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THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

Conservative State Executive Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

COL. EDWARD D. HALL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

ROBERT W. BEST,

OF GREENE.

FOR TREASURER,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

OF WAKE.

FOR AUDITOR,

S. W. BURGIN,

OF BUNCOMBE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,

OF CALDWELL.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

REV. BRAXTON CRAVEN, D. D.

OF RANDOLPH.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SION H. ROGERS,

OF WAKE.

Conservative State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin.
WILLIAM H. BATTLE, of Orange.
EDWIN G. READE, of Person.
MATHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven.
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

[The two last, it the number of Judges, as proposed, is increased to five.]

Superior Court.

FIRST DISTRICT.
DAVID A. BARNES,
OF HERTFORD.

SECOND DISTRICT.
EDWARD J. WARREN,
OF BEAUFORT.

THIRD DISTRICT.
GEORGE V. STRONG,
OF WAYNE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
R. P. BUXTON,
OF CUMBERLAND.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
R. B. GILLIAM,
OF GRANVILLE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Jr.,
OF ALAMANCE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
OF ROWAN.

NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
OF LINCOLN.

TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
OF IREDELL.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
JOHN L. BAILEY,
OF BUNCOMBE.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
A. T. DAVIDSON,
OF MACON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I beg that my friends, throughout the State, will not allow themselves to be irritated or disturbed, for a moment, by the cowardly and mendacious assaults of William W. Holden, of Raleigh, the Radical candidate for Governor, upon my personal and private character, as a Christian minister and gentleman, or my public character. I feel as calm and as unhurt by his slanderous and libellous assaults as an innocent child. His falsehood and mendacity, as to myself, I can make palpable to every honest mind, if I cared to notice him. My friends know this. I beg them not to retaliate by abuse, or by offering him or his any personal injury, but that they will go to work to bring their friends to the polls, to vote him and the Radical Constitution down.

The cause of his attacks lies deep in his hatred to the *Sentinel*, because it has been somewhat instrumental, in the past, in his defeat. I know not why Providence keeps me in a position I do not love or desire, but to labor to defeat William W. Holden, and to sustain the cause of truth and right, and the interests of the white people of the State, and of all our people. With the help of Providence, the *Sentinel* will do its duty in the coming contest.

WM. E. PELL.

RALEIGH, March 6, 1868.

☞ We respectfully ask our cotemporaries in the State to publish this card.

Cols. Campbell, Vance's and Avery's arguments exhibited great gallantry and courage. At an early stage Col. Vance was surrounded by the enemy. At this juncture, we are told, his voice was heard above the roar, "Stand firm, my men—I am with you for victory or death."—*W. W. Holden's Speech 12th., 1862, 9 days after the Western fight.*

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

When the mongrel Convention will complete its bantling, and submit it to the inspection of the people, cannot be determined. The people have been sufficiently amused with its proceedings and are now becoming weary and disgusted with its action. If anything can arouse the white people of the State to go to the polls and vote, a privilege *graciously* granted them by the Congress, it must be the so-called Constitution which this incompetent and unconstitutional body is engaged in framing.

What portion of it can be regarded as complete, we are unable to determine. The greater number of the articles, we presume, have passed their second reading. These articles are yet to be put together, when it is likely they will be revised and amended on their third reading.

Some days ago, we gave a general outline of their character, which subsequent information does not require us to change. We had hoped to obtain copies of each article, as adopted on its second reading, to lay before our readers, but these we have not yet been put in possession of.

The equality of all men, and equal civil and political rights, will be granted alike to white and black, except that we look for discrimination, in favor of the blacks, in the matter of suffrage: blacks and whites will be put upon the same footing as to sitting on juries, and as to holding office, without the usual and necessary guarantees as to capacity, responsibility or moral integrity, the property qualification, so essential to the protection of society and property, will be generally discarded; no prohibition as to mixing up blacks and whites in the militia or in the public schools, or as to intermarriage, will be made; but every encouragement, both in the law and in the practice and intercourse of the advocates of negro equality, will be given to Africanization. Poor white men, unable to educate their children, are to be compelled to send them to school with the blacks. In the matter of taxation, discriminations may be made in favor of the blacks. A tax of nearly or quite $100,000 is to be levied upon the personal and real property of the people, to pay the expenses of the Convention, which three fourths of the tax payers of the State never desired or assented to. This tax, we understand, is to be raised from the lands, tenements, furniture, goods and chattels, stock of all kinds, poultry, &c., in fine upon all the real and personal property of the people.

