THE SENTINEL.

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

Thursday Evening, Aug. 16, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS.
NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

OUR TERMS

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$10 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month,	1 00
" two months,	2 00
Semi-Weekly, per year,	5 00
Weekly, per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

1856 and 1866.

The world is full of change, national, social and individual, and many and surprising are the mutations that a single decade may witness.

We were in a situation to be a close observer of events and of men in 1856, and it is our duty and habit still to observe them closely. In that year, when the Free-soil party first assumed an organized shape, and it was perceived that Fremont's chances for an election to the Presidency were really formidable, we had a certain class of men in the South who declared that such an event would be good and sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, and that the South would disgrace itself forever by submitting to it;—in other words, that the occasion would then have arrived for the exercise of that right of secession, which they had long sought to make the people believe was inherent and incontrovertible. There was no term of reproach, contumely and bitterness, employed by those men, too harsh to be applied to the Yankees, in general, and to such men as Seward, Sumner, Giddings, &c., in particular. Every man in the South, who was opposed to their extreme views, was denounced as an abolition sympathizer, and here in North Carolina Messrs. Badger, Graham, Gilmer, Clingman, Rayner, Boyden, and others of similar prominence, were held up as enemies to their section. The most terrible predictions as to the effects of Free-soil rule were indulged, and the South admonished that it was time to gird on its armor and fight for its imperilled liberties.

In 1860, when the time arrived, in the hurricane of events, for carrying these boastful threats into execution, a few of those, who had been particularly conspicuous in making them, "flashed fire," and furnished a remarkable illustration of the antagonism between profession and practice. When the war was thrust upon us, however, they went into it with great apparent enthusiasm. They advised the people to fight until the last dollar and the last man were exhausted, abused Lincoln as a tyrant and an usurper, stigmatized Andrew Johnson as a traitor and a devil, and vowed and swore, until they were hoarse of voice and red in the face, that they were as true men as the Confederacy contained anywhere.

In 1863, a few reverses sufficed to cool their martial ardor,—which was the more remarkable, as the few to whom we refer (only a few, for the most of those, who believed in the doctrine of secession, proved by their acts the sincerity of their faith,) were nowhere near the perilous edge of the fight, but only "smelt the battle from afar." They vilified Mr. Davis and protested to be seeking for peace by the very curious method of dividing our people and distracting the common counsels. To tell the truth plainly, they ingloriously deserted those whom they had for years been urging on to danger and strife.

In 1865, they professed to be the peculiar friends of the President's policy of restoration, because they were led to suppose, from some of his first utterances, that it was his purpose to pursue an unrelenting course towards the vanquished. By one of those monstrous perversions which often distinguish human nature, as when the seducer turns with sudden hate upon his innocent and hapless victim, they breathed out nothing but slaughter and threatenings against their unfortunate and misguided fellow-citizens.

In 1866, when the President had fully devised his benign, clement and magnanimous measures for reconciliation, they forsook him to seek a more congenial instrument for the gratification of their disappointed hate and revenge. To-day they are Radical sympathisers,—in full fellowship and communion with that pestilent and fiendish faction. They propose to persecute, disfranchise and degrade their own people. They propose to pull down the fabric of republican freedom which was constructed by our forefathers; to tear up by the roots the principles of constitutional liberty, and in their place to reconstruct the American "model republic" upon the centralization theories of European despotism. They wish to go backward two hundred years, and reconstruct in America, not the colonial system of England under George III, for that had some elements of popular liberty and independence in it, but the centralized system of Germany under its emperors.

Reader, this is an "o'er true" story. These are some of the marvellous mutations that have been comprehended in the brief but eventful interval between 1856 and 1866.

"The government of the United States has heretofore been respected for its firmness. Its rule has been to encourage its friends and to punish its enemies. But its enemies now seem to be the favorites, while its real friends are neglected and forgotten."—*Standard.*

We would respectfully direct the attention of the President, and the people, to the foregoing extract.

We take it that the President has sagacity and penetration enough to distinguish between the true friends and the real enemies of the government.

The North Carolina Constitution.

