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THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, } SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

THE STATE STANDING ARMY!!

MR. WELKER'S POLICE FORCE BILL!!!

Having considered the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the General Assembly and the Executive to preserve order, by the agency of the military arm of the State, let us analyze Mr. Welker's bill and ascertain the value and extent of the authority with which it is proposed to invest the Executive, while as yet there is no demonstration, either weak or formidable, to resist the law,—no threatened riots or insurrections, and no fear of invasion. But if there *were* evidences of resistance to the law and of threatened riots and insurrections, there is not a shadow of proof, anywhere in the State, that the local authorities cannot or will not maintain law and order, of themselves, without invoking Executive aid.

But is there anything dangerous or unconstitutional in this bill? It modestly claims to be "an act to provide a State police." Is there anything wrong in that? Let us see:

The first, second and third sections of the bill not only authorise, but *direct*, that the Governor shall *now, forthwith, without inquiry or cause shown*, appoint, organize, arm, equip and uniform, at the public expense, in the various counties of the State, 6,000 men, including 60 Captains and 300 Sergeants, with the pay to each man of $2 per day, or $60 per month, when on actual duty, and also pay for time spent in organization. Sec. 4 directs the Governor to appoint one chief of police and two assistants, at an aggregate salary of $3,200. What an enormous bill of expense! The cost of arming, equipping, and uniforming a U. S. soldier, and feeding and paying him for a year, is estimated at $1,000. Were we to have such a force, it would necessarily involve one year's expense to the State of 6,000 men. At the lowest calculation, it could not be less than $600,000!! For as the act, in section 7, allows every officer of the police to call out the force under his command, upon the written request of any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or his Deputy, or of ten electors, many of whom will be negroes and personally interested in keeping the police on duty, it is perfectly safe to calculate that, for the first year, it will be constantly on duty.

The bill further orders, that no one shall belong to this State police, unless he be an elector, and shall first subscribe the Constitutional oath, and that in case it shall be necessary (of which the Governor and his subordinates are to be the judges,) to call out this force, to quiet any riot or suppress or prevent any violence, the expense of the same, while upon duty, shall be defrayed by the town, city or county, in which said riot or violence shall occur or be apprehended. It authorizes and commands each member of this police, at any time, to arrest for breach of the peace, and to hold the offender until he can be brought before some judicial officer. Moreover, it confers upon each one of these chief officers of police and 6,000 members, besides the specific powers prescribed in the bill, "the usual powers and privileges of policemen." It puts the Governor in supreme command of this unconstitutional force of 6,000 men, whom he may send to any portion of the State, and makes it the duty of each member of this organization "to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance in quelling riot or making arrest."

Now it must be obvious to every reader, that this military body, softly and hypocritically called a "State Police," consisting of 6,000 men—just equal to the number of the regular army of the United States before the Mexican war—selected, officered and paid by the Executive, is nothing less than a *standing army*, appointed without limit as to time of service. And when we consider that this army may be encamped in a body, as were the Janissaries, or be moved in whole or in part to any portion of the State, and concentrated in such numbers as may suit any purpose of the Executive, it is as clear as noonday that the organization will have every characteristic of a standing army, in six months after the passage of the act, and will give to "Gov." Holden complete control of the lives, liberties and property of every citizen in the State!!—Will the sober, thoughtful Republicans of the Senate and House give their votes for a proposition so monstrous? Who would bear the ignominy of having given such a vote?

The Constitution has selected the "militia" as the only military power in time of peace, to execute the laws and to suppress riots and insurrections, but this bill seeks to substitute a new military power, unknown to the Constitution,—unknown to Republican institutions,—an engine of despotism, to effect the same object.

It may be contended that this most extraordinary and alarming bill is simply a measure "to organize, arm, equip and discipline the militia." This assumption is plainly contradicted by two palpable reasons. First, such is not its avowed object. Secondly, the provisions of the bill are incompatible with such an organization as is authorized by the Constitution. For, 1st, the militia by the Constitution are *constantly*, not elected or appointed, of *all* able bodied male citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and forty, but this "State police" is appointed by the Governor, and its members may be over or under the prescribed ages for the militia.

