THE SENTINEL.

WH. E. PELID. If Editors. SEATON GALES.

Tuesday Evening, sept. 4, 4866. Pon the Constitution of the United States, AS ITIS, and the Union AS IT WAG No Puntaen Americans.

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH OF RANDOLPH.

A Convention of Loyal Union Men to be held in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 20th of September."
Such is the announcement, by the Standard,

of the miserable, wind broken, spavined and choleric Radical Convention, proposed to meet in this city the present month. It is the deathstruggle of the Holdenites and malcontents, -an expiring effort to throw their last eard in North Carolina, They expect to accomplish nothing in this State. Their endorsement of the Howard amendment, and their readiness to embrace negro suffrage, have pretty well made deadducks of the whole fraternity, and seeing that their case is hopeless here, as a last resort they will throw themselves into the arms or rather at the feet of the Radical Congress, and take what they can get.

The real object of the meeting is to induce the Congress to abolish the civil government of the State, and throw it back under Provisional and military rule. This design is clearly act forth in the following resolution, recently adopa ted at a Radical meeting held in Guilford County, where the principal spokesman and leader was an Ohio abolitionist. Read the resolution

13. That the loyal citizens of this State unite to petition to Congress on its re-assembling to pass an act to enable the loyal citizens to form a Republican government to restore the State to a condition to be received into the Union, and deliver it entirely and forever from the misrule

"The misrule of traitors." Who are the traitors? Who are the men seeking to subvert and everturn the government? Who are the feeling ! Who are the quemies of the Constitution as it is? Are they not the Sumner-Stevens party? Are they not the Holdenites, the "red strings," and those who still cling to the "strait sect ?" Who are they? Are they the real Union men of this State ! Are the true and always Union men of the State co-operating with them I Not at all ; Will Affred Dockery and Robt. P. Dick, and Thomas Settle and Nathaniel Boyden, and Lewis Thompson and John Pool, and hosts of others whom Mr. Eglden claims to be unmistakably Union men, be found in such company? We predict not one of them will be exught in such a crowd. - If we mistake not, none of them will allow such a Convention to lay down a platform for them .ery, or Robt, P. Dick, or Thomas Settle, or John Pool, or any other man in the State of respectable talents and social position, whom Mr. Holden would endorse as, an unmistakably Union man, in opposition to Gov. Worth, and they would spure such a nomination. But let that body bring forward its martyr to the cause. No matter who he is, a defeat awaits him before overwhelming than ever fell to the lot of a mor-

Mr. Beecher's Letter.

We are no admirer of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, religiously or politically, but we 'do admire his intellect, his shrewdness and his honesty,-His letter, which we lay before our readers, today, exhibits these strong points in his character forcibly. There is more common sense and far reaching state manship in that letter, than we have seen in all the speeches and newspiapers of the Radicals for a twelve month. An ultra abolitionist himself, and in the main cooperating with the Radical party, his perceptions of results are too clear not to convince him that the political designs of the Radicals will most certainly defeat, the reconciliation of the States, destroy the Union and result in the aunibilation of the negro race.

He, therefore, regards the early and full restoration and reconcillation of the Southern States, and the admission of their truly loyal Senators and Representatives speedily, as the greatest question now before the people of the United States, and the carrying out of President Johnson's pulley as the only means of effeeting that restoration, and preserving and giving encouragement and hope to the African

He speaks as a sage, when he suggests that the keeping down and hampering of the Southern States injures the cotire Southern population, and none more so than the colored portion of it. The Southern people must be left unfertered by military power, Proedmen's Bureaus and hareh legislation, and Northern philantho py and Northern capital must do what standing armies never can do, in impiring mutual see and hope and invigorating and recuperating the country. Such a state of things would rejuvenabe the land, would spur the whole population to personal effort for the in-dividual benefit of each and the good of the whole. A conflict for negro suffrage and negro equality can never be effected other than by a full and satisfed conviction that, by their industry, intelligence, morshity and frugality, they deserve it. As they shall merit consideration, it will come to them in degree and kind, by the free and generous concessions of the white race. Any other schome of negro promotion and advancement betrays the ignorance and matter of those who would destroy the Union and the government to affect an impossible

