Monday, June 4, 1866.

OUR TERMS.	rning (Sun-
day excepted) at the following rate	CONTROL OF CONTROL OF THE
	\$10.00
, it six months,	5 60
" one month,	1 00
* two months,	2.00

Weekly, per year, ...... Our terms are invariably in advance. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors of the Express Companies.

The Convention-The Washington Mission. The sketch which our Reporter gives of the debate in the Convention, on Saturday, upor the Resolutions of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, herstofore published in this paper, assigns Mr. Dick a role of Inconsistencies which it is mar vellous that one man could have played. While there is much in his reported remarks that is patriotic, and just, and manly, and that commend our warmest sanction—especially his unqualified endorsement of President Johnson's policy, there are other portions which smack strongly of a spirit, of which we had hoped that Mr

Dick had entirely divested himself.

The fote hour, at which we received the proceedings of the Convention, preduces any extended notice of them this morning. But we cannot reconcile Mr. Dick's declaration that "the resolutions embodied the true object for which the Convention had assembled" with his own agency in putting it upon the track of indiscriminate local legislation. When he very properly contends that we cannot remain felle speciators of the conflict between the Presidept and Congress, and cannot remain neutral in the struggle, we do not comprehend how he can favor the adoption of resolutions which propose a mission to that same Congress, and a consuation with those very man whom he stigmes tizes as "Radical fanatics."

But we will allude further to this debate as I

The remarks of Mr. Richardson and of Mr. Clark are described, by those who heard them as having-been all that they should have been

"But the Governor assalls the test oath, which is a law of the land; and says ; "If no member can be received from th States lately in robeilion, without taking the Congressional test oath, it will amount to prac-tical distranchisement.

"Here is a loyal Governor, who flies right in the face of the untional government, and tells that government that, in defence of the count-tation, it is deliberately distranchising sover-eign States; and that he, this loyal Governor, does not recognize one of the laws of Congress And what is more, he sets himself up agains the President whom he professes to support, lotthe President and Mr. Seward have declared over and over again, that the Statea must send members who can take the oath."-Standard

Now let us look a little into this matter Holden was the only one of the Provisional Governors who did not take this test oath, and, as all the others did take it, the conclusion forces itself upon the mind that it was likewis expected of Holden to do so, but why he did not take it, let him answer for himself. This test oath, which he would now have the readers of the Standard to believe is all right, and saying will practically disfranchise the States ately in rebellion, on his ratern from Washington City, about twelve months ago, he declared; through its columns, must be modified, as our people could not take it—that he himself, the faithful among the faithless, could not take it! But President Johnson appointed Mr. Holden Provisional Governor of North Caroline, notwithstanding he did not take this test oath, because, as we now have reason to know, he could not take it. It is, therefore, in evidence that President Johnson did not require of his Provisional Governor to take this oath as a necemary proof of loyalty to the government and of faithfulness to the laws of the country; and we do not believe, for one moment, that he would require any such test of the Representatives to Congress from the States lately in rebellion, when they had been duly and properly elected by the people, and were known to be at present loyal to the government,

Moreover, we dely the Standard to show that President Johnson has anywhere said, much less "declared over and over again, that the less "declared over and over again, that the States must send members who can take this again, and in terms "unmistakably loyal," and test oath." Mr. Holden says he could not take with a visit! Mark what we say. it : in fact, that scarcely any of our people could do so, unless it was modified; while Mr. Seward informs the Congress of the United States that Mr. Holden was the only one of the Provisional Governors that did not take it. Yet President Johnson appointed him Provisional Governor of North Carolina, to reorganize that subjugated State, and continued him in office until that work, in his estimation, was accomplished,-Now we contend that President Johnson would never have appointed him to that responsible office if he had not considered him loyal and true. And, therefore, we further contend that President Johnson does not regard the ability to take this Congressional test outle as the only entisfactory evidence of loyalty to the govern ment and of a willingness faithfully to obey the laws of the country; and, therefore, also, we contend that President Johnson does not require "that the States must send manbers who can take this test outle."

Does the Standard comprehend this matter ! gress duly elected by the people from such The Mask Removed.

