SEATON GALES.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 22, 1866 POR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE USION AS IT WAS, NO PERTHER AMESDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR. JONATHAN WORTH.

Exchange of State Bonds.

Our readers are aware that the late Couven tion, with the view of reducing the debt of the State, directed the Public Treasurer to etfect an exchange of the stock owned by the several Rail Roads, on the best terms, for the redemption of any out standing Bonds of the State. Mr. Battle, our very efficient Public Treasurer, has issued his proposals, which will be closed early in November next.

There are three strong reasons in favor of

1. It proposes the only plan, feasible at pres-ent, for the redemption of the State clobt. This is a most desirable object, and one is which the honor and credit of the State are deeply

2. It offers an inducement to men of capital and energy to invest their State honds in an enterprise which will pay, if well managed. And it takes out of the hands of the State the control and management of the rallroads, and places cily in the hands of interested individuals, who can manage them more cheaply and efficiently than the State can. Every one knows that individuals manage merely business operations with greater facility and cheapness than public or State agents.

3. It relieves the Executive of the State of the amount of patronage and political influence which the appointment of Railroad officers gives, and puts an end to the scramble for place, which too often engenders improper feeling and gives room to partizan contests. Railroads, to be profitable in this State, must be managed by men of the highest ability and enterprise that can be found. Politics should have nothing to do with them. It is sure to interfere with their success and efficiency to agreater or less extent.

For these three reasons, we have been in favor of the scheme of the Convention, and most heartily desired eminent success to the Public Treasurer, in effecting the exchange. The objection which some of our people urge against it, that it will place our Railroads in the hands of Northern capitalists, to be controlled by them to the injury of our people, is unsound and untenable. The objection is neither wise in policy, nor is it generous to those who are disposed to invest their capital in the South. It is unwise, because all experience proves that one Northern bosiness many in foresight, energy and frugality, is generally equal to half a dozen thorn men. Were they to invest in our Raliroads, their object would be to make money. To do this, they would construct feeders, run in quicker time and at cheaper rates, and, to make business for the roads, would introduce into our midst the best mechanical skill, and the highest improvements in agriculture, mining, The idea that they would injure the roads by high charges, &c., is preposterous. It is unrous. Whatever may be the feelings of our ole towards those men who have been or and it is grossly ungenerous, to feel hostile to hose who are willing to invest their funds in the South, to promote the general welfare of our people and the developement of the resources f the Southern States. If we could do so, vest 25 or 50,000,000 of dollars in North Caroline in the next twelve months. Without their languish or be suspended for a time, and our agricultural, mining and manufacturing resour-

ces must remain undeveloped.

Perhaps, however, as public journalists, it is our duty to point out to the bolders of North Carolina State Bonds the impediments or drawbacks which the charters of several of the Railroads present to the exchange of Bonds. It is of course the duty of all holders of Bonds to inform themselves fully of the condition of the Roads and the character of their charters .-Where there is no serious impediment, us be-lieve that holders of Bonds will do well to exchange them for Rutroud stock, but there may iments in the charters which mig make the exchange seriously to the disadvantange of holders. For instance, rend careful the following section, the 41st., in the chartof the North Carolina Railroad. The holds of the bonds of the North Carolina Road not only have the faith and credit of the State pledged to their payment, but the property and lividends of the Road are also pledged. The

SEC. 41. Be it further enacted. That as security for the redemption of said certificates of debt, the public faith of the State of North Carolina is hereby pledged to the helders thereof, and in addition therets all the stock held by the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company," hereby created, shall be, and the same is hereby, pledged for that purpose; and any dividends of profit which may, from time to time, be declared on the stock held by the State os afalessid, all the applied to the payment of the interest accruing on said certificates; but until such dividends of profit may be declared; it shall be the daty of the Treaturer, and me is hereby authorized and directed, to pay all such interest, as the same may accrue. rer, and he is hereby surflorized and direct to pay all such interest, as the same may ac-out of any moneys in the treasury not other

D. R. Goodloe, Esq.

As a matter of justice to this gentleman, we publish that portion of his capel, (heretofore published in full in the Standard,) which relates to his personal vindication from the criticisms which we saw proper, some time since, to submit, concerning his contac in connection with the proposed Radical Convention in September. We regret, exceedingly, that Mr. Goodloe, under all the circumstances, should have identified himself with this movement, and especially that he should have arrogated to himself the right to speak, apparently, at least, as a representative man of North Carolina. Personally he is a worth; gentlemen, and as such we esteem him, but that consideration cannot affect our animadventions upon his public or official conduct.

