to forecast what North Carolina, with such a spirit of energy, as that we have described, animating her people, might and will become, under a just, stable, beneficent government,—one protecting all classes of its citizens in the full enjoyment of their rights, oppressing no one, depriving no one of his just privileges, dispensing its burdens and favors equally, but one lodged, where it of right belongs, in the hands of the *majority* of the people. The West, with its mines and mountain-ranges,—the mid land counties with their fields of wheat and tobacco, the East with its naval-stores, corn, cotton and fisheries,—our rivers and streams, with their inexhaustible water-power,—all of these, under the impelling hand of a new born enterprise and the exactions of necessity, would contribute to make North Carolina second to no State in the Union in all the elements of material wealth. Always, at heart, loyal to the *Constitution* of the country, her people, surveying the evidences of prosperity, and recognizing in them the effect of a liberal and beneficent government, would have that loyalty intensified and strengthened, and the Union will have secured one of the strongest guarantees of its permanency in the confidence and affections of its citizens.

LIBERATION OF IRELAND.—An unknown correspondent from Oregon, who signs himself James Jamieson Sheasgreen, sends us a series of scriptural calculations and coincidences, commencing with the prophetic period of "a time, times and half-a-time," and coming down through the different eras, and finally reaching the conclusion to which he was driving, i. e. that Ireland will be liberated from the yoke of England in 1869. His calculations are minute, and so arranged that they cannot be inserted in the columns of a newspaper, and, if they could, would be intelligible to very few readers. The event which he predicts is not more unlikely than many which have occurred within the present centrury. The manuscript may be seen by the curious at this office.

Ex-Gov. VANCE addresses the people of Mecklenburg, to-day, in favor of registration. We trust that he will speak on the same subject at various points.

THE UNIVERSITY.—It is stated that the students of the University recently elected the son-in-law of the President of the Institution, simply because he was a General in the Union army, and that a Professor has been treated so rudely for having made a Union speech, as to be compelled to resign in self-respect. We warn the Trustees not to gratify this disloyal spirit by putting any "Confederate" General or politician into the University, either as President or Professor. We know of no "Confederate" or Union General who is qualified by learning for a Professorship in a literary institution of any thing above third rate character. If the Trustees are wise they will recall Professor Hedrick, who was expelled for his devotion to liberty and Union ten years ago. They should at the same time retain Professor Hedrick, who is only obnoxious because he is loyal, and then if they were to invite such a man as Judge Edwin G. Reade, to take the Presidency, their work might stand.

We were surprised to find the absence in the *Register* of this City. It is stated upon the authority of whom and to whom. It is by this means that the Radical papers of the North, and their *confreres* of the South, have kept up an intense hostility and spirit of retaliation among the Northern people. The imprudence and unpatriotic deportment of a few boys and girls, sometimes provoked, too, by the contempts of their betters, are too often trumped up as evidences of the disloyal feelings of whole communities. We have heard of no insult to any one, *simply because* this or that man was a U. S. soldier, or because of any one's Union sentiments, at Chapel Hill or anywhere else. If such things have occurred, they have often been provoked, but we never have had such conduct been endorsed by the Commandant where they have occurred. Unfortunately, these often base reports have had a bad effect upon the feelings of Northern officers so generous who have come South, and have done much to keep away from our people, their traducers. It is gratifying that these stories were all true, and that these things were approved by our people, who as every man of reason of whom in the South, considers it a threat of gentility, in any one among us, to treat a stranger rudely or unkindly, because he supposes this or that position.

The Faculty at Chapel Hill, as we think, have acted as discreetly as men ever could under the circumstances. They have tried to impress upon all, that politics was no part of their business or instructions. The most of them were decided Union men before the war, during the war and since the war, yet the Trustees have never compelled or objected to them on this account, so long as they filled their positions ably and acted with discretion. So far as we can learn, no Professor has been insulted or driven away for making a Union speech. None of the young Professors of the University have been more popular with the students, Faculty or Trustees, than Prof. Hedrick, and all of them together do not equal him in ability. He leaves here with the pain of the Institution does not suit his views. He prefers that it be made a University, in form as it is in fact, in all respects, and he can command a better appointment elsewhere. Indeed, none of the Professors remain there on the scarce pay but to serve and for that reason several have resigned and others will.