Besides a large increase of officers and salaries, an effort is making to compel the Legislature to levy a tax to pay, at an early day, the interest on the State debt. The general characteristics of our old customs are to be changed. The House of Commons is to be called the "House of Representatives." Instead of the simple division of towns and counties, we are to have "townships." New offices and new names are to be introduced, in accordance with the customs of the Northern States.

Thus it appears, that the new Constitution is to be indeed a new one, not in accordance with North Carolina, but with Yankee customs—thus showing that the ten or twelve Yankees in the Convention have been the leaders, masters and controllers of the eighty or ninety native nincompoops, sent to the Convention by the negroes and an insignificant portion of the white people of North Carolina. The people of North Carolina have asked for relief—have begged for bread, and these mongrels will give them a stone. No real relief is promised them—not will be. Will the white people of North Carolina sanction such a Constitution? We hope not. We believe it to be morally impossible.

FROM THE LATE remarkably flatulent and flashy oration of the X. P. G., in Tucker Hall, we published, a few days ago, an elegant extract, beginning with "I fear no man under the canopy of Heaven," and ending with "loyal end foremost." This extract is a pretty fair specimen of the speech. Either in whole, or in fragment, it is a style of oratory which entitles the speaker to the sobriquet of *Windy Billy, Senior*, and that other Windy Billy should modestly retire to a lower seat in the tabernacle of U. H. O. A's. "I am an American citizen," shouted the Senior, pounding his buzzom. Not quite, we believe. Rather premature, as we understand it. If he can boast American citizenship now, why could he not *register?* Why can he not *vote?* Why can he not *hold office?* Why is he begging to be *relieved* from his *disabilities?* Why did he sue for this boon, a few weeks ago, through his friend, the *African* Jeames? And why has the Arkansas Bummer yet to perform the filial duty of *toteing* on his Atlantean shoulders the precious burden to Washington City, to make him an American citizen? Where is the necessity of his bawling, according to promise, before Congress, for his regeneration and rehabilitation, until that patriotic body shall give him shrift, "if for no other reason, to *git shet*" of the Illinois Kurnel's importunities? He is under solemn promise, we know, to manage his case, and put him through, though Jeames, the African, failed. But he *has* not put him through yet.—Does the X. P. G. rely on the legal fiction of *nunc pro tunc?* He was bred to the bar, we believe, and ought to know that *tunc* looks backwards, and not ahead, in legal parlance; and he must take the blessing legal "end foremost." American citizenship is either present or past. On his own theory, he is not an American citizen now. Possibly he *may not* be, for some time to come, if ever. The gory locks of Abraham Lincoln may be shaken at the shuddering penitent longer than he expects. Those who dispense honors and *citizenship* are getting into the diphthong of the matter. The valiant and devoted Kurnel may swear till he is blue, "I have *never seen* a more loll-man." And he may swear to no purpose; for that Congress loved Abram Lincoln, and honor his name, and very naturally will take some time in deciding on the honest loyalty of one who formerly thought him "a tyrant," "a fool," "a despot" and "a robber," and asked, significantly, "who would plot for his head?" "I am an American citizen," eh? Well *a-coo*. It may be this-wise—and it may be other-wise. *Quien sabe?*

TO THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS AND PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

We respectfully and earnestly suggest to the Conservatives to be calm, but firm,—diligent and prudent, but fearless. This is the advice of our friends at the North, in all their letters. This course is absolutely essential to our success and to the success of our friends at the North.