The returns thus far received from North Carolina render it probable that the new State constitution has been rejected. Some of the Radicals, whose hearts are as muddled as their hearts are malignant, exult in this as a triumph over President Johnson, and a defeat, in North Carolina, of his policy of reconstruction. On the contrary, the rejection of the proposed Constitution by a popular vote explodes the Radical calumny that the President has interfered with the rights of the States by imposing on them constitutions, to which he extorted their consent. All that President Johnson did was to protect the States in the formation of constitutions for themselves, the people being as free in their action as they are in any of the other States. If they elect a convention to frame a constitution for their consideration, they can sanction or reject the draft, with the same freedom of choice which would be exerted in the State of New York. The freedom with which the North Carolina Constitution has been canvassed, and its rejection (if the full returns shall show that it has been rejected,) attest the freedom of political action in that State, and vindicate President Johnson against the charge of imposing upon the Southern States constitutions to which they do not consent. Every State is as free to revise its constitution as it was to adopt it; there being no difference, in this respect, between the States north and those south of the Potomac.—*New York World*

We have heretofore indicated that the New York *World* was one of the most intelligent among our Northern exchanges. It uniformly exhibits a fairness and honesty, as well as a proper sympathy for the South, not commonly found in the Northern press.

The extract above states the point correctly in regard to the amended Constitution, recently submitted to the people. Its rejection, however, had nothing to do with the *national status* of the State. If the Convention, at its first session, had simply revised and codified the old Constitution, embodying the organic law then in existence, and had only made those changes which the requisitions of the National Government demanded, and submitted it to the people, we have no doubt it would have been adopted almost unanimously. But the people, not having been consulted in regard to other serious changes made by the Convention, wholly relating to State policy, and becoming dissatisfied with the continuance and expensiveness of the body, rejected it. In doing so, they have expressed no opposition to the President's policy. Indeed, the people have ratified that policy already at the ballot-box, and nine-tenths of our people still support it. The unpopularity of the Convention itself, caused by its remaining a second session, and receiving, as the people thought, high pay, and doing what they believed to be unnecessary, what they had not instructed it to do, and what they believed it had no right to do, is the chief and principal cause of the rejection of the amended Constitution, if it is rejected.

Roving Indolent Blacks.

The "Bureau men" profess to have a very tender concern for the freedmen. We commend to their early attention and sympathy, the large number of roving, indolent negroes, who are filling our towns, to the serious injury of the native blacks, who are disposed to work, and to the great annoyance and injury of the white people, whose scanty larders are made to suffer. We judge there cannot be less than 500 able bodied men and women, perhaps 1000, who have left their homes, where they could get work and food, and congregated in this city, who have no regular employment and no visible means of support. If they are suffered to remain here in idleness they grow more and more vicious. They fall a ready prey to the evil designs of bad men, and much evil may grow out of it. The peace, harmony and order of society can only be secured and preserved by securing profitable labor to the population. When there is an excess of laborers, they must seek employment where it is to be found; otherwise idleness and crime are sure to follow.

EMIGRANTS.—Several hundred emigrants passed through this city, this week, *en route* for Indiana. The crowd was a mixed one, composed of white and black men, women and children. They were from Guilford, Randolph, and Davidson, we believe. A good portion of them we judge to be young men and women. Some of the colored people belonged to the society of Friends, but very few of the whites we took to be Quakers.

The Greensboro *Patriot* assures us, (which ought to be very comforting to the "strait sect,") that none of these emigrants left the State, "on account of the bitter persecutions of that terrible ghoul, Jonathan Worth." The agent, who conducted them, stated that he had induced them to go, to be employed as laborers to aid in gathering the very heavy crop of corn made the present year in Indiana,—the price of a day's work there being one bushel of corn. It is very probable that the severe drought, which has nearly destroyed the corn crop in the above counties, accelerated the emigration.

There is no estimating the amount of distress which now prevails at the South. Persons who were in comfortable circumstances before the war, are now actually suffering for food. Ladies raised in luxury and affluence are in many instances compelled to take in sewing in order to support themselves and families. Business men are in a very embarassed condition, many of them not actually making enough to pay the rents of their establishments. A year or two must elapse before any material improvement takes place. What people are to do in the meantime is a problem which cannot be solved.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

This is a gloomy but a truthful picture. There are those in our midst, who would make it sadder and darker, by heaping upon their suffering neighbors the punishment and political and social degradation. Alas! for poor fallen humanity!