Mr. Goodloe is both unfair and disingenuous. -more so than we had expected of him, -in seeking to make the impression (while disclaiming such a purpose) that we threatened him with popular vengeance. Nothing was further from our thoughts. We simply meant to say that our people could and would have no "consideration" for one who advocated measures so subversive of all their interests, and who, while serving in their midst as an administrative officer, had connected himself with a movement that was designed to oppress and humiliate them.

We are well aware of Mr. Goodloe's strong and onest opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We deprecated that repeal ourselves, at the time. We believe that it added fresh fuel to the flame of Northern antialayery fanaticism. But we cannot see that that fact justified Mr. Goodloe, a Southern man, in identifying himself with a faction that was glad of an opportunity of waging a more bitter warfare against his section. By helping on an agitation, which he should rather have used his influence to allsy, he, and those who co-operated with him, are very much responsible for the "rebellion," certainly.

Mr. Goodloe begs the questi n when he essays to prove that the proposed Convention, to the call for which he signs his name as of North Carolina, is not "revolutionary." It is essentially so, and it is hardly necessary to combat the point. A movement which contemplates the continued exclusion of ten loyal States from the Constitutional right of representation, and which is to be conducted on the basis of the Howard amendment, -involving several fundamental violations of the great charter of our liberties and working an attainder and a proscription utterly foreign to the genius of Republican liberty, is radically revolutionary. It seeks to accomplish, literally, what the armed revolt of the South was ineffectual to consummate, a destruction of Union.

In the face of the President's life-long views upon the subject of negro suffrage, Mr. Goodloc's speculations must pass for what they are worth. The President, we are well aware, in his letter to Judge Sharkey, advised that Mississippi should, if possible, in order to allay opposition at the North, sanction negro suffrage with a property and educational qualification, yet his own opinions are known to be decidedly in favor of the colonization of that unfortunate race. In a number of his late public utterances, as well, if we mistake not, as in some of his veto messages, he has emphatically intimated his conviction of their immaturity for the elective tranchise. In a word, his views, as enunciated in the Senate on the 13th, of December, are still our enemies, it is the height of folly, | 1859, are his views to this day. In a debate on Mr. Mason's resolution of enquiry into the origin and objects of the John Brown raid, Mr. Johnson, in allusion to an admission by Mr. Trumbull, (who is now so intolerant and fanatical in his determination to force negro suffrage would now influence Northern capitallits to in. on the South,) that "the two races could not live happity and pleasantly together, or enjoy equal rights, without one domineering over the other," said :

"I thank the Senator for the admission he has made, and I wish to prese the matter a little farther. Suppose the four million of slaves in the slave States were all emancipated, and were to fill up one of our Territories and apply for admission here, it seems to me the Senstor's answer would apply to them as well as the answer would apply to them as well as the question I have put. He says the difference begins with the very origin of man. If the Delty himself, according to the Senator's own admission, has made a difference between the races, how can they have been created with equal rights and privileges? The difference began with the Deity. The Senator in his last explanation has conceded the whole ground; and all his clamor and clap-trap about liberty, and men being created equal, falls to the ground, and the construction which should be put on the Declaration of Independence is clear and unobscured." ad unobscured."

The results of the recent National Union Con-

vention, we take it, have convinced even Mr. Goodlee that, in the matter of negro suffrage as well as the test-oath, neither the President or his friends sought to have either incorporated, however indirectly, in its Declaration of Principles. Mr. Goodlee holds to the right of Congress to force the former (though in a qualified form) upon the South, and insists upon the letter and spirit of the latter. The Convention, whose action the President has endorsed as a second Declaration of Independence, declares the question of franchise to belong exclusively to the States themselves, and lusists upon the immediate representation of the South, subject only to the right of each House to judge of the Constitutional qualifications of its members.— In view of such an autagonism, while we would not seek to deprive Mr. Goodbe of any pecuniary emolument or personal success, under ordimary circumstances, we really think that it is his duty to settre from the office of Marshat for the District of North Carolina.