There is really no necessity for petulance, or bitter, vituperative words, on the part of Conservatives. They have truth and right, and the Constitution of the United States, on their side. To vote on the new Constitution, and to defeat it by their votes, and to run candidates who will labor to defeat the Constitution and thereby defeat both tickets, are acts perfectly legitimate under the Reconstruction laws. But attempts to produce riots, or to disturb the public peace and order, should come alone from the Radical side, and should always be put down by the firmness and moderation of the Conservatives. Our opponents, fellow-Conservatives, are in the error. We have sought to keep them in the wrong.

The candidates of the Radicals for other national honors, is an old sinner of Democratic stripe, by changing organs, and a Yankee also. There is scarcely a respectable man in the State, whom he has not, at some time or another, abused and shamefully and correctly villified. It is his own mendacity and versatility were not patent, and well known to the people of the State, then Conservative gentlemen might possibly, in a decent way, throw back his cowardly assaults. But it is out of the question for gentlemen to descend into the cess pools of vituperation, in order to check mate him.

He has been twice defeated before the white people of the State for the office of Governor. It is the great ambition of his life. Like a vagrant dog, chased out and tired at defeat, it may be expected that, as heretofore, he will exhaust all the powers of abuse and falsehood, to irritate and excite the Conservatives to personal retaliation. We beg Conservatives to let all the abuse pass as the idle wind. Let no man, one but himself, and his party.

We repeat that our Editor, of the *Sentinel*, implores the Conservatives of the South to be calm, to avoid all sources or causes of riot or the disturbance of the public order, and by no means to allow their opponents to get them in the wrong. Forbearance, as far as possible, for the present, is demanded by the exigences of the times and the paramount condition of national affairs.

MONGRELISM

We are tired and disgusted with detailing the dirty doings of the Swinish Convention. The decent people of the State will not be surprised to see, by the report of proceedings on yesterday, that the negrophilists, Yankee and native, on two distinct test issues, voted down propositions to insert, in the Article on Education, a prohibition of the mingling of white and negro children in Schools and white and negro youth in Colleges. It will be borne in mind that there is a *compulsory* section in the Article, *requiring* all children, between certain ages, who cannot obtain an education otherwise, to attend the public schools for a certain length of time. So that the negro worshipping hybrids in the Convention have thus voted, virtually and emphatically, *to force the attendance of white children in schools with the negroes*, and that, too, at a time when nothing to the contrary appears in the Constitution, UNDER NEGRO TEACHERS! If S. S. Ashley, the Yankee peripatetic, should be elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, we may be sure that his instinctive partialities will impel him to give the preference of employment to nigger instructors! Let the County canvassers take hold of this matter. The report of proceedings, as published to-day, (and we will give the whole of the infamous article very soon,) will furnish them the text, and by simply and forcibly presenting the truth to the real white people of North Carolina, they can arouse such a storm of indignation about these creatures, as will make them call upon the mountains to cover and hide them.

Two divorces were granted on yesterday—another imitation of New England manners and morals.

McDonald, of Chatham, just before the menagerie doors were closed, announced an invitation from the "ladies" of the African Church to the "Convention," to take supper with them, at a Feast, last night. Here was a chance for some of the gallants of the body to show their devotion to the fair sex, and perhaps they improved it.

NEGRO-RADICAL APPOINTMENTS.

We learn that certain leading Radicals, including the X. P. G., "loyal end foremost," propose to address the negroes, and such people as may be induced, from motives of curiosity, to go out and hear them, at the following times and places, viz: Beaufort, March 10th; Newbern, 11th; Kinston, 12th; Goldsboro, 13th; Louisburg, 14th; Charlotte, 17th; Salisbury, 18th; Lexington, 19th; High Point, 20th; Wilmington, 23rd; Lumberton, 25th; Fayetteville, 27th; Jonesboro, 28th; Pittsboro, 30th; Wentworth, April 4th; Danbury, 6th; Dobson, 8th; Trap Hill, 9th; Wilkesboro, 10th; Taylorsville, 11th; Statesville, 13th.

The object of such appointments, and calling them "Republican mass meetings," is to prevent Conservative speakers from confronting these men on the stump and exposing their debasing designs. This is evident. We suggest, as the best remedy, for counteracting whatever effects, if any, may be produced by these movements, that, at each one of the points designated, as soon after the visit of the negro Radicals as possible, Conservative mass-meetings be held, and that our ablest and most effective speakers shall be in attendance. Let our friends at once move in this matter!