2d. By the Constitution no qualification is required of the militia-man as to citizenship, except that he shall be a citizen of the State and of the United States; while, by this bill, the policeman is required to be an elector, which he cannot be, unless he has resided in the State twelve months next preceding the day of election. 3. No male citizen of the State is rejected from the militia, because he may not take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, but this bill excludes from this organization all who cannot take that oath.

It is palpable that this bill was and is designed to ignore any organization of the militia upon the broad footing of the Constitution of the State, and is an attempt to continue the proscription of the citizen after the adoption of that constitution, in defiance of the liberality of enfranchisement contained in Article 6.

But if every objection hitherto mentioned were removed, there are many provisions of the bill, unjust, hateful, despotic and contrary to other guarantees of liberty. Thus, the provision in Section 5, which imposes the expense of the suppression of prevention of any riot or threatened violence upon all the citizens alike, innocent and guilty, of any town, city or county in which the national police shall have been called to act, is monstrous.

Such outbreaks are not likely to occur where all the citizens are of one sentiment. So that if a citizen, in vindication of the national flag, should replace it when torn down, and a riot should ensue, the citizen, true to his country and duty, must help, equally with the assailant, to foot the bill.

If we were disposed to criticise the language used in the bill upon this subject, we would ask what would be the construction, if a riot should be suppressed in Rolesville, in Wake county? Would the county of Wake, outside of Rolesville be liable, and if so, would the city of Raleigh be liable, a part of Wake county, or, if a riot should be suppressed in the county of Wake, would Rolesville and the city of Raleigh be liable to be assessed? And we would further ask, where is the power in the Legislature to raise this extra tax? Upon what will it be laid—land or poll, or upon both?

But suppose the tax bill to be admissible when the "police" was properly and truly employed in suppressing disorder, where is the escape of the innocent city, town or county from the inexorable provisions of sec. 6, to pay the costs, when the police is called out upon false rumor and a groundless apprehension of disorder?

This bill provides (sec. 8) that it shall be the duty of each policeman, at any time, to arrest for breach of the peace, &c. Such a power is expressly forbidden by the new Constitution—art. 1, sections 15 and 17. Under these provisions, even a peace officer is forbidden to arrest, at any time, for a mere breach of the peace. But this "State police" is allowed to arrest and hold as a prisoner for twenty four hours, for every, even the slightest, breach of the peace, without warrant or proof of the offense, and, by sec. 12, if the person do not yield, the policeman may use such force as may be necessary to make the arrest, even if killing shall ensue.

But notwithstanding the despotic and unconstitutional powers expressly conferred, the draughtsman of this bill, as if he wanted to confer double powers upon these policemen, confers, in the 8th section, upon said police, "all the powers and privileges of policemen." What are the nature and extent of these powers? Can the drawer of the bill enlighten us? No such powers or privileges are to be found in the laws of N. C. Policemen are confined to municipal corporations, and they have only such powers as are conferred upon them, and they are not "usual," but quite variant.

If this bill becomes a law, it will require no prophet to foretell the consequences.—The people of the State must submit to a most humiliating despotism—a despotism yet unknown in this land—or scenes of violence and bloodshed equally unknown or unimagined must ensue.

Such an organization, once established under the rule and progamme of the present Executive, must become a standing army to all intents and purposes, so long as the present *regime* lasts. Men seeking positions in this police, having abandoned all other pursuits, must necessarily look to this as their only source of bread, and such an organization, being subject to the Governor's will, to move at his command, must be kept in perpetual readiness to execute his orders. What next may we look for, if the Radical legislators are determined to ignore their oaths to support the Constitution, the condition and claims of their constituents, and yield a blind obedience to the despotic will and purposes of W. W. Holden?

The objections which lie against the bill of Mr. Welker under review, are equally forcible against such an organization of the Militia, of certain select "loyal" regiments, as have been frequently alluded to by Mr. Holden both in his official and unofficial papers. Let the people stand ready to choke in the bud the first developments of unauthorized, unconstitutional and despotic power in our State Government!

JUST THE DIFFERENCE.—Grant, with his cigar and fast horse and convivial ways, is neither a Wellington, Washington, nor William the Silent, but simply the man who conquered with immense odds in his favor; while Wellington won his victories in countries remote from England; and Washington triumphed against immense odds, and all kinds of obstacles. Grant resembles them only in his reticence, and, as the *Tribune* says, "the country doesn't want a deaf and dumb candidate."—*N. Y. Express.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1868.