The Herald correspondent at Boston discusses the effect of the Philadelphia Convention on the radicals at the "Hub," and intimates among other things that, as an offset to the disastrous effect at that movement on the radical party, General Butler intends to propose the annexation of Africa in the convention which meets in Beptember at Philadelphia.

The raising of tobacco in New Jursey is attracting the attention of the leading agriculturists of the State.

E. J. Hale, Esq.

It afforded us a melancholy pleasure, the other day, to shake the hand of our esteomed friend, E. J. Hale, Esq., of Payetteville.-Pleasure, tograms of our high estimate of his friendship and his words, and he propose to leave his befored native States.

The disasters of the war, and the subschient developments in regard to the mail facilities and business prospects of Payetteville, forced him to relinquish his purpose to revive the Observe one of the ablest and most influential journal of the State. He has determined to establish bluself, with his excellent sons, in the Book and publishing business in New York city, -a business which their former experience eminentqualify them for. Deeply interested in the educational development of the South, they will give special attention to getting up the best school books and works of general interest.

Mr. Hale and his sonsare a valuable neguisition to any community, and their removal from our midst must be felt to be a great loss. The senior Mr. Hale has established in this State the highest reputation as a gentleman of exalted moral worth. He is the impersonation of honor and personal integrity, and his business qualifications and reliability will inspire entire confidence in those with whom he has

His house will readily command the booktrade from this State, and the public will soon be informed of his locality and the character of

The President's Proclamation.

We publish in another column the material portion of the proclamation of the President, announcing the establishment of complete peace, legal and actual, throughout the limits of the Republic. The parts omitted are but the recupitulation of the several declarations of Congress and Executive proclamations heretofore made, and which were embraced in the former Proclamation, pronouncing the "insurrection at an end in all the States except Texas.

According to the terms of this proclamation, the writ of habeas corpus is unquestionably fully restored and martial law withdrawn.

President Johnson has done his duty nobly and it only remains for the people, North and South to do theirs.

THE PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS.—The Editor of the Richmond Examiner, who was in attendance upon the Philadelphia Convention, says, of his personal knowledge, that Mr. Raymondis not the author of the address, as is popularly supposed. We are glad to find that the Editor himself is far more moderate and conservative in his views than his locum teneas. In giving an account, by the way, of what he saw and heard at the North, he says :

The Northern feeling is not well understood at the South. We confess that our recent observations have greatly changed our own ideas about the matter. Radicalism is strong, to be sure, but there is a larger and more respectable conservatism, that is supported by Democ Unionists and the moderates of all parties. socrats, met men even from Boston, who could outdo us in their execration of the Radicals, and who expressed themselves earnestly in favor of re-union on a perfect restoration of old rights. They announced their readiness to co-operate with any organization that should fight the Black Repub-licans. We found gentlemen from Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, as well as Iron Massachusetts. who as cordially destest Thad. Stevens and his party as we do. All that is needed now is for us to foster this sentiment and to reinforce it with all our might. Shoulder to shoulder with Northern conservatism, let us first fight for po sition, and when that is gained all other desirable things will be added unto us. Let us get a controlling voice in the Government, and then we have but to ask, and we shall receive."

Let us be Patient!

The Petersburg Index pays a glowing tribute to the conciliatory and magnanimous policy of President Johnson, and advises the people to be patient and hopeful as to the accomplishment of their wishes and hopes in many particulars as yet not realized. It well says:

"And if there still remains something to be done, if there is still a proclamation unwritten or a shackle unbroken, let us rest assured that, from the large plain of the President's compre-hensive view, there is some reason justifying, in his opinion, the delay, and let us give him credit for an honest purpose while we swait the fu-

He is now clear of even the suspicion of alliance with Jacobinism. He is the leader of the Conservative men of the Union, call them by what name you may, and is abreast with the foremost of them all in the recognition of the privileges of the people and the supremacy of law.

Let us be patient."

KENTUCEY ELECTION.—The majority for Duvall, Democrat, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Eentucky, will not quite reach 40,000. It has been reduced considerably by the returns from the mountain counties. The Democratic majority in the old Ashland district is 7,632. This used to be old benner whig district in Henry Clay times.