As to the suggestions of the *Register*, or any other paper, about what the Trustees ought to do, or might not to do, we presume they will pass for what they are worth and no more. The Board of Trustees are ready to it for grateful to gentlemen about to assume the management of the Press in this State, and we advise that no attempt to dictate it or to threaten it be made. It is done in bad taste. Should the Radical call Prof. Hedrick from court in the University, the Sentinel will be more pointed, and enforce it far more heavily than the *Register's* sentence would, who contributed so much to bring Prof. Hedrick to the University originally. We have heard of no "Confederate General" in the higher ranks of life with the Presidency of the University in view who would likely be selected by the Board or who would accept it, should Prof. Hedrick or a gentleman possessing all the qualifications requisite for the position of President and a true man in all respects who had been a "Confederate General" were to be selected, no man of right feeling ought to object to him on that account. We subscribe strongly, affirm, that if there were a man such as Robert E. Lee, who now presides with such dignity and success over Washington College in Virginia, to be found, we should unquestionably carry out, with both hands up, give us that man for the Presidency of the University, and we should do so with the assurance that such a choice would not in the least affect our devotion to the Union and the Constitution and the government of the United States. And we have a good opinion of the friendship of any one of the University, who does not feel as it is.

THE TELEGRAPH has already informed its readers that Judge Thomas of Virginia, has been arrested, under a presentment by the darkwood-tongued Jury, for refusing negro testimony in his Courts. He was indicted in May 1866 and was not arrested until August 1867. The law of Virginia has been made to conform to the requirements of the Civil Rights bill, since the presentment was found, and Judge Thomas now receives negro testimony since that change took effect. The Richmond *Dispatch* will see that the arrest of a Judge of spotless purity of character causes as much sensation in the United States as greater sensation than the capture of an Italian!

WE were favored last night with the familiar sounds of many fife and drum corps in procession that lasted in front of our office. Three cheers were given for the Union ticket for the Legislature, three for Governor Holden, three for Congress and three for Gen. Sickles. Long groans were given for Andy Johnson, and the procession moved on in good order. After leaving our office they passed to the Headquarters and cheered the Commander of this Post.—*Wilmington Star*, 14th.

What a spectacle is here! A mixed crowd, "groaning" for the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States and then cheering a Post Commander! We are surprised that Col. Frank did not rebuke such conduct as it deserved.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

On yesterday, we inserted the following, upon the authority of our Northern exchanges:

"It is now stated that one reason why Mr. Stanton was unwilling to leave the War Office, was that he had "information of a scheme" for arming military organizations in the late insurrectionary States, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the Government."

We do not believe that Mr. Stanton has authorized any such declaration, nor that he, or any other Radical of sense, believes it. There are Radicals, "of the baser sort," who would make such a statement, for a political or personal purpose, but they would do so, knowing it to be false. We have heard of no hint, desire or movement on the part of any Southern citizen for a military organization in the South, except the organization of Brownlow's militia in Tennessee, and the organization of the negro Leagues into military companies, in the South, all at the instance of the Radicals.

A gentleman of reliability informs us that in Harnett County, he learns, one of these armed Leagues met regularly at convenient places within supposed fully organized, with drum, fife and banner, for the purpose of drill. These organizations, we have reason to believe, exist in other parts of the State, and we respectfully to call the attention of the Post Commanders to the fact. Such organizations are in our judgment an evidence of the spirit, if not the letter, of Gen. Sickles' Order for the preservation of peace and quiet.