"Col. Vance, in his letter consenting to the use of his name for Governor, said, '*I shall be modest with the people's will. Let them speak.*' They have spoken in a voice of thunder, commanding party strifes to be allayed, and calling the HERO, PATRIOT and STATESMAN, Zebulon Baird Vance, to the highest office in their gift."—*N. C. Standard, Aug. 16th, 1862.*

NIGHT SESSION

THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

By permission, Mr. Ashley introduced a report from the Committee on Printing, recommending an election of a Printer for the Convention. The report was read, and the motion

[illegible]

The question recurred upon the 24 section, as amended.

Mr. Tourgee took the floor, and, after speaking some time, off[illegible] a substitute for the above section.

Hood (negro) rose to it.

Mr. Jones (of Halifax) favored it.

Mr. Hodnett said he was not willing to submit any propositions to the people, which he felt and knew to be unconstitutional. He chide the delegate from Guilford for seeking to divide the land [illegible] every man a share. This was [illegible] of industry. Reason the lazy would be as much protected [illegible] It is a fund which he [illegible] his right to handle [illegible] was also. He hoped [illegible] would not be deluded.

Also, [illegible] upon the article, [illegible] were perfectly read, [illegible] the Homestead [illegible] second reading—yeas 78, [illegible]

[illegible] Harris, of Wake, negro, [illegible] opposed and made [illegible] its final reading, for [illegible] night, at 7½ o'clock.

ADJOURNED.

Mr. Tourgee's resolution, limiting debate [illegible] fifteen minutes, unless by [illegible] of the House, was taken up.

Hood, (negro) moved to strike out "15" and insert "10."

On motion of Mr. Ragland, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION

FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Warwick, (negro.)

Mr. Hallman presented a report from the Judiciary Committee, covering an ordinance protecting the rights of former slaves, who had gotten married.

Mr. Rodman moved to put it on its passage.

Mr. Ashley seconded the motion, and Mr. Rodman called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the vote stood, yeas 9, nays 1.

Mr. Tourgee submitted a report from the Committee on Internal Improvements, in favor of an ordinance incorporating a branch of the Dan River Railroad, which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Hodnett called up the report of the order committee appointed to memorialize Congress for a reduction of the tax on tobacco, snuff, spirits distilled from fruits. The report was read and adopted.

Mr. Heaton rose to a personal explanation in relation to a publication in the *Tribune*.

SPECIAL ORDER: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

When the first section was read, Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that though he was of the committee, he had not thought proper to sign the report. In the first place, he thought it too long. The first five sections could be condensed into one. In another, provision was made for the indictment of delinquent counties. He could not understand how counties could be indicted, any more than the State. He then proceeded, briefly, to point out various objectionable features in the report.

Section 1 was adopted, and sections 2, 3 and 4, after immaterial amendments.

Mr. Durham moved the following, as an additional section:

"The General Assembly shall provide schools for the *race* children of the State, *separate and apart from those provided for* WHITE CHILDREN."

Mr. French, of Bladen, said that, according to the report, the Counties would regulate such matters. He, therefore, hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr. Ashley said this article was framed for the benefit of all children.

Harris, of Wake, negro, objected to it, on the same grounds.

Hood (negro) ditto.

Mr. Ashley moved to add the following words to Mr. Durham's section:

"It being understood, however, that this section is not offered in sincerity or because there is any necessity for it, but that it is proposed for the sole purpose of breeding prejudice and bringing about the practical enslavement of the colored race."

Mr. Durham said that it was manifest why *that* amendment was offered. He further remarked that he had been called to order, and other Conservatives had been called to order, for reflecting, as they had a right to do, upon the political sentiments of members of the Republican party. He had been denounced, his honesty and sincerity called in question, and his personal motives reflected upon, by a delegate whom he could not notice (Harris, of Wake, negro.) The Chair did not call *him* to order. This thing had occurred with various Conservative gentlemen on this floor. Now he wished the Reporters to state that the utmost latitude and privileges were allowed, by the Chair, to Republican members, which were denied to Conservative gentlemen.—Plank partiality was practiced, and he wished the people of the State to know it. He intended, if he could, to make gentlemen go on record in this matter.