A wandering paragraph says that a limp of ice, say ten pounds, placed in a well, will render its water delightfully cool, and far more pleasant than ice water from a pitcher. The ice has to be renewed once in about ten days.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis writes to a friend in Charleston thus concerning her husband: "Mr. Davis is now slowly but surely wasting away, and I look forward to his Maker's release, if man does not soon afford him one."

The Supreme Court, in session at Monroe, Louisiana, has decided in a cass before it that the purchaser of a wagon in Confederate times at \$600 must now pay the money in currency. The court ignored the existence of a de facta government in Louisiana during the rebellion, so-called, and decided that the contract must be enforced according to the laws in force before the war.

A little girl, near Millon, Pa., was sent to the fields, a few days since, to carry lunch to the field bands. Remaining away longer than was necessary, search was made for her, when she was found strangled to death by a black make. The reptile had colled itself several times about her neck, and had to be cut in two before he would release his hold.

In Sandusky a heautiful and wealthy young any has died from mixing strychnine and love. he look the former to cure the latter. It did

100000 Letter from D. R. Goodloe, Esq. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8th, 1866. To the Editors of the Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN :- My attention has b be leading article in your journal of the 14th. no, in which you criticise my conduct very freely and include in remarks well calculated, if not ratended, to remarks well calculated, if not ratended, to remarks are position in the State, as a citizen and a public officer, uncomfortable, if not untenable. I am unwilling believe that you mean to menace me with the popular indignation, or vengeance, and what else am I to infer from the following a tence † You say, "If Mr. Goodloe contemplates resuming his former residence in this State, he ere himself, in his self-assumed capacity anasther representative man, of a profound and distinguished consideration at the hands of and distinguish our people." Whatever your purpose may have I cannot but feel that this language, proceeding from a journal of wide circulation, representing the Governor of the State, will se the popular passions against me; and ask, in the name of common justice, to be allowed space in which to remove, as far as I may, the impression you have created that I am an enemy of the State and people.

You ask, "how dare Mr. Goodloe set himself up as an exponent of even radical sentiment in North Carolina, a State from which he expatriated himself fifteen years ago, and in which he has not resided since?" This challenge is very easily answered. In the first place, I have not set myself up as the representative of any body have only signed a circular addressed to the people of the South, in which they are called ipon to represent themselves. I put my name down as of North Carolina because that is now my home. I made it so last September, when I accepted the office of Marshal; and I at the same time renounced, in purpose and in fact my citizenship in the district of Columbia. It was my right to elect to be a citizen again of my native State, and I have so elected, My daring, therefore, has not been an great as you

You say that for many years prior to the war "was identified with the anti-slavery agitators of New England," and that I was "therein more responsible for the 'rebellion' about which he ourses so flippantly in his address, than any man that see know in the State," Now, it sappens that there is no man in or out of the State, who knows better than one of the Editors of the Sentinel, that I was sternly and uncompromisingly opposed to the measure which, on hands, is now admitted to have been the chief cause of the war. I allude, of course, to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That atal measure was the Pandora's box which contained in it the Kansas controversy, the Lecomp ton fraud, the John Brown raid, and the demon of civil war. The junior editor of the Scating mows that it was my abhorrence of that scheme of President-making, which compelled me to abandon the Whig party, as well as a lucrative engagement with the Raleigh Register, and to unite in the formation of the Republican party. With my profound convictions of the wicked ness of extending the evils of slavery into the new territories, I could not have done otherwise without dishonor. I cherished, and still cherish, a warm regard for my Southern friends, but they left me no alternative. For "where should I go" except into the ranks of those, who were endeavoring to defeat the scheme ?