We have heretofore classed the Standard with the opponents of President Johnson's policy and in favor of Radical measures, It has attempted to escape this classification by denial and inuendo. In the last laste, it throws off the mask, and endorses out and out the Radical programme of the U. S. Senate. The following is an analysis of that programme. At proposes tile amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. in the following particulars :

I. It declares every native born person in the United States, without regard to color, not only a citizen of the United States, but of the State in which he resides, and affords constitutionat license for the Civil Rights bill, which Presi-8 00 deut Johnson has vetoed and pronounced unmustitutional-thus ignoring almost every vestige of the rights of the States.

2. It changes the basis of representation to the number of actual voters in each State-thus lenging representation to females and minors and providing for a state of things to force upon the South universal negro suffrage or the Iternative of a meagre representation.

S. It disfranchises every man in the South who has at may time taken the oath as a member of Congress or an officer of the U. S., or in any expanity, and afterwards gave aid and comfort to the revolution, but provides that a vote of two-thirds of the Congress may hereafter remove the disability.

The other amendments secure the payment of the debt of the U. S. in suppressing the revolution, and prohibit the payment of any debt

or loss entailed by it upon the South.

All this the Standard is ready to gulp down a a further sacrifice and humiliation, to pacify the very men and the very party which did const to bring on the revolution. Nay, it calls upon the Convention, though the Congress in its action ignores Conventions altogether, to adopt these measures in advance of the Congress, to prove its readiness to "cat all the dire" that Congress may order the to do.

Hear the Standard ; "The question therefore is, whether certain persons shall be excluded from office and the Union shall be restored; or whether, on account of these persons, and because we may not weare to extinde them from office, we are to remain indefinitely out of the Union. The people can-not hesitate one moment as to their choice in this matter. The chaff is to be separated from the wheat; and if any of the wheat should be about to be blown off with the chaff, Congress will interpose as chief winnower and save every

It is our deliberate opinion that the above rms are the very best the Southern States can obtain. If thee terms should be rejected, heavier and more stringent terms will be re quired. Delay in this matter will be danger-

It is provided by the Constitution that mendments thereto may be ratified by the Legislatures or by Conventions of the States, 'as the one or the other mode of ratification ony be proposed by the Congress." If Conven tions, as well as Legislatures, should be allowed to ratify, our Convention now in session might at once maify the foregoing amendments, and thus take the lead in the great work of restora-

Now, let it be borne in mind, that the advocates of this measure in this State profess to be friends of President Johnson and his policy and yet propose in advance to accept 'of Radi cal measures. President Johnson has emphatically declared his opposition to those measures. He has distinctly enunciated that Radicalism and Johnsonism cannot ride in the same coach, that he who is not for him and his measures is against him, against the Constitution, against the Union, and against the peace and quiet of the nation.

The Standard implores the Convention to act The Convention is already kindling the fires of disatisfaction and discontent in the State, by its persistence in ordinary legislation. Let it not raise to a flame that discontent by any action which stultifies and degrades the people of the State.

The President authorized the call of the Conrention to restore the State to her former condition, according to the programme he had laid down, and which he certainly had the right to make, as the chief of the nation. The people endoraged it that far and no farther. He authorized no Convention to adopt, radical meas ures - measures unknown to the Constitution .-This proposition of the Standard betrays the design of those of the Convention who sympathize with the Ex. Prov. Governor, in refusing to adjourn. They design to force upon the Convention the endorsement of radical measures .-Will the people of North Carolina hear that ? Will the people endorse the Convention, if it adopts such a course? No! No!! They have twice condemned W. W. Holden and his "strait

The Fenian Movement.

We confess that, hitherto, we have had but little confidence in the Fenian movement. We have been at a loss, indeed, which most to be amused at, - the supposed undue spprehension of the Euglish people and government or the seeming bravado and hectoring of the Fenian leaders. The present indications, however, point to results of the most grave, and serious character, and any moment may witness a collision of arms.