Mr. Hodnett said that he regretted to see party spirit manifested on this question. He had hoped to have separate schools established. The prejudices of his people would not allow otherwise. A wise statesman had said a wise legislator should ever respect the prejudices of the people. His constituents would think that the article insidiously meant to put the children together.

Mr. Abbott asked, did not the article leave the question to the counties?

Mr. Hodnett. But the article says that schools shall be established for *all*.

Mr. Tourgee. Is not a policy adopted now, leaving this matter to the counties, where the article says a school or schools shall be established?

Mr. Hodnett. Well, what will we do in our county, where there are five or six hundred colored majority?

Mr. Pool. I desire to ask you a question.

Mr. Hodnett. It seems, from the number of questions that I am asked, that I am touching you on a tender point.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, and Harris, of Wake, (negro,) next had a say.

Mr. Ashley called the previous question.

Mr. Durham said that the Conservatives wished to discuss the measure; he hoped the Reporters would state that the opportunity to debate the matter was *denied them*.

The call for the previous question was sustained.

The question recurred upon Mr. Ashley's amendment.

Mr. Durham asked for the yeas and nays, but they were refused to him and the amendment was declared adopted.

The question recurred upon the section, as amended. The yeas and nays were called, on motion of Mr. Abbott, and resulted (yeas 18, nays 10, the Conservatives voting in the affirmative.)

Sections 6 to 17, inclusive, were adopted.

In section 18, relative to the University, Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved the addition of the following proviso:

"That there shall be separate and distinct schools and colleges for the black and white races."

Mr. Durham said that it had been stated, on this floor, that the colored people did not wish mixed schools. This is why we refuse to say, here, that such mixture shall in no case be made. You say that counties will regulate these matters, but the white people, in those counties that have a negro majority, demand that we shall here incorporate, in the Constitution, a clause to protect them. In the counties, in which the blacks have such large majorities, they would argue, if the white people are so much our social superiors, they may educate their children as they may, but we will, by the power and will, manage the schools as we please. The white people of the State understand, at your hands, protection against this thing. We make this ANOTHER TEST QUESTION, and if you refuse to incorporate such a clause in the Constitution, we have a perfect right to draw the inference that you are determined to force "social equality." What other conclusions can the people, as sensible people, draw upon your action? This statement of the matter is for the different counties where there are simply majorities, giving the blacks control in different counties. The negroes and white people in these counties will send their children to mixed schools, in opposition to the wishes of them.

Mr. Fowle, of Orange, opposed the amendment.

Galloway (negro) said that this was intended to frighten weak-kneed Republicans. If such an amendment [illegible] he would canvass against the [illegible]

Mr. Rodman gave [illegible] ing to the amendment [illegible] Shaw (negro.)

Mr. Abbott did not think the matter of having blacks and white [illegible] together was so great an evil after all, as he looked at it in an impartial and [illegible] But as peculiar circumstances existed here, he was willing to yield, in some degree, to the prejudices of the people. He thought the plan of leaving the matter to the Counties would regulate the matter in such a manner that both races would have separate schools.

Mr. Ashley called [illegible] and the call was sustained.

The question recurred on Mr. Graham's amendment.

Mr. Graham called [illegible] *They were rejected down.* The section, as it stood, was adopted.

The question recurred on the article, as a whole. The yeas and nays were called and resulted, yeas 74, nays 1.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Daniel, Dortson, Edwards, Graham, of Orange, Hoke, Hyman, of Lincoln, McCoddin, Moore, Roper and Williams, of Wake.

Mr. Ashley moved that the [illegible] of this article be made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock [illegible]

By permission, Mr. Rodman [illegible] Committee on the Judiciary [illegible] ordinance favorable to a divorcement between certain parties.