In this connection, I wish to say that I did not derive my auti-slavery sentiments and opin-ions from Northern abolitionists. So far as those opinions were not spontaneous in my own mind, they were imbibed from reading the debate which took place in the Virgina Legislature is 1832, upon the question of abolishing slavery. It was characterized by great eloquence and power, and make an impression suthful mind, which time has not effaced. embraced the generous idea of emancipation with my whole heart, as it was expounded by McDow-ell, Faulkner, Thos. J. Randolph, Bolling, Chandler, Moore of Rockbridge, Marshall, Broadnax, and others. Subsequently I read the writings of Mr. Jefferson, which are instinct with the spirit of liberty; so that, before I was of age, and before I had heard that there was a Northera abolitionist in existence, my mind was thoroughly imbued with the sentiment. I may remark, also, that I heard no one at that day at-tempt to defend the abstract idea of slavery.— It was the boast of the emancipation orators in Virginia, that no man had risen in the Legisla ture to defend alavery. There were elaborate apologies and excuses, but no attempt at justification. I have compiled this entire debate, and hope one day to see it published. It will do more honor to Virginia than anything in her annals, since the revolutionary period,

her annals, since the revolutionary period.

I have always protested against and opposed the extension of slavery; and as a journalist have often had occasion to examine and criticise the arguments of its friends, intended to show that the institution is compatible with equity and Christianity; but I have never set myself up as a censor of individuals, nor have I maintained that all who held slaves were as unjust as I conceive the system to be. I have followed the examples of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and a host of other noble Virginians, with Hugh Williamson, James Iredell, and Williamson, James Iredell, and Williamson. Hugh Williamson, James Iredell and William Gaston of North Carolina, in declaring my opinion that slavery was the greatest moral and political evil that afflicted our country. Like hem, too, I have always addressed myself to the white people; and never by written or spoken word have I encouraged the negrees to revolt, or to disobedience. Since slavery was abolished, I believe that I have labored as earnestly, and written as much, with a view to the cultivation of a kindly spirit between the whites and blacks, as any man in the country. I have re-peatedly endeavored, through the press, to con-vince the people of the South, that they will commit a fatal error if they fail to enter heartily into the work of educating and elevating the negroes. If they neglect or refuse to take the great work in hand, it will be managed by Northern people, and the effect can hardly fail to be more or less of alienation between the

You say, "but perhaps the worst feature in Mr. Goodloe's connection with this revolutionary movement, coasists in the fact that he is a recent Executive appointee to the office of Marshal of North Carolina, and that one of his first acts has been to raise his arm against the President, and array himself in the ranks of his bitter and vindictive enemies."

This brief text will afford matter for commentary under several heads, in the first place, the call for a Convention of Southern Unionists in "Philadelphia in September is declared to be a "revolutionary movement." Now, if the Confederacy had been established, instead of being dissolved into nothingness, there would be some propriety in this imaguage. Or, to say of the proposed August Covvention of Southern men, who were lately in rebellion, and at war with the Union, that it is "a revolutionary movement," would seem not to convey a paradox; but to apply the epithet to those who stood by the flag through evil and and through good report, and who are still not ashamed to march under it, would seem to be a strange misues of language.

use of language.

The next point to be answered is the assumption, that having been appointed Marshal of North-Carolina by the President, I am bound as a liege-man, to support his policy, whatever that may be. I have a brief answer to make, to

this arrangement opinions for me. I but sident to dictate opinions for me. I but to to the Constitution and laws; not to on, a tool, and is meaner than an invol-

Whether the President, as intimated by you, will regard the September Convention of Union ists as revolution of a manufacture with the Convention which is to see is August, composed of men who fought four years to break up the Union, remains to be seen. years to oceas up the Chion, remains to be seen.

If the newspapers which are regarded as "organs" can be relied upon as authority, be is
sternly opposed to the admission of any man
into the August Convention who expend take the test-oath. An emphatic declaration against the admission of "rebels" has been made through the New York Trype and the National Republican of this city, while a smiller Infimation has appeared recently in the Intelligencer. But this test-oath is not the only unpalatable food which the new friends of the President will have to swallow. We are assured by the National Re-publican that the President is still the friend of gram to Governor Sharkey, and when he put his name to the reported conversation with Major Stearns, of Boston. The Republican of the 24th ultime arraigned Congress before the country for failing to grant to green suffrage in the District of Columbia to all who can read and write, to all who own property, and to all who have borne arms in the service of the United States against the rebellion. It charged that it was the object of Congress by this omission, to place the President in a false position before the country—his anxious desire being to give suffrage to the col-ored race, which the naughty Congress would not permit. / I leave you and your readers to say whether the delegates to the August Convention will acquiesce in this policy of the President as cordially as I do. D. R. GOODLOE.