How far the British government may regard the invasion of its soil by armed citizens of the United States as a arous belli remains to be seen. The Federal Government, by its repeated admonitions to England, during the late revolution, recognized such a proceeding, or a similar one, distinctly as such.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT TRINES OF THE NEW PROPOSED AMERICANT.—The S-natorial pro-gramme is a play for the Radical game under a new lead. The Radicals inverses test to strat-Does the Standard comprehence test maker of Cordoes Holden believe that it requires less or loyalty to the government, and of faithfulness to the Countifution and laws of the country, to be the Provisional Governor to reorganize a subjugated State, than to be a member of Continuous time and obtain a member of Continuous time and gress duly elected by the people from such while the firing ceases. We know that enemy I am, State, after it has been reorganized? We should (on will to be decrived by any such factics, segrant, like to know.

Southern va. Northern Radicals.

It is not difficult, in view of their surroundings, and of the political considerations which isfluence and control them, to understand the motives by which the Radicals of the North are sctuated. We may despise their malignity and vindictiveness,—we may be shocked at their etter want of generosity, magnanimity or humanity,-we may stand amazed at their political depravity,-but we can at least sec, in their greed of power and party ascendancy, the reasons for their conduct.

With the bulk of their sympathizers at the South, -if the term bulk be not inapplicable to a faction contemptible in numbers as well as character, the case is different. How men, a general rule, whose interests, social, pecuniary and political, are identified with those of the section in which they reside, can look with favor upon propositions, emanating from the bitter enemies of their country, which look to the disfranchisement, proscription and degradation of their own friends and neighbors, is a moral mystery which passes our comprehension. Such men are entitled to far less of respect or consideration than even the Jacobia malignants of New England itself.

In the case, however, of some few of these sympathiz rs. the problem is not so glifficult of solution. Having already, by their previous course of intolerance and fulthlessness to their own people, forfeited their regard and confidence,-having already deeply and justly incurred their detestation and contempt,-they can only expect to rise again as the Radical wheel, upon which they have tied their carcases, shall/ revolve and raise them. It is only when the mass of their fellow-citizens shall have been driven from the ballot-box and franchise shall have been exclusively committed to an iusignificant squad of sorcheuds, that they can expect to get at the "flesh-pots" for which their greedy souls hanker. They care not a groat for the esteem, countenance or respect of their own people. To attain the ends of an unholy and unselfish ambition, they are ready to lend a helping hand in the work which is to ruin proscribe and degrade them.

The Sufferings of the Union Men.

The article to which Judge Brooks reters be ow was written after hearing the statements of gentlemen, who related what they had heard in conversations upon the subject. They were in no wise officially connected with the matter.-It was penned without the knowledge or ugigestion of any person officially cognizant of the facts. We, therefore, cheerfully give place to Judge Brooks' correction. We submit, however, that the correction in no wise invalidates our position, that no one in this State, since the surrender, has been persecuted on account of his Union principles. They must have done something which they had no right to do, and which was wicked and unlawful, if in any case a dispos tion has been manifested by our people to have them punished.

> For the Sentinel. RALEIGH, June 1st., 1866.

Mesans Epirons :- Please correct a slight mistake you have inadvertently made, in that part of your editorial in the Sentinal of today, wherein you refer to the report recently made by me to Gov. Worth.

You represent me as having reported to the Governor that one of the petitioners, referred to, had been indicted in Camden for larceny .-The offence charged is retailing without a license. It is but thir to the petitioners referred to that I should here state, that the investigations made by me induced the belief that efforts had been made to indict many of the petitioners for offences of the character of those mentioned in the petition; that these efforts were attended astances as induced the petition ers to believe that many of them were so indicted-and at the time the petition was preferred they did believe it,

Yours very respectfully, G. W. BROOKS.

The Baltimore Ladies-The Fund for This State. To correct an impression which has go

abroad, that the Governor has been made the gent to receive and distribute the money raised and set apart for this State, by the banevolent ladies of Baltimore, we are requested by the Governor to say, that he was not asked to receive and distribute the money, but only to present his views as to whether it should be sent, in part or in whole, in provisions, and as ately answered, but was informed by the agent of these ladies, some two weeks afterward, that his answer, by reason of some mail detention, did not reach its destination till the ladies had decided on their plan of distribution, and sent forward a part or all to their agents in this State. He is not informed of the particulars of the plan, or the names of the agents.

ourself at the personal abuse of the Standard. We beg them to give themselves no concern about us. We have no idea of following in its self to be a true Union and North Carolina pa- Mr. Richardson again addressed the Convenit unkindly. As to its attacks upon us, we shall not notice them. They are beneath our

Point Lockout Prisoners.