THE WILMINGTON Journal comes to un comid-

The Newbern Radicala

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Newbern, which was noticed yester ther. It professedly sets forth the present prin ciples of those who composed the meeting:

Resilect. That the delegates who would at-tend the said proposed Convention should be citizene who are now immistately loyal to the National Government-such who sincerely and honestly desire the restoration of the Govern-ment of the State of North Carolina in harmomy with that of the National Government-who expect hereafter to live and die reconciled and re-united American citizens, under the Consti-tution of the United States as it is, or as it may be unended in the manner prescribed thereis who know and reverse but one flag the flag of the Union; and who expect but one destiny that of the whole American people; men with national mijule and national hearts, who, after the manner of Washington, "Keep steadily in view the Constitution of our Union, as the greatestinterest of every true American, and regard the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire."

The above will likely be the outside platform of the Radical Convention, proposed to meet in this City on the 17th, inst. It is very carefully worded and is calculated to deceive the unwary. It conceals adroitly the real gnimus and purpose of the North Carolina Radicals. That meeting carefully / refrained from endorsing either President Johnson's policy or the Radieal platform. It says not a word about either, and specially avoids any allusion to the How ard amendment.

The resolution above was drawn up with Yankee shrewdness, imitating the editorials of the Standard and Times, both of which papers profess to be friends of President Johnson's policy, but whose selections, ad captuadum edforigh and temper betray "unmistakably" their affiliation with the Radicals

There is nothing in the above resolution, properly construed, that a sound Johnson man would not endorse. We have never favored, nor has Gov. Worth at any time favored, the appointment to office of any man, who is not "nos unmistakably loyal," We claim no one to be a National Union man, under the fend of President Johnson, who is not "now unmistakably loyal," "men who sincerely and honestly desire the restoration of the government of the State of men who oppose Union and fraternity, and good | North Carolina in harmony with the National government, under the Constitution as it is."-That is the true Johnson and Worth platform. Nor will we object to amendments to the Constitution of the United States, made in due form and in accordance with that instrument; i. e. if we did not approve them, we would submit to them or leave the country. But, since the acquiescence of the Southern States in the ruinous surrender of the right of property in slaves, by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the States' war debt, and the humiliations of our people, we should oppose all turther amendments and all further humiliations.

Especially are we opposed to the Howard amendment, and to all other amendments pro-That Convention might nominate Alfred Dock - sposed by a Congress in which all the States are not represented, - all further amendments as conditions of reconcidation between the Southern and Northern States, -all amendments disturbing the reserved rights of the States and concentrating power in the Congress,-all amendments operating as expost facto laws, or as bills of attainder, disfranchising any of our people or ignoring the constitutional power of the the people of North Carolina, more signal and | President to pardon political offenders, -all amendments proposing to interfere with the right of suffrage in the States or in any wise promoting negro suffrage. We are opposed to the "test oath," out and out, and shall not cease to advocate its repeal. We are for the perpetual Union of the States and a Union based upon equal laws, equal rights and equal immunities for the Southern people, under the Constition of 1787, with the amendment abolishing slavery. A different Union, such an one as Northern and Southern Radicals propose,-we loathe as we do all affiliation with the demon of ultra abolitionism and the Prince of Darkness. These are our views, and we believe they are the views of Gov. Worth and Johnson men

> THE RADICAL sympathizers in the South are not, as yet, so utterly shameless, that they do not pretend, at least, to be actuated by a regard for the interests of their own people. Taking counsel of their kopes, they assume the success of the Radical programme, as embodied in the Howard aniendment, and advise its acceptance "lest a worse thing befal us." In point of fact, there is no extreme of degradation that they would not gladly see inflicted upon their fellowcitizens, in revenge for the just disrepute in which they are held, but which they have brought upon themselves by their course of malignity, vindictiveness and unnatural affiliation with our enemies,