MARRIED.

In Fayettaville, on Wednesday, Angust 16th, by Rev. Jas. C. Huske, Mr. Samun. R. Bignesy to Miss Karr, daughter of Jao. W. Sandford, Esq., all of Fay-

In Dallas county, Alabama, on the 25th. July, Cap-tain Hamilton C. Granan, C. S. A., of Newbern, N. C., to Miss Many Mosezy, daughter of Louis B. Mose-DIED, LARLE BEI THE

In Guilford County, on the 17th, inst. Mrs. EURICE WORTH, relict of the late Dr. David Worth and mother of Gov. Worth. She was a life-long, useful and con-sistent member of the Society of Friends, and raised a large and respectable family of children, who honor her in their lives, as among our best citizens. She died in great peace, in the 88th, year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOB SALE -A handsome Resewood Plane 7 Cleta PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

LOS SALE. No. 1 New Mackerel and N. C. cut Herriaga.

Polt SALE. Can Pruits, Sardines, Matches and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

OR SALE. Bing Stone by the 4 bld. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Aug. 22-1f

AUCTION SALE.

O's Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will offer for sale, at public Auction, at my Auction House, on Hargett Street, a lot of HOUSEHOLD & KITCEEN FURNITURE. Consisting of Beds and Bedding, chairs, tables, Beau-reans, Sofa and Rocking chairs, Carpeting, A Piano, Ac., Ac. J. J. LITCHFORD,

SHOES: SHOES:: SHOES::

THAT LARGE STOCK OF SHOES, lately adver-

MEN'S BOYS' WOMEN'S "

CHILDREN'S" The Largest lot ever brought to this City.
Our Cot. TUCKER remains in the Northern Markets and keeps himself well posted as to quality and prices of goods.
Give us a call. We can and will sell you cheep.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Aug. 22-tf 3000 prs. of Shoca, for Men, Women and Chil

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. THE COTTON GIN QUESTION!"

DESIGN TANK PROPERTY NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY !

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER. Invented and Patented by

HORACE L BMERY, And Manufactured by HORACE L. EMERY & SON.

AT THEIR Albany Agricultural Works, Albany,

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The public are hereby midfied that in order to insure to them the Gemine Machines above mentioned, the Fatenices and Manufacturers, (successore of Emery Brothers) have apposinted Duna, Plantage & Co., Petersburg, Va., as their Sole Agguts, for this city and vicinity, for their sale at manufacturer's prices, with Transportation only added. As other parties are making botton Gits without the improvements which have given these Machines their amperiority and unexampled success, and are offsring them to the public with nearly the same representations, this notice is to prevent the impedition and disspecialments of purchasers who desire the well established and approved Machines manufactured only by us.

THE UNIVERSAL COLTON GHA AND CONDENSER of Horsee L. Emery's Putent, may be readily distinguished by their having the PICKER BOLL SUPPORTER associated medway in the horper ever the saws, for outpositing and moving the CITTON HILL, and preventing all possibility of choking or hridging of Cotton in the hopper from any onuse. Also like in air supply openings to an air chamber over the Brusher and Albary Agricultural Works, in release and stenciled letters upon different parts of the Machine.

HORACE L. EMERY & SON.

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Goldsboro News, Wilson North Carolinian, Wei
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NOFFEE AND SUGAR 20 Bags Rio Codos.
19 Half Barrels Extra C Sugar,
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Arriving Roman.
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One quarter Cash Martell's paid Branch One do do Hennessy do do. One do do Freewa Sherry. One do do Pate do. All of our own importation, and very choice (For sale (by the package only))

Duliosser & co Wilmington, Aug. 20-10 KEOCO MILLS,

BOON HILL, JOHNSTON COUNTY, N./C All has observed the charge work and of the post, firming data the posters and other continued and promptly arounded to.

Will J. Clarker.