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

Prayer by the Rev. T. H. Pritchard, of this City.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution relative to municipal officers.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Robbins: A bill in relation to legal process.

By the same: A bill in relation to the records of the late County Courts.

By the same: A bill to extend the Charter of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

Bill extending the tax lists of the Counties of Martin and Washington, for 1868, was read a third time and rejected.

Bill for the relief of Willis S. Grandy, of Granville County, was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, and reported back to the Senate, with a recommendation that it do pass. Subsequently, the Senate adopted the report of the Committee, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, in order to be put on its third reading.

Bill in relation to provisional municipal officers was taken up. [This bill was published in House proceedings, on yesterday.]

Mr. Robbins offered a substitute, (a copy of which we could not obtain,) the gist of which allows the people of the different towns, cities, &c., the opportunity of speedy elections.

Mr. Osborne moved the reference of both bills to the Committee on the Judiciary, as he desired some time to consider their merits. The resolution to refer was voted down.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the substitute, it was negatived, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Barrow, Lindsay, Love, Melchor, Mason, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins and Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Epps, (negro,) Forkner, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (negro,) Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Rich, Respass, Sweet, White, Winstead—23.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Barrow, Lindsay, Love, Melchor, Mason, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins and Wilson—9.

Mr. Rich moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading, but the motion did not prevail.

And on motion of Mr. Robbins, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at the regular hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.)

TUESDAY, July 21, 1868.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Joseph Atkinson, of the city.

Journal read and approved.

The calendar was taken up.

The bill relative to privy examination of *femes covert* was taken up, read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the contested election in Camden County, offered a majority report, contending that the provisions of the Revised Code, relating to contested elections, do not apply to elections held under the reconstruction laws of Congress.

Mr. Poe, from the same Committee, offered a minority report as a substitute for it. The report, among other objections, states that the notice required by law had not been given, and that the new Constitution expressly declared that all laws and clauses of laws, not repugnant to that instrument, should remain in full force and effect, until lawfully altered.

Upon the question of the adoption of the minority report, as a substitute for that of the majority, the previous question was called.

It was sustained, and, the question being put, Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, and the substitute was rejected, by a vote of yeas 34, nays 54.

The majority report was then adopted.

By Sykes, (negro:) A resolution concerning the repairing of highways and bridges. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Durham, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Williams, of Sampson, until Monday next.

Rentrow called up his resolution, *allowing postage stamps* to the members.

Mr. Ellis moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays upon the motion.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Ashworth, Armstrong, Boddie, Blair, Banner, Clayton, of Chowan, Clarton, of Transylvania, Cherry, (negro,) Davis, Durham, Davidson, Ellis, Ellington, Estes, Farrow, Forbes, Gahagan, Gunter, Gibson, Gilbert, Hodnett, High, Humphries, Harris, of Franklin, Hodgis, Hinnant, Hawkins, Justice, of Henderson, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Long, of Richmond, Leary, (negro,) Moore, Matheson, Mendenhall, Nicholson, Pou, Parker, Pearson, Proffitt, Ragland, Robinson, Rea, Smith, of Allegany, Smith, of Martin, Sweat, (negro,) Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, Vestal, Williamson, (negro,) and Whitley.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carson, Crawford, (negro,) Downing, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, (negro,) Graham, Hutchings, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Hayes, (negro,) Ingram, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Mayo, (negro,) Morrill, Morris, (negro,) McCanless, Moring, Proctor, Robbins, (negro,) Renfrow, Reynolds, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sykes, (negro,) Seigrist, Vest, Wilson, Wilkie, White, and Waldrop.

Foster, (white) moved to reconsider the vote, which was lost, it only receiving two votes.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to furnish the usual number of the reports of the Code Commissioners, as required by the Constitution, was next taken up and adopted.

Downing called up his resolution, declaring vacant all offices to which persons banned by the Howard Amendment had been elected, and conferring upon the so called Governor the power to fill all such vacancies by appointment.

Seymour (c. b.) offered a substitute, and moved that both the resolution and substitute be printed, and made the special for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Carried.

Justice, of Rutherford, called up his resolution to prevent land holders from discharging their employees for political differences. The resolution passed its second reading.