After a great deal of debate, the previous question was called and the question recurred upon the adoption of the ordinance. The yeas and nays were demanded and had, and the vote stood, yeas 60, nays 24.

Mr. Rodman introduced another report, of a similar character, divorcing John Potters, of Chowan county, from his wife. The yeas and nays being demanded and called upon the adoption of the report, resulted in yeas 51, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Rodman, the House adjourned.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, read a communication from the "*ladies of the African Church*," inviting the members of the Convention to attend a festival, to be held at the old Guion Hotel, this evening.

We have just conversed with a friend who saw Col. Vance, in Petersburg, on Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock. The Colonel was passing through with his regiment, towards City Point. This friend walked with him for a mile. He was in good health, having given up his business in the sick-room, there.—*Standard, Aug. 6th, 1862.*

OUR TICKET

It is with pride and with pleasure we present to our readers the white man's ticket for North Carolina. Such men of true worth, great ability, high moral standing, and every noble quality, it can be truly said, in the same number of names. It is a ticket of which the people of the State may be justly proud, and one for the success of which every fair and honest means should be used. With Vance for our leader, we should carry the State with an overwhelming majority.

A more striking contrast could hardly be imagined than that which exists between the above nominations, and those made by the Jacobin party. With a few exceptions, and those members of the Conservative party put on the ticket, to give some show of respectability, there is not a name which should command the respect of any decent white man, or respectable negro. To put W. W. Holden in nomination for Governor, is an insult to the State. He is a man who has been faithless to every trust ever committed to him. His life has been one of palpable contradiction, and unblush ing falsehoods from his first entrance upon the arena of politics. Faithless to the whites—an enemy of the negro in the past—how can he be faithful now? We intend to let the colored people of this county know who W. W. Holden is. We intend to show him up in such a light, and we intend to bring facts and figures in proof, that the colored people, if they have any honor or self-respect, will be compelled to reject him. We tell them now, he is a traitor and will deceive them. All he wants, and all the scalawags who are associated with him want, is the negro's vote, and after that the negro may go. Look at their nomination for State officers, and not a negro on it. Is this treating the negroes justly? Does it not show that they simply want to crawl into office over the shoulders of the negro?—*Warrenton Courier.*

FRANCIS E. SHOBER, ESQ.—The nomination of this gentleman as a candidate for the judgeship of this judicial circuit, was a well merited compliment, as well to his abilities as to his great moral worth. Few men possess in a more eminent degree the moral qualities requisite for a good Judge. Singularly free from everything like prejudice, possessing a remarkably well balanced and highly cultivated mind, accompanied with great urbanity of disposition, he will, if elected,—if the new Constitution should be ratified by the people—soon become a universal favorite—one of the most popular Judges in the State. It is true that he has for some time been withdrawn from the active practice of his profession, and may have neglected the study of the law to some extent, but a man of his talents can soon qualify himself for any office. His nomination is very gratifying to his many friends, and his great popularity will add much to the strength of our ticket.—*Old North State.*

In Memoriam.

[illegible] Hill, of Pittsboro', N. C., has recently been announced in the Sentinel; but such a man ought not to pass to his rest without a tribute of respect and regard from one who knew him long and well, and appreciated the noble traits of character. These ought to be held in remembrance for admiration and imitation. To natural good sense and a liberal education, he added a degree of mental cultivation [illegible] applied by men in the busy walks of life. He was a man of reading and observation, with such a memory which enabled him at all times to command the resources of this mental storehouse. He was a most agreeable conversationist—one of rather too rare, who could talk of other things than, the almighty dollar. And his conversation always enforced those lessons of honor which he practiced through life. The exemplification of those principles was in home and love, and his observation of them in social and neighboring. Eminently generous and hospitable, his home was the resort of friends, and strangers, and welcome accompanied the hospitality. He was a philanthropist in the best sense of the word. He was a Christian, in consistent walking, in sound spiritual knowledge, in strong faith, and in a lively hope of immortality. He was a philosophy [illegible] Hill was an inheritance which he inherited and transmitted untarnished. And to those who knew him, he was a lesson. His life impressed [illegible] and strengthened by moral [illegible] virtues, attended by manifest piety, [illegible] to the end. With [illegible] hopeful [illegible] to the Divine will, who [illegible] Thus Christian's death had a peculiar charm [illegible] to guide their feet in the narrow way that [illegible] to life eternal.