Speaking of Saratoga, the Utica *Observer* says that "the great watering-place is getting to be the great fire-place."

Only fifteen persons followed "Doctor" Dostie to the grave—four ladies, two federal officers, seven citizens, and two negroes. The hearse, five carriages, a cab, and a buggy formed the funeral cortege.

For the Sentinel.

Miss Lee's Monument.—"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."—Reminiscences of its Locality, etc.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your editorial request for some friend to furnish your paper with an account of the erection of the monument to Miss Anna C. Lee, late daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee, by the citizens of Warren Co., N. C., was subsequent to that event, but, as one of the Committee of arrangements and your friend, I nevertheless would have most promptly responded, but for the knowledge of the fact that two or three newspaper reporters were present, and that a communication from me at that period would have been a work of supererogation. Nor would I trouble you or your readers now with any remarks upon the subject, but for the reason that the honor of erecting this monument has been unintentionally, I am sure, given to those who neither claim or desire it, while the name of Joseph Speed Jones, Esq., who alone is entitled to all the honor, is entirely ignored by the correspondent of the Petersburg *Index*. Mr. Jones petitioned to Gen. Bragg, two or three years ago, to detail Mr. Z. Crowder, the patriotic artist, for the special purpose, urging, as an additional reason, that Mr. Crowder had volunteered in the regular army after he had passed the then conscript age, and not "conscripted, as reported," that he had participated in all the hard fought battles in Virginia up to that time, and was then in feeble health. Gen. Bragg promptly consented.

Mr. Jones, whose patriotism is only equalled by his philanthropy, projected and erected this monument, through the aid of Mr. Crowder.

Col. Heck and a few of the prominent citizens of the neighborhood then proposed to Mr. Jones to allow the citizens of Warren to share its honors, to which he most cheerfully consented, but stated to the meeting of those neighbors that he had calculated to defray the whole expense of it himself, and had purchased the iron railing to enclose the cemetery, which they positively refused to let him do, though he still refuses to accept any remuneration for the railing, and claims the right to share in the expenses of the monument.

I am perfectly cognizant of all these facts, and they are well known by all his neighbors; and hence, as a token of gratitude to him and as an act of justice to his accomplished wife, the Committee of Arrangements elected her President of the Ladies' Society by acclamation. How well she deserved that distinguished honor you may judge, when I inform you that the letter of invitation to Gen. Lee to attend the erection, was indited by her in a few hours and without previous notice. For its sublime devotion and patriotism, its elegance, harmony and perfection of language, and for its soul-stirring allusions to the modesty, greatness and goodness of this illustrious chieftain under the vicissitude of fortune, it is not surpassed, in my humble opinion, by any record of epistolary belles lettres.

The locality of the monument is in the cemetery of the Jones family of this County. It is on Shocco Creek, near the White Sulphur and Shocco Springs, and in full view of Gen. Jethro Sumner's monument—one of the first Generals appointed by Congress and one of the heroes of '76. The surrounding country is highly picturesque, and its inhabitants educated and refined. It was settled by Edward Jones, who emigrated from Virginia in 1740, with his wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Shugan. Tradition informs us that she was the first white lady that crossed the Roanoke river. Mr. Jones left a large family of children, and his widow married Thomas Cook; and she is known to posterity as "Grandmother Cook."

She was said to have been a remarkable woman for the strength of her intellect, and for the firmness and energy of her character.—In a wilderness surrounded by savages and wild beasts, and left a widow at an early age with a house full of children, by her indomitable energy she raised and educated them all to become the leading and most useful citizens of the country—five of whom were, at one and the same time, members of our Legislature, and two of them in Congress. Beneath the sacred shades of this cemetery once gambolled in girlhood her daughters—the mothers of the Hons. Nathaniel Macon, Willis Alston, M. T. Hawkins and Judge Seawell. The Hills, the McLemores, with their compass and hatchet opened the way for civilization in Georgia and Tennessee. The Joneses, Eatons, Martins, Johnsons and Greens, have left their civic, legal, and legislative services as a legacy to their country. The Pegrams, and those noble brothers, Major Gen. Robert and Matt. Ransom, besides many others in the Southern and Western States, are the descendants of grandmother Cook. When I was a boy, the aged father and mother of our venerable citizen, Wm. D. Jones, resided hard by this cemetery. Their commodious and spacious dwelling was on a level plat of ground, gently undulating from the yard to a pebble brook in front, and in the centre of several acres of ground clad with verdant sward and shaded with the original forest trees, grand and hoary with age. It was literally the seat of hospitality, refinement and religion. Bishop Early's first wife was a member of this family and sleeps in this cemetery, and the Rev. Messrs. Glenn and Jones married two of her sisters.—What a history this sacred spot could unfold, if it had a tongue to speak, but not a solitary tree or stone is left to tell the joys and sorrows of its former inhabitants. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