A resolution to remove the disabilities of certain persons elected to seats in this Legislature was next reached.

Mr. Hodnett moved to add the names of the Hon. Bedford Brown and Wm. Long, of Caswell, which was voted down, and the resolution was then *rejected* by a strict party vote.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Education to prepare a bill to regulate the system of Common Schools, and that the bill shall provide for a separation of the two races, was taken up, read and adopted.

A resolution to remove the disabilities of certain citizens was taken up and read, when

Mr. Durham moved to make the resolution read "*certain Republicans.*" Mr. D. properly and scathingly denounced the whole matter as the meanest species of class legislation. He charged the Radical party with political cowardice, (and he might have charged a great many of them on the floor with many other vices, with perfect truth.) He moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The motion was put and lost by a *strict party vote.*

Mr. Seymour moved its postponement until Thursday next. The motion was put and it prevailed.

Mr. Sinclair's bill to regulate taxes in incorporated towns was taken up, when, on motion of Mr. Sinclair, it was again placed upon the calendar.

Sykes' (negro) resolution, regulating the time and manner of holding Congressional elections, was next reached, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill regulating the sale of public lands in certain Counties was taken up, when, on motion, it was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A bill extending the time of registering grants, &c., to one year after the passage of this act, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The Chair, (Prince Joseph,) stated that there was no further business before the House, and it being announced that the Engrossing Clerk would, in a short time, prepare the bill concerning the qualification of officers recently elected, for the signature of the Speaker, the House, on motion, took a recess of an hour.

At the expiration of the recess, the House was called to order.

The Prince proceeded to affix his royal signature to the bill relative to the qualification of officers recently elected.

Rhodes, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the enrollment of the resolution raising a Committee to examine the accounts in the Comptroller's office.

A message was received from the so called Governor, transmitting a report from the Chairman of the Board of Claims.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

MINORITY REPORT OF MR. LOVE,

Senator from the 43rd District,

ON THE BILL "TO PROVIDE FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS RECENTLY ELECTED," &c., JULY 14, 1868.

The Committee, to whom was referred the bill "to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina," have had the same under careful consideration, and the minority of said Committee would respectfully report:

That while he approves of the first seven sections of the bill, in the main, believing, however, that they are susceptible of still further improvement and especially of elucidation, he must, with all due respect for the other members of the Committee, entirely dissent to the adoption of the section proposed to be inserted as Section 8, and in the following words:

"SEC. 8. No person prohibited from holding office under any State, by section 3 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Art. XIV., shall qualify under this act, and no officer, whose election is contested, shall qualify until the fact of his election has been determined upon competent authority."

Now the recommendation of this section of the aforesaid bill, on the part of the minority of your Committee, would be an admission of the binding force and effect of the *proposed* amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Art. XIV. This is repugnant to common sense, to direct contravention of the honest convictions of your minority, which have been only strengthened and deepened by the lapse of time. The bare fact, that this amendment is, *as yet*, both in and out of Congress, and in the several departments of the Federal Government, in all their official acts, regarded only as a *proposed*, and *not* as an *adopted*, amendment to the organic law of the general Government, is proof conclusive to the undersigned of its nullity, or, at least, inoperative effect, at present.

Again, the well-known fact that this Article (Article XIV.) was submitted to the several Legislatures of *all* the States, in the latter part of the year 1866, by the legally constituted authorities, and rejected by a sufficient number thereof to forever prevent its ratification by the requisite three-fourths of all the States, as provided for in the Constitution of the United States, is another obstacle insurmountable in the mind of this branch of your Committee, in coming to the conclusion that this article is a part of the supreme law of the land, or that it *now* has, or ever can have, any force as law, in North Carolina, or elsewhere. Nor will it do to say that this amendment was not fairly or *loyally* rejected—that a majority of the States voting rejection—those now or lately under a military despotism—were not States at the time of said rejection, and had no right to vote as States; for, previous to that time, a year previous, and since the South laid down her arms, these same States, the States of the five Military Districts, were invited by the legally constituted powers to vote, and did vote, with a knowledge of Congress, and without objection on the part of that body, for the ratification of Art. XIII, to abolish slavery, and this action of the Legislatures of said States was admitted, accepted and received as valid by Congress, by the several Departments, by the President, and by all the people of this great Commonwealth.