We call further respectfully to call the attention of Post Commanders to the Order of Gen. Sickles, forbidding the wearing and carrying of deadly weapons among all citizens. It strikes us that Gen. Sickles' Orders to the police, to Magistrates, Sheriffs and constables, both in town and county, to make a strict surveillance of all citizens in this particular. We fully approve of the order and desire to see it enforced. Some are ignorant as to its instruction. And we learn that colored persons insist upon it, that Gen. Sickles has not meant to apply these orders to them. Let those concerned in the execution of this Order look to it.

TENNESSEE. An intelligent gentleman, now residing in Mobile Tennessee writes to a friend in this City, under date of the 10th inst., from whose letter we compile the following interesting items. Alluding to the late severe overflow in the Mississippi and Western rivers generally and what injury to the Mississippi bottoms:

"I hope matters are not better than I expect, after such a disastrous overflow. The like has not been seen since 1827. It is really a wonder, that anybody makes anything, but the energy and industry displayed by the Southern people are never exceeded.

"The crops on the alluvial river bottom lands are sorry everywhere, but on the uplands the crops are very fine, both corn and cotton. The corn crop exceeds anything I ever witnessed in. All through the portion of Tennessee, these such uplands will produce a bale to 10 bales to the acre. The wheat crops were also very fine.

"The political complexion of affairs here in Tennessee is dark and dreadful as ever, and I see no change. The demoralization of the negroes grows in intensity every day. Such a despotism, in my opinion, does not exist in the South. A "reign of terror" I consider inevitable not only here but the right over the South unless the people of the North

the conservative people, arrest it. They do, and I know of no other power that can. The negro League went into force in the spring with fife and drum, and in many localities armed to the teeth, and I suppose 20 or 30 companies in Brownlow with the vote of Tennessee and forty acres and a mule.

THE RICHMOND *Whig*, alluding to the late flocking of Federal soldiers and sailors to that city, and to the patriotic and liberal declarations of Col. Merrill and others, quoted in the *Sentinel* on yesterday, says:

"Other members of the organization spoke in the same spirit. All this goes to prove what he (Col. Green) said, that if the questions between the Northern and Southern people could be left to the arbitrament of the officers and soldiers of the two armies, rather than to the politicians and non-combatants, the war would long ago have been amicably adjusted. The word "fraternity" in grasping the hand of a true man worthy of his steel."

A SECRETION. We learn from a reliable source that a man calling himself Wm. S. Foster, of Norfolk, Va., has been playing the confidence game on some of our citizens. He has notes in his possession purporting to be signed by Admiral Buchanan and James Barron Hope, Editor of the Norfolk *Virginian*, and states that he is a member of Dr. Arthur's staff, in Norfolk. He also says he was Buchanan's staff during the war. This is not true. He borrows $5 from one and $10 from another, and we are informed by him. He stopped at the Boarding-house of Mrs. Carraway, and left without paying his bill. Look out for him. Brethren of the press, and hand him around.—*Western Democrat*, Charlotte.

THE Union Leaguers in this City, last week, held successful meetings upon the church lot of Mr. Meyer, in this City, to the amount of $5. He generously gave the use of his lot, and each participant his encouragement to work upon the kind heart of the great man question. He wants to plant the ancient bottom in a church-yard, as many believe, as he found it at Wesley, where his baggage had been mislaid. We know the general disposition of people to relieve the distress of a fellow-creature, but it will be well to inform those who are many imposters are about. Charity with some caution in dispensing its characters.

A Special to the *North* Weicht, who had been Superintendent of the Germantown (Pa.) Home for Aged, was arrested in Rochester yesterday, on a charge of having habitually outraged the persons of young girls in the asylum for the past year. He has a wife and several children in Germantown.

GOOD FOR TENNESSEE. The Philadelphia *Press* (Radical) coolly says that would not desire to see such a man as Brownlow Governor of Pennsylvania, but he is good enough for Tennessee.