I would give you a description of this exquisitely wrought monument, and the highly interesting ceremonies that attended its erection, if it had not been so graphically done by abler hands. It was eminently proper for the citizens of North Carolina to pay this tribute of affection and respect to the daughter of that great and good man, who so often led our sons to victory against such unequal numbers, and likewise an indispensable debt of gratitude they are under to the ladies of Virginia for their munificent kindness to our citizen-soldiers in sickness and health, as well as for their pious care in collecting the remains of our heroic dead into cemeteries and bedecking their graves with floral offerings.

Aug. 15th., 1866. SUMNER.

General Baird's Removal.

A despatch to the Philadelphia Ledger says: General Baird's removal was because of his tardiness in executing the orders telegraphed hither to New Orleans, to have a sufficient military force on hand to prevent any outbreak that might be attempted. This he was expected to do after the negro meeting and procession of the Friday preceding the riot, whereas his troops were not in readiness for service until the dark and bloody scene was over. The War Department was last week ordered to remove him at once, and appoint Stoneman as his successor.

Governor Brownlow refused to obey the requisition of Governor Jenkins for a Federal officer in Nashville, charged with stealing cotton in that State; on the plea that, "all that is necessary to hang a Federal officer or soldier is to get him before a Georgia jury, charged with an offense."

A man out West says that he moved so often during one year, that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet, in order to be tied and thrown in.

Philadelphia Convention—Letter from the Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

The following are the Chairmen of the respective delegations of the States and Territories in the Philadelphia Convention:

Maine—W. R. Crosby.
New Hampshire—C. W. Bowers.
Vermont—D. H. Simmons and D. C. Smalley.
Massachusetts—J. G. Abbott.
Rhode Island—W. B. Lawrence.
Connecticut—P. M. Brown.
New Jersey—Jos. T. Crowell.
Pennsylvania—Governor Porter and Edgar Cowan.
Delaware—J. P. Comegys.
Maryland—Governor Pratt.
Virginia—Thos. S. Flournoy.
North Carolina—Nathaniel Boyden.
South Carolina—Governor Orr.
West Virginia—Daniel Lamb.
Georgia—R. F. Lyon.
Florida—Thomas Randall.
Alabama—Governor Parsons.
Mississippi—A. F. Symal.
Louisiana—A. P. Morse.
Texas—V. H. Eperson.
Tennessee—W. M. Byers.
Kentucky—E. Hess.
Ohio—William S. Groesbeck.
Indiana—Thomas A. Hendricks.
Illinois—O. H. Browning.
Michigan—C. O. Loomis.
Missouri—Barton Abel.
Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
Wisconsin—A. N. Smith and H. L. Palmer.
Iowa—Thomas H. Benton, Jr.
Kansas—Hugh Ewing.
California—James A. McDougal.
District of Columbia—James R. Obeirne.
Dakota—Judge Tenner.
Nebraska—H. H. Heath.

Being unable to attend in person, the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, wrote the following admirable letter, endorsing the objects of the Convention, to the chairman of the State Convention which elected him as a delegate:

LETTER FROM ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

BROOKLYN, August 9.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall:

MY DEAR SIR—I am sincerely sensible to the honor conferred upon me yesterday by the meeting at Faneuil Hall, over which you presided, in placing my name at the head of the Delegates at large to the National Union Convention.—But, as I had previously intimated to more than one of our friends, it will not be in my power to go to Philadelphia next week.