And now it is submitted, by the minority of your Committee, that if Art. XIV has not been fairly and legitimately rejected, and does not now stand on our statute books as a spurned and rejected law, and an absolute failure in attempted legislation, then Art. XIII is not a part of the Constitution of the United States, and that the negroes of the late slave States are still, so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned, property and in a state of slavery. But the undersigned maintains that Art. XIII *is law*, that Art. XIV *is not*, and never can be, until re-enacted, and re-submitted by Congress to the several State Legislatures, and ratified by the requisite number thereof.

These arguments might be greatly extended and elaborated, but they are in this condensed form deemed sufficient.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. LOVE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!
2,000 bushels White Corn at
July 21-4t UPCHURCH & DODDS.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!
15,000 lbs. Sugar, different grades, on hand at
July 21-4t UPCHURCH & DODDS.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!! MOLASSES!!!
2,000 gallons Molasses at
July 21-4t UPCHURCH & DODDS.

NEW SUPPLIES.
Toilet Soaps, Rosin Soaps, Mason's Blacking, Concentrated Lye, Black Pepper, Parlor Matches, Axle Grease and Copperas. Just received at
July 21-4t UPCHURCH & DODDS.

CANDY! CANDY!!
500 lbs. Fresh Candy just received at
July 21-4t UPCHURCH & DODDS.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Secure your Seed Wheat from the Genuine Bowden.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a consignment of this noted brand of Wheat, which we offer for sale at a reasonable price. As our Wheat harvest has fallen far short of a general crop, it is to the interest of our farmers to secure their seed from this excellent brand. Call soon at
July 20-4t UPCHURCH & DODDS.

Grocery and Commission Business!

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to carry on, at his old place of business, on Hargett Street, the **Grocery and Commission Business** in its various branches.

He will always keep on hand everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Family Grocery establishment. There is no necessity for particularizing.

The stringency of the times compels him to adopt, strictly,

THE CASH SYSTEM!

Do not, therefore, send orders, or scrips, or make application for credit.

He will pay prompt attention to, and make regular returns on account of, all CONSIGNMENTS, to be sold on COMMISSION.

REFERENCES: Gov. Edward Worth and Jno. G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

RUFUS K. FERRELL.

Raleigh, July 21 1m

BACON.

Choice N. C. Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Also Western Shoulders, very cheap.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 20-4t Auction & Com. Merchants.

Cheese! Cheese!

Just received a lot of Choice Factory Cheese.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 20 4t Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

MRS. A. M. GORMAN will accommodate a few boarders, on reasonable terms. Her residence is in a desirable part of the city, convenient to the Capitol, and not very far from the Central Depot. For further information, apply to MRS. A. M. GORMAN.

July 20 tf

MODERN GOLGOTHA!

PLACE FOR THE SKULL!!

10 DOZEN NEW STYLE AND ELEGANT qualities of

PANAMA, PEERLESS,
AND
CANTON BAVARIAN

HATS!!

Something **NICE AND CHEAP** for this hot Summer Weather, for

Gents, Ladies and Boys.

Just received by Express, this day.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,
Raleigh, July 14, 1868-tf

R. H. GRAVES' SCHOOL, WILLIAMSBORO', N. C.

COURSE OF STUDIES. Ancient Languages and English Branches, including if desired, the higher Mathematics and Book-keeping.

TERMS.—For Tuition and Board, per session of 20 weeks, one hundred and thirty dollars in advance. Each Pupil providing for himself, one pair of Sheets, one pair of Pillow-cases, washing and lights.

The Fall Session of 1868 opens on Monday, 13th of July.

June 30-sw1m

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

THE FALL TERM commences Aug. 5, 1868.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term	$30 00
Tuition in Preparatory and Special Schools	20 00 to 30 00
Board, including furnished room, per month	11 00 to 12 00
Whole expense, including tuition, board, washing, fuel and Janitor's fee, per term	75 00 to 95 00

All expenses to be paid in currency; Board monthly in advance; Tuition, one half in advance, the remainder at the middle of the term; books and stationery on delivery.

Any departure from these regulations must be by special arrangement.

Indigent young men and patrons, desiring some indulgence, should correspond with the President of the Faculty.

For full information as to course of study, Special Schools &c., send for a Catalogue.