STATE NEWS.

—The Goldsboro' *Morning Star* says that Mr. Smithers, of this City, will establish, in a short time, in that place, a plough factory and steam grist-mill. He will also manufacture farming implements, from a pitch-fork to a ten-tooth harrow.

—The customary August "penning" of the Bank ponies will come off on the 19th and 20th inst., on Core Banks. The occasion is expected to attract a large crowd of purchasers, as it is probable the ponies will go at very low prices this year, owing to the stringency of the money market. So says the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*. We expect that our "Tide Water Correspondent" will give us a full account of the "penning."

A young man, named D. L. Stone, was arrested in Newbern, on Wednesday, with a valise in his possession containing three coupon bonds of North Carolina, and other papers, belonging to S. T. Jones, Esq. The valise was stolen on the A. & N. C. R. R. train, on Saturday last, and the man was caught trying to sell one of the bonds on the train.

The Goldsboro' *Morning Star* recommends Rev. Dr. A. M. Poindexter, of Virginia, for the Presidency of the University. Dr. P. is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Bertie County. The *Star* speaks in exalted terms of his qualifications.

The following is the result of the first day's registration in Charlotte: Whites 156; Blacks 342.

On Tuesday last, Davidson County Court being in session, Gen. Leach addressed the people on the political questions of the day. "He took strong grounds," says the *Old North State*, against the favorite measures of the leading radicals of that county, and led the State confiscation, disfranchisement, and Brownlowism generally. He pointed out most forcibly what would be the probable consequences if these extreme men should get the control of the coming convention, and urged all to register, who could do so under the law, and vote for moderate men to represent them in that body. He was quite severe upon Henderson Adams and Col. Billy, whom he mentioned, and who writhed considerably under his excoriations. After Gen. Leach concluded, Major Robbins, of this place, made a stirring address of a half hour's length."

Capt. Robert P. Waring has withdrawn from the editorial chair of the Charlotte *Times*, and has disposed of the establishment to Messrs. Jones and Johnston, who will hereafter conduct the paper. The repairs and changes necessary in the establishment will not enable them to appear before the public until next week. We tender Capt. Waring our kindest wishes in his retirement, and extend the right hand of welcome to the new firm.

A very large concourse of citizens assembled in Charlotte, on Thursday evening, to confer upon the subject of registration. We learn, from the *Guardian*, that Gen. Jno. A. Young presided. Gen. Young, Col. Bryce, Judge Osborne, Hon. J. H. Wilson and W. R. Myers, Esq., addressed the meeting. All advocated the importance and duty of registering. The annexed preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we, the citizens of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, having met in public meeting, for the purpose of consulting together and to impress upon all citizens the duty and importance of registering their names at the approaching registration, and having heard with pleasure the remarks of the gentlemen who have addressed us: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the paramount duty of every one qualified, to register.

Resolved, That we would impress upon them the importance of so doing.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the interest and duty of the people of North Carolina to vote for a convention of the people of the State, and that the best practicable selection of representatives in that Convention be made, without reference to former political opinions."

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

The following notice has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 13, 1867.

The privilege of converting seven thirty notes falling due on the 15th instant, into five twenty bonds bearing date the 1st day of July, 1867, will be extended to the 15th day of September next. All notes of this issue which shall not have been presented for conversion by the day last named, will be paid on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in currency.

HUGH McCULLOCH.

Five twenty gold interest bonds, into which the Seven thirties are convertible, are now at a premium of 8½ per cent.

PLAIN TALK. During the discussion of the suffrage question in the Connecticut Legislature, Mr. Hamersly, of Hartford, said:

"Sir, the gentleman from New London has suggested that Congress may force negro suffrage upon us; and he seems to think we may as well have it now as to wait for Congress to force it on us. I would not go for the change under any threat that Congress may make. Let them try it if they dare. Let them send on their armed cohorts and their Generals to say to Connecticut, 'You shall have negro suffrage' *they dare not raise their hands* then, sir, our free institutions will be lost forever." Great applause, which drowned the Speaker's hammer.