I am quite unwilling, however, to decline the appointment without a distinct expression of my hearty concurrence in the general views of those by whom that Convention has been called, and of my earnest hope that its deliberations may conduce to the earliest practicable restoration of all the States of the Union to the exercise of their constitutional powers, and to the enjoyment of their Constitutional privileges in the national government.

I can add nothing, I am aware, to the arguments which others have already presented on this subject, and I gladly avail myself of the language of Judge Curtis in his late admirable letter: "To suppose that the Government of the United States can, in a state of peace, rightfully hold and exercise absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so, appears to me unwarranted by any rules of public law, abhorrent to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our Government." With Judge Curtis, too, I hold to the opinion—"that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and should be as effectually, in the Union as they were before the madness of their people attempted to carry them out."

Most happily, Congress did not adjourn without admitting to their seats the Senators and Representatives of Tennessee; but that very act has rendered it all the more difficult to discover anything of Constitutional principle, or anything of true national policy, in its persistent denial of all representation to the other Southern States. Congress has ample means of protecting itself, and of protecting the country from the presence of disloyal men in the halls of legislation, by the simple exercise of the powers, of deciding on the qualifications of its own members. Had the case of each individual Senator or Representative elected from ten States, lately in rebellion, been taken up by itself and fairly considered on its own merits, agreably to the wise suppositions of President Johnson, no one could have complained, whatever might have been the result. But I know not how either branch could have consented, as it has done, to compromise its constitutional independence by submitting any question as to its members either to legislative or executive discretion.

This great question of representation is not a question which concerns only the Southern States, who, I know, are regarded by not a few unrelenting men as having forfeited all rights which the Northern States are bound to respect. It is a question which concerns the Constitution and the whole country. The people of the whole Union have a right to demand of their public servants an exact and faithful observance of the Constitution and of all its provisions.—It was to enforce and vindicate that Constitution that their blood and treasure have been poured out so lavishly during the last four years of civil war. Who could have believed, in advance, that a year and a half after that war had ended, and after the Union had been rescued and restored, so far as our gallant armies and navies could accomplish it, nearly one-third of the States should still be seen knocking in vain at the doors of the Capitol, and should be denied even a hearing in the councils of the country? Such a course may, indeed, be calculated to prolong the predominance of a party, but it seems to me utterly inconsistent with the supremacy of the Constitution.

I have no disposition, however, to indulge in any imputations either upon parties or upon individuals. I hope that a spirit of forbearance and moderation will prevail at Philadelphia, notwithstanding the insulting and proscriptive tone in which the Convention has been assailed by so many of the opponents of the President of the United States. But I shall be greatly disappointed, I confess, if through the influence of that Convention, or through some other influence, the people of the whole country are not soon aroused to the danger of allowing the Constitution of the United States to be longer the subject of partial and discretionary observance on the part of those who are sworn to support it. It is vain to offer test oaths to others, if we fail to fulfil our own oaths. The necessities of a state of war may be an excuse for many irregularities, both legislative and executive. But, now that, by the blessing of God, a state of peace has been restored to us, we are entitled to the Constitution and the Union in all their legitimate authority and extent. Nothing less than the whole Constitution and the whole Union ought to satisfy us. For one, I should despair of the restoration of law and order in ten Southern States, and even of the maintenance of our own national credit, if there should fail to be exhibited at Washington something of that scrupulous adherence to the Constitution and the laws which characterized the earlier days of the Republic. Nor could anything, in my judgment, be of more baleful influence upon the future career of our country than that Congress should even seem to be holding in abeyance any provisions of the Constitution, until they shall have been changed, under duress, in order to suit the opinions, or secure the interests, of a predominant party. Against such a course of proceeding, I trust, the Convention at Philadelphia will put forth a seasonable and effective protest.

Once more regretting my inability to be present at the Convention, and thanking all to whom I am indebted for the honor of being named as a delegate.

I remain, dear sir, with great regard, very faithfully yours, R. C. WINTHROP.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, Mr. W. W. WEST, to MISS MARY P. ANDREWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$100 REWARD!

Stolen from the stables of the subscriber, last night, August 15th, his

DARK BAY HORSE,

almost brown, 7 years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, and in fine order and splendid condition.

The above reward will be paid on delivery at Raleigh of the horse and thief, or, FIFTY DOLLARS for the horse only.