O. D. COOKR JAGO ILO ISIA PISIAWAY AND

GELLET'S

Shipping and Commission Merchants 171 PEABL STREET, NEW YORK. We so hait configuration of Collins. Neval Stores settings. Larine, Poinces and other Southern Pro-cise to the sale of which car presupt personal atten-or will be given. We will make higher advances ion will be given. We will make thereal advan-ation receipt of invoice and fall of Lacing. All Me handles and Freduce shipped is no for sale are mired from point of shipment, with or withour a-rice. Invoices should arrays accompany each ab-

ent.

Both of us having had over rewnity years' experience, business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY free years in New York, we feel comblent we can serve full prices ful our friends who will favor us with JAS, I. HATHAWAY,

ENUINE IMPORTED SEGARS.

A very superior lot, various popular Brands.
Also, a lot of beautiful, American make, Havang and American fillers. These goods are unloved from the advance of the late Tariff, which will be a preciated by the trade. PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

EXCHANGE HOYEL.

RALEIGH, N. C. WE have the pleasure to inform the travelling pub-lic, and our numerous friends, that, having recent-assumed the management of this Hotel, we have spared no pains or expense in thoroughly removaling the premises, and supplying the House with slegge and necessary furniture entire.

We are determined to exort ourselves to furnish the neatest and most desirable accommodations to on patrons, and will make this Bounc in all respects wha a first class.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

Hoping to have the pleasure of serving the bubli ad our former patrons, we invite all to call and give

late of the Eagle Hotel, Ashville, N.

One Thousand Dollars Reward S OFFERED FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE A persons who, on the night of the 9th, mark, anudered Mr. John A Cutchin, and . shed the store of Messrs. Garrett & Cutchin, at this piace. About Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in mathial currency were taken, and about Two Dellars in Specia, besides a Double Case Silver Watch and the money taken from

he pockets of the murdered man. Suspicion resis on a young man, who was working in the immediate vicinty, but who left the day after. He calls himself "William Balley," says he has recently returned from Point Lookout; is about six feet high, slender, with dark hair, and with dark though thin mountains. in moustache; shaven immediately under the r s has "Sailor marks" on his arms made with the has "Sallor marks" on his arms made with his, especially on his right arm. Says he ran away from his parents when 12 years old. Claims to have had a home in Hyde County. All persons are requested to arrest his man, or to forward to this place any information which may lead to his arrest and conviction. Address A. BRASWELLI, at this place.

Whitaker's Station, Edgecombe, N. C., Ang. 14, 1806, Aug. 18-1w.

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. 1860.

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

Aug. 15-td

NOTICE.

Especial attention is invited to our stock of ST.
MARCEAUX CHAMPAGNE WINES, in quarts and
pints, said by Conneisseurs to be the finest Imported.

-ALSO-

Piper HEIDSICK, very popular; Duff-Gordons pale SHERRY, warranted pure; the only strictly prime genuine MADEIRA in the Country; OLD POET, pure and asfe to administer to the feeblast; St. Julian CLARET, and Ouzed, Dupny & Co's. COGNAC BHAN-DY, genuine, of the Vintage of 1864, very superior and safe to administer at the sick bed of dearest friends. -ALSO,

Pure Old JAMAICA RUM and HOLLAND GIN; for Sale to the trade by. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Aug. 17-16

VOT STOPPED

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO,

at Purbane's, N. C. They will be pleased to reconcrete from their old friends and sustainers, at promise to furnish a generic article, infector to no manufactured in this State, or any where clies. A Tobacco manufactured by them will gave their brain B. F. MORBER & SON. Durbane's, Aug. 14-lin*

WESTERN N. C. RAILBOAD,

OFFICE SPERSTARY AND TREASURES, Stateswille, July 23d, 1866. The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholdlers of featern Nexts Carolina East Road will be held in a ston, on Thorsday, the 19th Anguat.

It F. HIMONTON, Aug. 7-td Secretary and Treasu

BACON & LARD.

100 Pieces prime Virginia Baron,
20 Rega prime County Lard.
Arriving to
R. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Aug. 11-tf

WANAED. Weinglie gentleman, florquebut teach the languages, to take charge of a priva

chood in my family.
A restricted Confederate Solidier profession.
Reference as to character and qualification.
Address.
COL. JOHN F. SAND.
Surithfield, Jokenstee Co.
Ang. 16-142

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!

Raleigh, Aug. 18-2w DOR MALE

Ang. Setf.