The Hon. Edward Stanly, formerly a Representative from North Carolina in the Federal Congress, and, during the war, Military Governor of that portion of the State in Federal occupancy, is making speeches against Geo. Seymour, the Republican nominee for Governor of California. Mr. Stanly opposes the reconstruction policy of Congress, but favors qualified negro suffrage.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED LADY.—The Tallahassee *Sentinel* announces the death of Madame Murat, which occurred at her plantation, in Jefferson county, Fla., on Tuesday morning last. She had attained the advanced age of seventy years. Her demise will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of acquaintances.

The Boston *Post* says: A lady passed through this city yesterday for the mountains with sixteen trunks, four poodles, three maid servants, an Irishman, and a husband.

The Washington *Chronicle* now declares the execution of Mrs. Surratt to have been a foul murder committed by a few violent partizans to satisfy the clamor of an infuriate mass. Two years ago the *Chronicle* declared the man so saying to be a traitor and a murderer at heart. How circumstances alter cases!

W. T. Sutherlin, Esq., sued the town of Danville for five thousand dollars—a debt contracted during the war. The town contended, first, that it was usury, secondly, that it was illegal under the Alexandria Constitution; thirdly, that if legal, it ought to be scaled. But the jury the other day brought in a verdict for the whole amount.—*Danville Times.*

A little girl in Troy, three years old, swallowed a nickel cent about a week since, and died in convulsions on the morning of the 6th inst. The symptoms were those of virulent poison, not unlike those caused by arsenic or strychnine.

A man is judged by the company he keeps.—*Cleveland Herald, Jr.*

A member of Congress from Ohio, Mr. Ashley, and General Butler, kept company with Conover, the perjurer. We are not satisfied whose character suffered the most in this company.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A man named John Wade jumped from the mast of a vessel in dock at South Brooklyn, Monday, a distance of seventy feet, into the water, to decide a bet. The water was only twelve feet deep, and he struck in the mud at the bottom, and was drowned.

MARRIED,

At St. Timothy's church, Waring on the 14th, inst. by the Rev. A. A. Watson, Mr. James Wright to Miss Helen C. B. Bourke, daughter of the late B. Bourke, all of Wilson.

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. W. Guthrie, Mr. Bowles L. Seymour to Miss Sue Seymour, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Dennis Denning all of Fayetteville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON HAND

A FEW CANS OF the White Lead

ALSO,

Blue Paraments, Chest weights, Tie Lacings

J. BROWN,

Aug 17-3-tf With Hart & Lewis.

THE SOUTHERN FERTILIZING COMPANY, Richmond, Va., are now receiving and preparing their fall stock of FERTILIZERS, suited for sale in unlimited quantities at LESTER PERUVIAN GUANO,

selected from the purest cargoes imported, warranted pure and of the highest standard.

PHOSPHO PERUVIAN and

OLD DOMINION,

prepared under the supervision of Professor WILLIAM GILHAM by the use of steam engines, using a large percentage of the fish caught, with an adequate amount of ammonia.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER.

Orders solicited.

JOHN ENDERS, President.

Office No. 1016 Franklin Street.

Aug 17-9-2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1867.

CALDWELL COUNTY. }

Henry Smith, Ex'or of [illegible] vs. [illegible]

Alex Stibbeth, Def't.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavit of [illegible] that the defendant in this case, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Semi-Weekly Sentinel, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, WILLIAM M. PETTIGREW, Clerk and Master of our said Court at office in Lenoir the third Monday after 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1867.

W. M. PETTIGREW, C. & M. E.

Aug 17-w6w

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

FOR

HORACE L. EMERY & SONS PATENT Universal Cotton Press at Goldsboro, Depot and Railway Horse Powers.

Ingersoll's Cotton and Hay Presses.