The following communication has been received by the Governor from the Commistary General of Prisoners:

Office Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C., May 30th., 1803. JONATHAN WORTH,

Governor of North Carolina; Srn :- Your communication of the 9th inthe honor to inform you that there are no prisoners of war in hospital at Point Londout, Ma- Bin

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION. SATURDAY, June 2nd, 1806. The Convention was called to order at ten řelock A. M.

Prayer by Reg. Mr. Hudson, of the Methodist urch The Journal of yesterday was read and ap-

Wright, from a select committee, report d back an ordinance to amend the charter of he Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company, recommending its passage, illy on amondment

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, from the Finance ommittee, reported back a resolution to pay concreappointed to prepare a code

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the committee on vision of the Constitution, reported a subtute for the ordinance to create the office of extenant Governor-recommending its incororation in the amended Constitution, [The abstitute retains the substantial provisions of

the original ordinance.)

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a resolution in over of the Principal Secretary of the Conven-

sir. Brooks: An ordinance concerning widows the have qualified as Executrix of the last vills and testaments of their busbands,

Mr. Faircloth: A resolution relative nding of Convention documents. [Autho zes the Secretary of State to have such g done at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb nd the Blind.] Adopted, under a suspension

On motion of Mr. McKay, of Harnett, the or nance to pay Provisional Judges for their serices in holding Courts of Oyer and Terminer vas re-committed to the Finance Committee, Mr. Moore, of Wake, introduced an ordinance amend the charter of the Union Mining Com-

any, in the County of Rowsu, and the charter ounty of Mecklenburg.
The rules were suspended and the ordinance

oussed its second reading.

Mr. Mebane moved, on its third reading, to amend the ordinance by subjecting these Com-panies to the payment of the usual Revenue ax, on acts of incorporation or amendment of charter.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed the amend ment, and Mr. Mebane withdrew it. Mr. Wright saw no reason why these Compa nice should be examined from the ter He

horologe renewed the amendment. Mr. Brown, of Caswell, moved to lay the orinance on the table. He was opposed to the convention's entering upon a general course of egislation.

The Convention refused to lay on the table The amendment was then adopted, and the rdinance passed its third reading.

A resolution in relation to privies and water

osets, (abating a nuisance in the Capitol,) was adoped under a suspension of the rules. On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, the convention proceeded to consider his resolutions, declaring what has been done, and apointing a committee to ascertain what is neces ry to be done, to restore the State to the Fedcul Union.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Moore, the fourth resolution was amended by striking out the word "nye" and inserting "seven."

Mr. McDornld then moved to amend the last solution by substituting for the words "Speakors of the Senate and House of Representa-tives" the words "Prysident of the Senate and Speaker of &c."

Pending this amendment, Mr. Richardson said that he was opposed to my further concessions to radical fanaticism-to further bending of the pliant hinges of the noe, that thrift might follow fawning. North arolina had had enough of sackcloth and ash-She had too long hald the humiliating position of a suppliant. He moved to lay the resutions on the table.

Mr. Dick requested, as a matter of courtesy, at the centleman would withdraw the motion. olutions embodied the the object for which the Convention was called. failed to accomplish this purpose or to do all | contain extended and glowing e, and a sullen acquiescence in the condicaucstions are crowding upon us, and we must shrink from no barthen that they may impose.