On all matters pertaining to the College, apply to Dr. Craven, Trinity College N. C.

J. T. WHEELER,
July 2-eod2w* Sec. Board Trustees.

Wilmington Journal, Norfolk Journal, Danville Times, Charlotte Democrat and Wadesboro Argus publish four times each, and send bill to Rev. Dr. Craven, at Trinity.

TO LAND OWNERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL LAND COMPANY, Agent for all that part of North Carolina lying east of and including Catawba County, I am authorized to say, to any person or persons having 2,000 acres in one body, partially cleared and near a Rail Road, that if they will agree to subdivide their lands at the expense of the Company, the Company will purchase alternate lots at their assessed value for taxation or as ascertained by two disinterested parties, paying for the same in the Company's stock—the Company obligating itself to place a white settler on every 200 acres, so acquired, within three years, or, failing to do so, such land unsettled to revert to the original owner; the owner to retain possession until the land is settled.

The object of this system is to bring into the State an industrious and thrifty population and to enhance the value of our lands. It has been adopted in other states and is said to be working finely.

This Company was chartered by our Legislature of 1868. Land owners will please address me for particulars at Reidsville, N. C.

D. W. COUCH.

May 23, 1868-wkswtf

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Louisburg Female College,
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF 1868 will begin on the 13th day of August.

The success of the institution under its present Administration, has far surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board (exclusive of washing and lights) and Tuition in the regular English course and Ancient Languages, $100. Extra Studies moderate. $50 in advance, remainder at the end of the session.

ADVANTAGES.

An able, energetic, and successful Faculty; an extensive and wisely arranged course of study; a judicious and thorough system of instruction; a select Chemical and Philosophical apparatus; a good Library, fine Musical Instruments; a beautiful, pleasant, and healthful location; a large, commodious building, with rooms well ventilated and well warmed in winter; excellent water, good fare; kind attention to the wants of the pupils; mild and efficient government, and ample Religious privileges.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, apply to T. M. JONES,
June 15-tf President.

Wake Forest College, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first day of August 1868, with the prospect of increased patronage and success. The complete assurance given at the recent Commencement, of the adaptedness of the University system to the wants of the times, and of its feasibility, encourages its friends to believe that the College has entered upon a career of popularity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history. The financial embarrassments to which all Southern Colleges have been subjected are not felt to the same extent at Wake Forest as at some others, in consequence of the considerable amount of original endowment saved, and of the favorable reception with which the Agent of the College meets in securing additional funds. An expenditure of more than $2,000 has been recently made in improving the condition of the building and grounds.

Determined to bring its advantages within reach of the largest number possible, the Trustees, seconded by the community, have reduced the price of Board and Tuition to the lowest practicable rates.

The officers of instruction are gentlemen of tried ability in their several departments, and the success attending their efforts in the past is the best guarantee the public can have for the future.

The location of the College in point of healthfulness and accessibility, (being situated on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, a few miles from the Capital of the State,) is not surpassed by that of any other in the land; while the moral and social influences connected with and surrounding it, and the peculiar discipline enforced, present inducements to patronage of no ordinary kind.

A system of PUBLIC LECTURES on literary and scientific subjects has been introduced, with a view to increase the interest of the young men in the several departments of study, and to furnish additional incentives to investigation and research.

Extensive and well selected LIBRARIES belonging to the Societies, and complete APPARATUS, PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL, are not to be omitted in the enumeration of the advantages possessed.

Another encouraging feature is that there are, at present, thirteen young men engaged in study preparatory to the work of the Ministry; and it may not be amiss to state that any Minister, who may apply for admission, will receive tuition in all the departments free of charge, and those of this class, who are without means, are encouraged to apply to the Board of Education for further assistance.

EXPENSES IN CURRENCY.

Tuition for Preparatory School (per Session)	$20 00
" " Collegiate Course	30 00
Board per week in private families (table fare)	2 50 to 3 00
Board, per week, with lodging	3 00 to 3 75
Room rent (to those lodging in College)	5 00
Building, per session	3 00
Servants' hire	3 00
Washing, per month	1 50

No Student is permitted to register his name until College dues are paid.

W. T. BROOKS,
June 22-d3wtAug15 Sec. Board of Trustees.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL,
JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M. } *Principals.*

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until 30th June, 1869.