The most improved Cotton Presses and Horse Powers.

March 28 1y

BEARD'S PATENT LOCK TIE

ALSO,

BEARD'S

Patent Self-Adjusting Tie,

THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR BALING COTTON.

MUCH SAFER FROM FIRE, AND CHEAPER THAN ROPE.

HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON

THE PATENT LOCK TIE,

we can recommend them to give entire satisfaction. We have taken the Agency for the State and will continue to keep always supply on hand. For the Ties and Agency, address, and liberal discount will be allowed.

F. MURRAY & CO.

Wilmington N. C.

Aug 16-8-2m

Standard copy

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

The Publishers of the North Carolinian have on hand for disposal of a large quantity of NEWSPAPER PRINTING MATERIAL, nearly new and of a superior quality. If desired, they can supply two weekly papers or one daily without regard to size, with everything pertaining to a first class printing establishment. The type can be disposed of in various sizes and styles.

HEARSE, DUNHAM & McDANIEL,

Aug 14-6-tf Wilson, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership of J. D. C. & J. M. Pool, Manufacturers of Tobacco, &c., was dissolved by mutual consent the 30th, June last.

J. M. POOL has disposed of his interest to his late partner, J. D. C. Pool, who assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to close the business of the concern.

The business will be continued by J. D. C. Pool.

J. M. POOL.

Kittrells, Aug 14 law4*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY. }

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, May Term, 1867.

Ordered, On the motion of Romulus M. Saunders well.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William J. Saunders and Priddy P. Johnson, and his wife Jane Johnson, heirs at law of the testator, the said R. M. Saunders, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Semi-Weekly Sentinel, for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to see proceedings in this matter, and to make themselves parties thereto, if they shall see proper so to do.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday in May, A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

June 19-2w4w

PRIME WHITE MEAL.

I am prepared to furnish any quantity of Choice Meal at short notice, and have constantly on hand FIFTY BUSHELS, at lowest market price.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 8-309-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 AT WILMINGTON N. C. OR NORFOLK VIA GOLDSBORO.

ALSO VIA PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT

The Railways composing this all STATE RAILWAY line have recently been placed in a

GREAT THROUGH AIR LINE

route to all the Northern markets over quick time and cheaper rates than can be had from Norfolk or Petersburg Va., to and from the North.

No discrimination in favor of any place on the route so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandize over the Railway lines largely controlled by the State.

The arrangements while it gives as great facilities as heretofore to the commercial interests, and no paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, besides it will be lightened and the people relieved of a burden. The whole system of the transportation of produce 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 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., 182 North Street, or Pier 37, North River.

By old Bay line from Baltimore

By Clyde's Steamers or Sunnemessic Railway, Philadelphia

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

☞ See that no special directions are given to ship by any other route.

Take a through receipt to go by the CAPE FEAR RIVER LINE, or the regular line of R. R. & Steamers.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Master of Transportation.

Wil. & Weldon R. R.

Wilmington, Aug 2-30-1m

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

MISCELLANEOUS

CLEAN SWEEP!

SELLING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

AT COST.

FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.

From this time forth I am resolved to close out my entire Stock, consisting in part of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS, WHITE Goods,
IRISH LINEN, TOWELING,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BLEACHED SHEETING,
UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
BLEACHING,
10-4 SHEETING,
STRIPED DOMESTIC,
LINEN DUCK,
COTTONADES,
HATS &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of the most celebrated manufacture of Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Now is the time for you to lay in your supply of Goods, for they are advancing North. I am selling at cost. Come one and all and examine my stock and prices. Do not be induced to buy elsewhere until you give me a call. Which I say I am selling at Cost I mean just what I say, not for the purpose of humbugging you.

Merchants in the City, whose stock is low, I think it would do well to call soon and note their purchases.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Aug 8-309-tf

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, THAT USED TO BE

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFE SEABOARD LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH TO BE RELEPT OUT IN THE COLD IN

LESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY

BAY VIA R. & G. R. R.