In his death we mourn the loss of the [illegible] and [illegible] the public spirited citizen, [illegible] the true friend and [illegible]

New York, Feb. 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE!!

PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT ENTERED into between THOMAS B. HOGG and SAM'L G. ROWLAND, on the 24th day of January, 1867, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 18th, day of March, a tract of land called FAIRY KNOWE, situated two miles from Raleigh, on the Newbern Road, adjoining the lands of John W. B. Watson and Richard B. Haywood, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES

with all the houses, out houses, &c., for a term [illegible] For particulars, apply to Fowle & Batchelor.

R. C. BADGER, Agent for T. B. Hogg.

March 7—td

SWEET MOUNTAIN BUTTER

Just received.
W. H. JONES & CO.

APPLES.

[illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.

IRISH POTATOES

at Wholesale Prices. N. C. Potatoes, very choice.
W. H. JONES & CO.

CABBAGE SEED

[illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.

O[illegible]

[illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.

A[illegible] ESQ. of Fresh Peaches, [illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.

B[illegible]'S WHISKEY.

[illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.

A[illegible]WS FAMILY GROCERY.

Here you need not whistle. I keep Groceries and sell N. C. Corn Meal for cash only at [illegible]
ANDREWS.

CORN AND BACON.

[illegible] Hickory Wood Corn.
Hams, Shoulders and Side Bacon.
March 7. ANDREWS.

IRISH POTATOES FOR PLANTING.

[illegible]
ANDREWS.

FAMILY FLOUR.

[illegible] Family Patapsco
Superfine
Family N. C.
March 7. AT ANDREWS.

RYE WHISKEY.

[illegible] Rye Whiskey, on consignment.
March 7. AT ANDREWS.

MOLASSES.

[illegible] Molasses, in halves and whole barrels.
Mar 5—tf AT ANDREWS.

JUST RECEIVED.

[illegible] Mountain Butter.
Mar 5—tf AT DOUGLAS BELL'S.

N. C. IRISH POTATOES.

For sale low by
Mar 5—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

GREEN CORN, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES, Fresh Peaches in two and three lb cans.
For sale cheap by
Mar 5—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES!

The subscriber notifies the public that he is again in Raleigh, purchasing COTTON and NAVAL STORES. Highest cash prices paid. Apply at W. H. Jones & Co's Store.

J. B. HUNTER,
of the firm of J. B. Hunter & Co.,
March 1—1m Portsmouth, Va.

Mullets, Mullets.

FOR sale by the Barrel, on consignment, by
Feb 2—165-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

ONE Hundred Bushels prime Oats, for sale by
Feb 8-170-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FINE WHITE MEAL, CORN, FLOUR AND RYE.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 25—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale low,
100 Choice Maryland hams.
At TONNOFFSKI'S
Feb 2-150-tf

SUPERIOR OLD APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 26—tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

N. C. IRISH POTATOES.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

PATAPSCO Family Flour!!!
Belair Family Flour!!!
North Carolina Flour!!!
So Barrels and warranted first rate.
Feb 8-150-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Salt! Salt!

8,000 SACKS OF SALT, DIRECT IMPORTATION from Liverpool, for sale by
WILLARD BROS.,
27, 28 and 29 North Water St.,
Dec. 10—103-3m Wilmington.

FOR SALE.

LARD in Bbls., Molasses in Bbls., and Mountain Butter in Kegs.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb 21-165-tf Auc. & Comm. Merchants.

Henry T. Jordan,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BOXBORO', N. C.

WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF PERSON, Caswell and Granville. Special attention given to collecting, in cases in BANKRUPTCY and to all matters in U. S. Circuit Court.
Dec. 27—m3m.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. McDONALD OF CHATHAM, AT [illegible] announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District.

[illegible]
DOUGLAS BELL.