A dark and bloody past is behind us, and it is cere heart-exercises. The day was devoted to hard to forget it, but we must forget the past to meet the future. That future has no salety but one object—that of honoring the dead.—Every other purpose, every other thought seemed to be excluded from the mind. Old but in the path of duty. Theoretically in the Union, practically out of it, and taxed without representation, we could not remain idle spects this one single sacred object. The stores were tors of the conflict raging between the President all closed, and private business of all kinds and the Congress. We cannot be neutral. We must stand by the President. Inaction will be faisi. The stern and stubborn silence of the festival were discerned in every quarter of the Southern States was naturally viewed at the town. A continuous stream of ladics, children North as an outcropping of the rebellion.

to the best plan of distribution. He immediately answered, but was informed by the agent to see that the spirit of secession is utterly was just organization enough to secure order rushed out in North Carolina as elsewhere .policy an earnest, cordial support.
In conclusion, Mr. Dick, dweit upon the in-

In conclusion, Mr. Dick dwelt upon the management of the particulars of policy of electing to Congress, or other high policy of electing to Congress, or other high in life, and are not forgotten in death.

Every garden in and adjacent to the city, every publical positions, men who had held prominent posts in the Confederate armies. It is poor by bush on which graw a flower or an evergreen, was made tributary to the general demand. It

per-will cease its counsels to them to "eat tion, in opposition to the resolutions. He had more dirt," and assume, even for the nonce, a one in devotion to the Union. No one accordlittle generosity, a little magnanimity, towards ed to the President's policy a more cordial sup-its own peoole, we will agree never to allude to port, but he was unwilling that North Carolina port, but he was unwilling that North Carolina should place herself in an unworthy attitude.—
The State had fully complied with the requirements of the President's policy—had returned, as the profligal, tired of transgression, to the parental mansion—had knocked at the door for admission and then rudely repulsed. No good could possibly accrue from sending a commission to Washington to consult members of Congress—to kiss the feet of Thaddens Stevens and other political despots—to incur aill further other political despots—to incur still further the Convention was organized and proceeded to contumely and abasement. He renewed the business.

The Bishop's Address was read. A portion

On this question the year and nays were releved on motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford. The Convention refused to lay the resolution on the table as follows:

Stat. Tour communication of the 0th instant, addressed to the Secretary of War, has been referred to this office, and in reply I have the honor to inform you that there are no prince of war in hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your absellent servant,

E. A. BITCHCOCK,

Major General C. S. Vola, C. Q. P. A. Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Da.

Major General C. S. Vola, C. Q. P. A. Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Da.

on the table as follows:

Nava.—Messre. Allen, Bagley,
Blanca, Baker, Barrow, Ball, Bingham, Boyday, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, Burgin, Burton,
Brutton, Brutton, Brutton, Brutton, Brutton, Harris, of Guilford,
Barris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Hendel at St. James' church, Wilmington the rime
the division of the d

vidson, Jones, of Henderson, Jones, of Rowan, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay, of Harnett, Mc-Donald, of Moore, McTvor, N. A./McLeau, Nat., McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Moore, of Chatham, Patterson, Polk, Rumley, Rush, Satterthwaite, Settle, Sloan, Smith, of Aneon, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery,

Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward, Warren, Willey, Wilson-71. Aves Mesers Brickell, Clark, Conignant, Faircloth, Ferebee, Furches, Love, of Jackson, Mcbane, Norfleet, Pearsall, Perkins, Person Richardson, Russell, Speccer, of Hyde, Walk

up, Winburne, Winston, Wright -30.

Mr. Polk moved a ref r-nce of the resolutions to a select committee. Not agreed to.
Mr. McDonald, of Moore, addressed the Con

ention at length in support of the gracin Mr. Clark said that the only issue presented in the resolutions was whether the Convention would endorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy or indirectly that of the Radicals in Congress. The presmile to the resolutions express the "hope that the President, (during the recess of the Convention,) would is authorized by Congress to declare the State restored to the Union." The fair, is fact, the only inference from this remarkable language is that what the President has done without the authority of Congress, he had no right do. This, in effect

Present only to the extent that his policy has received Congressional sanction.

The resolutions propose to send a committee of seven to Washington City to consult with President Johnson, his Cabinet and Congress. We have already ascertained that our action

is an endorsement of the position of Steven

and Sumner, that (ongress has sole control of

the subject of reconstruction, and endorses the

s satisfactory to the President-that we have fully met the requirements of his policy—a policy which has received the approval of a majority of the Cabinet.
This being the case, the only object must be to consult with Congress, ignoring alike the

President and bis policy. Mr. Clark here adverted to the impractica-

bility-the absurdity of any attempt to consult Congress in an organized capacity, and asked if the Convention thought that any commission representing North Carolina, would be admitted to the floor of either House of Congress a co-ordinate branch of the government?