W. H. CROW.

Raleigh, Aug. 16-4t

EVERY CHOIR SHOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH

EMERSON'S NEW BOOK,

THE JUBILATE, the first edition of which, TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES, will soon be sold. ☞ *Remember* that this new work excels in many important features the author's previous work, the "HARP OF JUDAH."

Price $1.38, on receipt of which "The Jubilate" will be sent post-paid. Choirs supplied at $12 a dozen.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers.
Aug. 16-4t Boston.

UNITED STATES TAXES.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT Assessor of Excise Taxes, by the United States Government, for the 4th. division of the 4th. Collection District, of North Carolina, comprising all that part of Wake County lying North of the North-Carolina Railroad, exclusive of the limits of the City of Raleigh, I will attend the following places at the times indicated, for the purpose of receiving the returns of income for the year 1865, and Carriages, Gold Watches, Pianos, &c., held on the 1st. day of May, 1866; also, returns from Manufacturers, Banks, &c., beginning with the month of March, 1866, and applications for Licenses from or after the 1st. of May, 1866, to 1st. May, 1867:

Spikes,	Monday,	Aug. 27th.
Willie Lynns,	Wednesday,	do. 29th.
James Lynns,	Friday,	do. 31st.
Hayes,	Tuesday,	Sept. 4th.
Oak Grove,	Friday,	do. 7th.
Thompson,	Monday,	do. 10th.
Laws,	Tuesday,	do. 11th.
Forestville,	Friday,	do. 14th.
Rolesville,	Monday,	do. 17th.
Dunnsville,	Thursday,	do. 20th.
Ridgeway,	Monday,	do. 24th.
Wakefield,	Tuesday,	do. 25th.
Hoods or Eagle Rock,	Thursday,	do. 27th.
Bushees or Auburn,	Tuesday,	Oct. 2d.

J. G. BROMELL,
Ast. Ass. 4th. Div. 4th. Dist. North-Carolina.
Aug. 16-2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } CALDWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1866.

C. W. Clarke, Admr. of Hawkins Kerby, Dec'd., vs. Heirs at Law of said Dec. } *Petition for sale of Land*

INTERLOCUTORY DECREE:

This cause coming on to be heard before as Court, on this, the 19th. day of July, 1866, upon the petition which is sworn to and from which it appears that certain parties, mentioned in the petition, are minors of tender years, it is therefore ordered by the Court that J. R. Wilson, Clerk of this Court, be appointed guardian *ad litem* for all the minors mentioned in said petition.

And it further appearing, from the allegation of said Petitioner, that C. H. Barber, and his wife Martha Barber, formerly Martha Kerby, and ——McDowell, and his wife Sarah, formerly Sarah Kerby, are non residents of this State, on motion it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a news paper published in Raleigh, for six successive weeks, requiring the said parties to appear before this worshipful court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 3rd. Monday in Sept. next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

J. R. WILSON, C. C.
Aug. 16-w6w

REMOVED.

To the Store one door South of James M. Orme.

PUILLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug. 15-tf.

TOURNAMENT AT BUFFALO SPRINGS!

Eight Knights of Virginia, having challenged the same number from North Carolina, and the challenge having been accepted, the riding will take place on Monday Sept. 3rd. 1866.

Besides the usual prize on such an occasion, the Proprietor offers, as a prize to the champion "AN ELEGANT SADDLE."

On the same evening, there will be a

Coronation Ball,

gotten up in the most splendid style.

The Knights, entering the List, will not be charged board for self and horse for a week preceding the Tournament.

T. PAXSON
Aug. 15-td

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. ROAD.

THROUGH FREIGHT TARIFF.

NORTH AND SOUTH

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

We are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the *lowest rate.*

This is the Line for Shippers.

YOUR GOODS WILL BE HANDLED ONLY ONCE.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance truck ring, compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia S. C. and all intermediate stations with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company, at about one fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and *no other.*

FROM NEW YORK.

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 38 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE.

By the Baltimore Steam packet Company, L. B. Parker agent, foot of Union Dock—and by Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. P. Clyde & Co., agents No. 14 North Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON.