> Even if there were a certainty that the Radicals were destined to succeed in their course of distranchisement and prescription, (which is very far from being the case,) how ignoble the spirit which would uslesses the debasement of our people, and which turns the back upon those who are struggling to avert it from us!-The fact that these Radical sympathizers do this, is conclusive of the falsity of their professions, and that, my their hearts, they have their neighbors, because they have shown their disgust and aversion at their duplicity, treachery

and cowardice. The secret of Radical sympaths in the South is manifest to every observer. A sectional party desires to rule a dozen States of this Union in violation of every principle of natural right and republican liberty. They propose to disfranchise the many, and subject them to the domination of a small junta of so-called loyal men in every State; those only being considered loyal who agree to everything the sectional dictatorship demands. How tempting a prize is here offered to such men in are lost to every hope of honor and preferment at the hands of their own people, and em therefore cut loose erably improved in appearance. Our cotemposition every tie of association, and kindred, and rary deserves great success, and we are pleased neighborly kindness, and sot as the tools of a to herald every indication of it.

The Mulatto Convention in Philadelphia.

The telegraph furnishes us with some account of the dologs, on yesterday, in the city of Philadelphia, of the fanatical meb of political in Closeland, Ohio, on the 17th, last., addressed desperadoes known, indifferently, as the 'Sneak,' a letter to Mr. Beecher, requesting his attendance the "Mulatto," and the "mean white" Convention. Called under the auspices of such Beecher declines, but sends the following pacreatures as Brownlow and Hamilton, both of whom stink in the nostrits of all decent men in their respective States, and who are no more the exponents of popular feeling in either, than any number of their penitentiaries, it purports to, be a Convention of "Southern Loyalists." Never was there a more ridiculous misnomer. The number of Southern delegates, compared with those sent thither from the North, is infinitestmally small. It has been not inaptly suggested that it will become neccessary to bell them, in order that they may not get lost in the crowd and so fail of identification. This, however, is unimportant, as the torbulent spirits who flock there from New England will be just as much the representatives of public sentiment in the South as any of the delegates from this section. Banks and Butler and Stevens are fully as qualified to speak for the true and loyar men of the South in that conclave as either Hamilton, Brownlow or Botts; and, so far as North Carolina is concerned, the bluest-nosed puritan from the classic banks of Passamaquod dy Bay is equally authorized, with any man who may attend from this State, to ri-flect or spenk its sentiments

This convocation is by far a more treasonable one than that which assembled in Hartford doring the war of 1812, with not the hundredth part of the respectability in its composition. It is called for the purpose of aprooting the Constitution, subverting the true principles of the government, forcing negro suffrage and equality upon the country, and imposing the yoke of a galling despotism upon the necks of a people, who are not half so responsible for the war as the architects of ruin who compose the Convention. The animus under which it convenes is to be gathered from the speech of Brownlow, at a Radical meeting in Philadel phia on Saturday night last, an abstract of which was given in our telegraphic columns on yesterday, and in which he uttered sentiments. atrocious and diabolical enough to put Belial himself to blush.

Such are the surroundings and character of this traitorous concern. We shall watch, with the same sort of curiosity that we would inspect some monstrosity, or deformity of nature. for the names of the Southern men who may participate in its deliberations and sanction its action,-if those deliberations and that action be according to the beginning inaugurated by Brownlow. And, judging from the meagre details of the proceedings of yesterday, which have come to hand, there is every reason to believe that the programme will be fully carried out. The insults offered to the President of the nation, the enthusiastic welcome of Fred. Dougias, and other incidents, stamp the character of the Convention.

The sense of the whole country will be shocked and disgusted. These creatures will soon sink irredeemably

"In the world's regard, wretched and low, Poor unminded outlaws."