The only way in which consultation could be had with Congress would be by interviews with individual members—and upon these no Judicious action could be based,

The advocates of the mealstine had indistra-in degant diction, chaste and eloquent generali-ties, many of which he was prepared to endorse. but they had strangely failed subject-matter contained in the resolutions. In conclusion, Mr. C. spoke warmly and enthusiastically in favor of the President's policy, and cautioned members of the Convention against arraying themselves, directly or indi-

rectly, against it by passing these resolutions. The policy of the President was based upon the Constitution, and to it alone could we look for a preservation of our rights under the Constitution in our present unhappy condition. In this connection, he cited the declaration of President Johnson, that rebellion could exist elsewhere than under ordinances of secession, as and bade the Convention beware, lest they by

their action should give encouragement to the radicals, who were seeking to subvert the Con-At the instance of Mr. Conigland, Mr. Jones. of Rowan, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Convention refused to refer the esolutions to a select Committee

The motion prevailed and the resolutions were referred The President appointed the following Comnittee, viz : Messrs. Polk, McDonald, of Moore, N. A. McLean, McGehee, Boyden, Buxton and

Winston. The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday next.

Honors to the Dead. On the 31st. ult., agreeably to pre-arrange

ment, the sacred and tooching ceremonies inci-The motion having been withdrawn, Mr. | dent to the dressing and floral adornment of the the graves of the Confederate dead that lie buwas called to restore the State to the Federal ried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, were nion, and it would be recreant to its duty, if carried into effect. The papers of that city its power to effect it. We are a conquered exercises upon the occasion, in which it is said sions imposed by the victors will not suffice to that between twenty and thirty thousand per store us to the position we have lost. Great sons, of both sexes, participated. The Whig

and young of both sexes gave themselves up to We was suspended. At an early hour the streets were thronged, and preparations for the solemn and men took its course toward Hollywood Mr. Dick proceeded to argue that it was the and did not cease until the shades of evening and decorum, without interfering with the pri-Characterizing secession as a fallacy, and depreciating consolidation as equally dangerous, Mr. Dick paid a high tribute to the patriotism of President Johnson, and urged the duty of suspendent Johnson, and urged the duty of suspendent Johnson, and urged the construction for the second president Johnson are president Johnson, and urged the duty of suspendent Johnson are president Johnson as a fallacy, and depreciation which is second president of the second reverently spent under the sylvan shade, neath which repose those who were dear to

proof of loyalty that Unionism is regarded as a was made tributary to the general demand. It diagrace in North Carolina. He was willing to was one great May festival in honor of the submit, in all events, to the Constitution of the dead. We are pleased to be enabled to say about us. We have no idea of following in its course. If that paper will cease its attacks against radical fanaticism that must ultimately upon the loyalty of our people—will show its occur.

EPISCOPAL STATE CONVENTION .- The State Convention of the Episcopal Church, diocese of North Carolina, convened in this city yesterday morning, when it was found that a quorum was

The Bishop's Address was read. A portio

The Bishop's Address was read. A portion of it concerning the spiritual care of the colored population was read a special committee. A similar disposition was made of another portion relative to the division of the diocess or the appointment of at Assistant Bishop.

The next annual meeting was appearated to be held at St. James' church, Winstogton, the time the third Wednesday in Mar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JOS, B. RATCHELOR.

Raleigh, N. C. Warrenton, N. C.

ROGERS & BATCHELOR ATTORNEYS AT LIW.

Sandard and Progress copy, &

A DWINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified, as Admiratisfus of Thomas, this, decreased, at May Tonn, the deat Wate Count, I give notice to the delates of the water has pay-S. H. YOUNG, Adm t.

Ruleigh, June 4 welle.

DUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HALEIGH.