WE inaugurated and are the Agents of the *Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the ten thousand Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road, thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come 140,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

is the Short Line for Shippers, and [illegible] ground as to insure quick dispatch. Shippers will be taken by another Route!

To insure your Freight being carried over the *Great* Inland Air Line safely, directly [illegible] to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or Cape Fear Navigation & Transportation Line Agent, and to agree [illegible]

FROM BOSTON.

Merchants' & Miners' Line, end of Central Wharf, L. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK.

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Room, Pier 37 North River, Foot Beach St. Office 16 Burling Slip, Corner Pier, N. E. Mercantile Line Agent.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Line Antoinette, Pilot, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parke, Agent. Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 301 Light Street Wharf, C. B. ALLEN, Jr., Agent.

Aug 6-295-tf Lenoir, N. C.

1867, FALL TRADE 1867.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BUGGY MATERIALS.

RIMS, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts, Dash Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Drilling, Canvass Duck, Moleskin, Oil Carpeting, with a general assortment of other materials.

ALSO,

Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.

J. BROWN,

Aug 12-313-tf With Hart & Lewis.

LIFE INSURANCE.

From the "Rome Friend."

The Ætna Life Insurance Co.

IT IS ALWAYS WITH PLEASURE THAT WE observe the evidences of prosperity in the workings of any Life Insurance Company. In our day the advantages of Life Assurance are too apparent to require argument to its behalf; but at the same time, there are not a few who stand ready at all times to seize upon a flying straw as evidence of the scales, in the hope of overbalancing the weight in the other; and hence it is that an excess of any particular Company, or should be, an index of the general prosperity, is hailed as a matter of the most unalloyed pleasure in noticing the present prosperous condition of the Ætna. Our figures are taken from the report of Hon. Elisur Wright, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts, whose opinion upon matters of Insurance is perhaps entitled to more weight than that of any other man in the country; not only from his acknowledged abilities as a scholar, but as well from his long familiarity with the details of the science of Insurance.

Statistics are often made up with a view to suit the [illegible] and not so with those of Professor Wright, as the extract before us from this [illegible] and which we have carefully compared with the value is given of all the policies in force on the first of January 1867, and the liberty of inserting here a few of the figures.

[illegible] as mentioned, there were in force [illegible] one hundred and eighty four policies, insuring the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, of the present value of eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty cents. The [illegible] dollars and sixty cents. [illegible] at the same date, a total [illegible] nineteen *particulars* [illegible] the sum of sixty-five million four hundred and forty-four thousand and seventy-nine dollars; of the present value of three million four hundred and forty-three thousand and sixty-three dollars and eighty cents, making a grand total of twenty-six thousand and three policies actually in force, insuring the sum of sixty-seven millions one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and the present value of three million four hundred and forty-six thousand five thousand and ten dollars and eighty cents, being a sum larger than the [illegible]

It has been represented that a large part of the [illegible] that has gone to enrich the stockholders, but the fact that the stock [illegible] of the small amount [illegible] stock, or non-participating [illegible] The entire profits accruing on the [illegible] are divided every six per cent. paid on the capital of [illegible] hundred and fifty thousand dollars, [illegible] according to two hundred and fifty-nine [illegible] one hundred and fifty-five cents, the remainder in excess of [illegible] four cents; and that the [illegible] of life policies exceeds [illegible] thousand dollars.

The Company bonded five hundred thousand dollars. In 1862 it assumed [illegible] and in 1863 it insured eight hundred and fifteen [illegible] one hundred and eighty-nine [illegible] of nearly a hundred [illegible] the year 1864 it insured [illegible] one hundred and eighty-nine [illegible] of over three thousand three [illegible] the year 1865, when [illegible] twenty-four times the [illegible] in the year 1864, when [illegible] Company has issued this year [illegible] and three thousand