The Session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and pupils can be entered for the whole session or for one term.

The charge for Board (including every expense, washing, fuel, lights, &c.) with Tuition in English Branches, will be $125 per term of 20 weeks.

Music Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, *extra*, at usual charges.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 11-3m Charlotte, N. C.

Mecklenburg Female College,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

NEXT SCHOOL YEAR WILL COMMENCE October 1st, 1868.

A full corps of able and accomplished Instructors will be at their posts.

Rates as low as can be afforded in a first class Female College. The last scholastic year has just closed. One hundred and fifty-four pupils having been enrolled. Address

THE PRESIDENT,
July 14 tf Charlotte, N. C.

Chowan Baptist Female Institute,
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Wednesday in October with a full corps of able and experienced instructors.

In view of the diminished means of our people, and in order to afford the advantages of education to as great a number as possible, the Trustees have *reduced* the charges for Board and Tuition as low as is consistent with the large facilities afforded.

For full information, address

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
may 13-3taw1w&cowtsept1. Supt.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

175 Hogsheads Cuba Molasses, (direct importation.) Various grades, for sale at reduced prices, by

WORTH & DANIEL,
July 20-6t Wilmington, N. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM my residence, near Forestville, about a fortnight since, two OXEN. One of them is red and the other a light brindle. No particular marks remembered. One of them wore a bell. They were traced as far as the Falls of Neuse.

A suitable reward will be given for their recovery.

J. A. HARTSFIELD.

Forestville, July 20-3t*

BOOK STORES.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

OPPOSITE NATIONAL BANK,

RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD WORKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Together with every article usually kept in their line of business,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

June 23 3m

L. BRANSON, } A. & Jour.
Ag't N. C. Business Directory.

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.

Consignments of second-hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders.

Jan 29 148 tf BRANSON & JONES,
Raleigh, N. C.

NICHOLSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, in 6 vols. just received and for sale at

June 19-tf BRANSON & JONES'
Raleigh.

New and Elegant Books.

JUST RECEIVED:

Globe edition of Dickens' Works.
" Bulwer's "
" Shakespeare's "
" Burns' and others.

Abbotsford Waverly Novels.

All new, nice and cheap, at

July 1 tf BRANSON & JONES'

Just to Hand.

A LARGE LOT of second-hand MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, on consignment, and to sell at very reasonable rates.

BRANSON & JONES,
June 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at the offices of the Company, on and after July 16, 1868.

W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

June 27-July31

LAW SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of the LAW SCHOOL at Chapel Hill will commence on the 15th of this month.

Instruction with reference to the new order of things will be attended to.

July 8-6t* W. H. BATTLE.

MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Cutlery, Table Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles,

and all articles usually found in a first-class establishment.

Call and see.

June 1-3m

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

For Sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 29-49m

TOBACCO AGENCY.

We have received Agencies for the sale of MANUFACTURED and SMOKING TOBACCO of all brands.

Orders for any quantity will be promptly filled. Farmers having any for sale would do well to ship us, as ready sales can be made.

COWARD & HARRIS,
Commission Merchants.

April 21-3m Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP, existing under the name and style of E. J. PARRISH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consents.

All in arrears will make immediate payment to E. J. PARRISH, as the business of the firm must be closed.

W. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh, July 17th, 1868. 1w*

NOTICE.

I cheerfully recommend E. J. PARRISH to my various friends and customers as one deserving their confidence and support.

W. F. ASKEW.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In my continuation of business, I thank you for the past favors and liberal support given me, and I can but ask a continuance of the same.

You will find me at my old place, East Market Square.

July 17 tf E. J. PARRISH.

LIME! LIME!!

PRICE REDUCED!!

Having a large supply of fresh Stone Lime on hand, and not desiring to hold it over, we have made a liberal reduction in prices, and, for cash or large parcels, we can give rates that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Apply to

WORTH & DANIEL,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 20-6t

SWEET SPRINGS,

MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

WILL BE OPENED for the reception of visitors on the 15th JUNE next, and will be kept open as a strictly first-class hotel. Passengers from the South will take Va. & Tenn. R. R. to Dublin Station, where first-class coaches will be in readiness to convey them to the Springs.

Rates Board $3 per day.

June 13-1m*