The American F. and U. Commission which apports eighty teachers to the blacks in S. C. and fair bundred in other States, is now conducting four school in Baleigh with nine backers and over six is subject colored pupils. The schools are held as the Assau M. Abedest Charch, the Guion Hotel, at the Basint Grove and as the sair Grounds. Sections at BAM every day of the week except Saturing.

We are requested to state that members of the Correction and all interested in edecation are walloused any time to witness the regular exercises.

June 4-1:

HILLSBOROUGH COAL-MINING AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OF N. C. The status! Meeting of the Stockholder of the Hillstorough Coal Maring and Transportation Coars, and Company of North Carolina, will be held at their office, as Heaven St. New York on the first Tuestry of July next, for election of Directors, and other important business.

A general attendance of the Stockholders is earned JNO POTTS BROWN, President Wa K-Wigorns, Son y.

DERSONS PREMATURELY GRAY,

Can have their unir restored to its natural color's HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

RENEWER.
It is the best article stativit to preserve the movementing its facility out, and making lifehor, at HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLASSY.

All who use it are manufacts is aware of its present being the best Half Dressing extent a without a rival in reducing gray that to its name odor. Be a re-of-counterfulls and maintaines; ask a Half a number of the result of th

COPY RIGHT SECURED.

"A Calendar for the Christian Kra, combining the Julian and Gregorian modes of recknowing time, by James Rumley, of N. C.
The auther-river in-ving copy-righted this most cale-able of all the "Carendars" ever below offered to the public, will be prepared in a test days to supply in-decembed for them to any extent.

Many attempts have been made, from time to time

Many sittempts have been inside, from time to means a Calendar, by Which sh the dates of the Caristian Era cecile be accurately, and at the same time readily, foulfd. These sittempts have here designally fastes because the authors have sever ready as conversant with the subject of which they experience they were ready as and which they varily endeavored to estimate. I clean for the tainment now presented, perfect simple by or arrangement, combined with the mornishmits accuracy. The plan is so simple int any one who can use an ordinary Allmana, or Coming House Calendar, case of any law law of any him the working of this. Time past, presented full cast in the most right scrutiny. I invite self-clean, and confidently appeal to so sufficience of miles judgment or afrank expressive of opinion as to its mort.

To supply a want long felt, the author has appended to the Calendar, under the head of "Expirationy Rimarks," a succinct but most valuable alterny of the Johan Calendar from the time of Julius Calendar from the time of Julius Calendar from the time of Julius Calendar conservation for the Calendar covering the last of the head covering worth the price of the Calendar covering the subject of the Calendar covering the subject of the calendar.

If any object is the second of Calendar covering

are worth the prior of the Calendar.

If my object to the space the Calendar occupies, the objection is answered by the reply that my statemp, at contains almost would be a securities of amplicity, the total rock on which avery previous attempt as been stranced.

Every professional men, every meetante and to A conto Proce \$1, a every city and county in the Sterners, 17, 100L. Goldsnott, N. C. Agents weated in

PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Jane 2-tf

TOOR SALE.

Pecen and Pilbert cuts by the Almonda, Ro PULLIAM, JONES & CO. June 2-tf

COMMENCEMENT AT TRINICY COL-Round Trip Excarsion Tickets to Trinity Con-

moleconent will be sold for one fare,—full fore going and return fees,—from all Stations to High Point— Good from the sith to the leth of June probates. E. WILKES, Eng. & Supt. N. C. R. R. June 1-3t FOR SALE.

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\$10 REWARD I will give Ten Dullars for the apprehension of JOHN BASS, takins JOHN EVANS; a free court, brown controllerion, long bath nearly strait, about five foot th inches high, sours on his right based and some and on his week, caused by bring, bissen up by poseder, sing built, weights about 150 pounds. We to save from the Stable of Catharnas Welch, or Saturdaysight Sth. 1981, a HAY MAHE, condition sine, with a whole spottle har forbused one of his bind feet white, fighting rather lawer than the left.) I will give the above rewardlor his deliving to me or his configurable in my Juli so that I don get him, my Post-uffice is New Hill Wake County N.C.

June 2-21\*

W. B. WOMBLE.



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