NO. 6 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

[illegible] Hall Saw, Hand Saws, Files, Bellows and [illegible] Cut, Lamps, Chimneys.
J. BROWN,
With Hart & Lewis.

[illegible] OLD CHERRY WINE.

W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

A NOTHER lot of those delightful CIGARS, [illegible] Brands and Sizes.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

N. C. Herrings.

SOUSE Herrings, at $5 per Bbbl. Also, No 1 Shad, at [illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, ON HILLS [illegible] with ten rooms, all furnished [illegible] 1st March. The furniture is for sale cheap. Enquire at 6 months [illegible] or for rent and [illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Comm. Merchants.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

[illegible] Family Lard in Kegs.
TONNOFFSKI'S

N. C. Walnuts.

BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior [illegible]
W. H. JONES & CO.

WARM ARRIVAL.

[illegible] Spices, Sugars and Fine Coffees.
Imperial Gunpowder and Gr[illegible]
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves [illegible]
DOUGLAS BELL.
Fayetteville st.

For Sale.

[illegible] CORN MEAL.
W. H. JONES & CO

[illegible] ONE TIME.

[illegible] Best Sweet Spring Lamb [illegible] at very reduced [illegible]
WORTH A DANIEL,
Wilmington, N. C.

POTATOES!

[illegible] Early Blow Potatoes [illegible] varieties, selected for [illegible]
DOUGLAS BELL.

NOTIONS AND SUPPLIES.

[illegible] daily receiving to
DOUGLAS BELL.

WHISKEY.

[illegible] daily received.
DOUGLAS BELL.

SUGAR CANDY NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES.

[illegible]

FIRST IMPORTATION.

[illegible] Choice New [illegible] Molasses, momentarily expected per [illegible] For sale by
WORTH A DANIEL,
Wilmington, N. C.

PATENT QUESTS!

TO CARRIERS

[illegible] Mills, 26 lons [illegible] Patent Quests, specially adapted for purposes, which will be sold cheap.
A. F. WHITE
Agent for Wm. Portsmouth, Va.
C. W. WHEELERS, Agt.,
Raleigh, N. C.

[illegible] OF FANCY GOODS.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

WHITE LEAD.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES AND OYSTERS.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

CANNED WHITE [illegible]
TONNOFFSKI'S.

JELLIES, JELLIES.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

CAPERS AND PICKLES.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

SARDINES—QUINNS'
TONNOFFSKI'S.

FRUITS—ORANGES, CITRON AND RAISINS.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

FINE WINES, ALES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
TONNOFFSKI'S.

20 BBLS. No. 1 FAMILY FLOUR AND [illegible]
TONNOFFSKI'S.

Flour in Sacks!

FORTY SACKS N. C. Family Flour, in store and for sale by
Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

LADIES AND GENT'S SHOES, made to order. Come and see them. Cheap and well made—best material.
W. H. JONES & CO
Feb. 25—tf Auc. & Com Merchants.

CROCKERY AND CHINA WARE.

29 Crates well assorted Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Bowls Pitchers, &c. China, Tea and Dinner Sets.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

Cheese, Cheese.

I AM TO-DAY RECEIVING a consignment of Cheese, which I will sell cheap for cash.
Feb 28—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COLGATE & CO'S
GERMAN
ERASIVE SOAP,
THE STANDARD OF
EXCELLENCE.
For Sale by all Grocers.
Jan. 22—1m

FRESH PEACHES!

50 dozen 8 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4 00 per doz.
12 " 5 lb., (2qt.) $5.00 " "
ALL WARRANTED FRESH

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again.

Apply to
Feb 19-164-tf F. H. POGUE,
Hillsboro, N. C.

To the Creditors of Lenoir County.

AT THE LAST TERM OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, it was ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Sentinel, notifying all persons holding claims against the County, to present them to the Finance Committee, by the first of March, that arrangements may be made for the payment of the same. Those not presented before the first of March, will be the last paid.

R. W. KING,
J. C. WOOTEN, } Finance Committee.
J. A. HARTSFIELD,
Kinston, Feb 7-154-eod1m