---"The "radicals," as they are called, are the very people who suppressed the rebellion/

Butler, for instance, the valiant hero, who always acted upon the principle, during the war,

"He who fights and rees a eary, Will live to fight another day,"

and who now accordingly proposes to "march" again. Banks, for instance, who supplied the Confederate armies in the Valley and Louisiana campaigns with commissary supplies to that extent that they were never compelled to draw upon their own resources, and who earned the soubriquet of "Stonewall Jackson's commissary." Pope, for instance, who performed such prodigies on paper, and was rewarded by being sent to keep a few hundred Indian squaws in order on a remote frontier.

The real fighting Generals of the war, with Grant and Sherman at their head, and the men who furnished the "sinews of war," such as Stewart, Astor, and others, all warmly endorsethe President's policy. Those who did the least fighting and the londest talking, are the men who sympathize with the Radicals at the North. The same thing may be said of the South. The men who urged their fellow-citizens to "f-i-g-h-t," and who pledged the "last dollar and the last man" for Southern independence, are those who would now degrade and ruin the people whom they betrayed.

Tun Standard pretends that the Address of the National Union Convention embodies "pretty good radical doctrine," If this is so, can any one tell why the entire Radical press of the country, North and South, including the Standard, denounce it in such unmeasured terms ?-"Will that paper attempt an explanation of this glaring inconsistency in the same and the same

"There is no material difference between the plan of the President and the plan of Congress.

The unblushing effrontery which would make

such an assertion is equal to any thing. If there be no difference between the plan of the President and that of Congress, how will Mr. Holden justify himself in turning his back upon the President, who has honored him heretolore? "Republics are ungrateful;" and San

Salvador is no execption. We learn that a radical meeting in a neigh-boring county (not Rutherford) was so thirdy attended that its friends let it will. A tall rawattended that its friends let it will. A tall raw-boned man, in a very juice condition, was hold-ing to the door. He called out +"boys are ye gwine to gin it up." "Yes," was the response.
"Well, hadn't I better adjourn ye." "Yes,"
Where upon he commenced singing.
"And let this facile lody fail,

And let it droop and and die,
My soul shall quit this mouraful vale
And sourte worlds on high."—Asheville

The second of

Letter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The Executive Committee of the National Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors, to meet at the Convention to act as Chaplain, Mr. triotic and encouraging letter;

PERKSETLL, August 80. CHARLES G. HALPINE, BREVET BRIG. GEN.; W. SLOUPN, MAJ. GEN.; GORDON GRANGER, MAJ. GEN. - COMMITTEE:

GENTLEMEN: -I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as Chaptain to the Convention of Saflors and Sot diers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it, and all other Conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in the rebellion to their Federal relations. Our theory of government has no place for State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in federal relations tend to its politi

Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic. Had the loyal Senators and Representatives (Tennessee been admitted at once on the asembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansus, Georgia, Alabama, North Caro-

cal health, and to that of the whole nation,-

lina, and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more saluary, influence to good constact than if a dozen mies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grow more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the government, and supersedes it; ernment at Washington is called to interfere in se and another difficulty, and this will be don inspily, and sometimes with great injustice. or our government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, as atterly devold of those ha hits and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise authori ty in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the meth d, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the general govern ment.

minor police and local government, and will in evitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under Federal authority ut without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Pederal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only unconse nial to our ideas and principles, but pre eminent dangerous to the spirit of our government. However humana the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instruction, preparing our government to be desputie, and miliarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exited States by the fear, chicky, of its offect upon parties, and upon the freedmen.
It is said, that if admitted to Congress, th Southern senators and representatives will conlesce with Northern Democrats, and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain dis membered to sorre the ends of parties? Have

we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencles of parties plunged us into rebellion and war? Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party-made up of Southern men, and the hitherto dishonored and misleti De mocracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The

whole country has advanced. Public scattment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a riv er, be obliged to seek out its channels, in the sheady existing slopes and forms of the conti-