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agts. Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Agt. R. & G. R. Co.
Aug. 15-1m

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

Manufactured by THEOPHILE HOEDERER & CO., Reims, France.

Consisting of the following brands, viz:
Gladiateur, Carte Blanche,
"Carte Noire," "Bouzy Rouge,"
and "Fleur de Sillery."

50 doz. assorted in quarts and pints, imported, and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

DeROSSET & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

Sole Agents for North Carolina and Virginia.
Aug. 13-1m*

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

Chitty's Blackstone—2 vols.
Adams' Equity.
Chitty on Pleading—2 vols.
Revised Code of N. C.

As good as new and very cheap. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Aug. 13-3t

TWO FAMILY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

The residence of the late Dr. W. W. Gray, in the N. E. part of the City and two Acres of Land thereunto attached.

—ALSO—

The Residence occupied by Mr. W. Whitaker, Jr., opposite the City Cemetery. This lot contains nearly one Acre; has a neat and comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke-house, well of pure water, and the most productive garden in Raleigh.

Apply to P. F. PESCUD.
Aug. 13-2w2w

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT SWEEPS THE FIELD;

NEW IMPROVEMENTS;
LOW PRICES;
DOES NOT CLOG;
HAS NO COMPLICATIONS OF GATES OR COSTLY FLUME WORK;
COMPACT FOR SHIPMENT;
GREAT WATER-SAVER;
THE ONLY WHEEL THAT EXCELS OVERSHOTS;
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR SUPERIORITY.

Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 96 Liberty Street
New York.
Aug. 13-6m

"THE COTTON GIN QUESTION!"

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,

Invented and Patented by

HORACE L. EMERY,

And Manufactured by

HORACE L. EMERY & SON,

AT THEIR

Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, New York.

The public are hereby notified that in order to insure to them the Genuine Machines above mentioned, the Patentees and Manufacturers, (successors of Emery Brothers) have appointed Dunn, Plummer & Co., Petersburg, Va., as their Sole Agents, for this city and vicinity, for their sale at manufacturer's prices, with Transportation only added. As other parties are making Cotton Gins without the improvements which have given these Machines their superiority and unexampled success, and are offering them to the public with nearly the same representations, this notice is to prevent the imposition and disappointments of purchasers who desire the well established and approved Machines manufactured only by us.

THE UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER of Horace L. Emery's Patent, may be readily distinguished by their having the PICKER ROLL SUPPORTER suspended midway in the hopper over the saws, for supporting and moving the COTTON ROLL and preventing all possibility of choking or bridging of Cotton in the hopper from any cause. Also their air supply openings to an air chamber over the Brush Cylinder, and the words "HORACE L. EMERY'S PATENT" and Albany Agricultural Works, in raised and stenciled letters upon different parts of the Machine.

HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works,
Aug. 13-2w Albany, N. Y.

Goldsboro News, Wilson North Carolinian, Weldon State and Louisburg Eagle, copy two weeks and send bill with copy of paper to Dunn, Plummer & Co., Petersburg, Va.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Half Barrels Extra C Sugar,
10 do do do
10 do Cuba Sugar,
Arriving to

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug. 11-tf

SALT, SALT, SALT.

150 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
Arriving to

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug. 11-tf

BACON & LARD.

100 Pieces prime Virginia Bacon,
10 Kegs prime County Lard.
Arriving to

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug. 11-tf

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE & LOT in the North Western part of the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Shaw. Apply for information on the premises.
Aug. 11-1w

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLOTTE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

This Bank having received permission from the Comptroller of the Currency to increase the Capital Stock,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th. instant, it was ordered that the Capital Stock of the First National Bank of Charlotte be increased to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and that advertisement be made accordingly.

Books of Subscription are now open at the Bank.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
Aug. 14-w6t

HARNESS STOLEN!

The stables of the undersigned were entered on the night of the 13th., and a double set of Carriage Harness stolen.

I will give $10 reward for such information as will lead to the detection of the thief and the recovery of the harness.

F. J. HAYWOOD.
Aug. 14-3t

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

OFFICE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
Statesville, July 23d, 1866.

The next Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the western North Carolina Rail Road will be held in Morganton, on Thursday, the 30th. August.

E. F. SHOUPTON,
Secretary and Treasurer
Aug. 1-td