We have entered a new era of liberty. style of thought is freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The eat army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with i creasing wisdom toward intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature in natural sciences, in physical industries, in so-cial questions, as well as in politics, the nation feels that the winter is over, and a new spring hangs in the borizon, and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things, no party of the re-trogade can maintain itself. Everything march-

s, and parties must march. I hear with wonder and shame and scorn, the fear of a few, that the South, once more in adjustment with the Federal government, will rule this nation! The North is rich, never so rich; the South is poor, never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and achools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like lighthouses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the ence of such a contrast how mean and craven is the fear that the South will rule the polven is the tear that the South will rule the policy of the isnut! That it will have an influence, that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But, if it rises at once to the coatrol of the government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by groteling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such a case, the South not only will control the government, but it ought to do it!

3. It is feared, with more reason, that the resto ation of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner se dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and defended by thomselves, the better it will be for them the white population, and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of South-ern society. He cannot be presperous while it is unprospered. Its crils will rebound upon him, its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to unideable relations with the North, the re-organization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so danger out to the freedmen as an unsettled state of soci-ety in the South. On him comes all the spite, and anger, and esprice, and reveney. He will and anger, and esprice, and revenge. He will be made the ecapegoost of lawless and heartless mer. Unless we hard the government into a vast military machine, there cannot be armles enough to protect the freedmen while Southern gociety runnins insurrectionary. If Southern

society is calmed, settled, and occupied and soothed wirk new hopes and prosperous indus-tries, no armies will be needed. Riots will sub-side, lawless hangers on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freelmen, through education and industry, to full cit/weaship, with all its honors and duties.

Obvilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of Ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full flith in the results. If they have the stample to undergo the hard ships which every analytized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought, nor bequeathed, nor gained by sleight of hand. It will come to subflety, virtue, industry and frugality. As the nation to, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of ivil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedmen?

Refusing to admit loyal Senutors and Repreentatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedimen. It will not secure for them LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS SHOES the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise/ it will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties.
Whether we regard the whole nation, or any ection of a graciass is it, the first demand of or time is, entire remion.

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press and increasing free speech, attack ach evil and secure every good.

Meanwhile the great chasm which rebellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread spectres and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be losed, and bury in it slavery, sectional anmosi y, and all strifes and hatreds!

It is fit that the brave men, who, on sea and land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and fote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedman, for the sake of

the South and its millions of our fellow-counirymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge mmediate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered.

I am truly yours, HENRY WARD BERCHER.

+ +0++ What "True" Union Men Think of the Mulatto Convention.

The following letter from the Hon, Robert Ridgway, to a gentleman of Richmond, fully ex plains itself. Mr. Ridgway's name was placed upon the list of delegates to the Philadelphia Mulatto" Convention, without his knowledge

AMHERST, Aug. 20, 1866. My DEAR SIR : - Yours of the 27th is just to and, and contains the first intimation I had had that the scamps at Alexandria, without the slightest communication with, or authority from me, had taken the outrageous liberty of using my name in connection with their appoint ment of delegates to the "Mulatto Convention," at Philadelphia, well knowing, as they did, that had not a particle of sympathy with them or the Jacobin rabble to which they belong. have no language with which to characterize this infamous proceeding on their part. You have authority from me, however, to tell them, privately, and publicly, that I consider them a et of unprincipled political vagabonds and villians; and if I deemed them worthy of notice, should be tempted to go to Alexandria with the deliberate purpose of caning them across the l'otomac. I cordially despise Northern Radi-cuis, but my scorn and contempt for a Virginia Radical bath no bounds.

You will perceive from the above that yo have my full "nuthority" to stamp the whole thing, so far as I am concerned, as a villainous outrage upon me and deliberate fraud upon the public

Thanking you for your friendly favor, I in haste, yours, &c.,

DIED,

In Greensborough, on Thursday last, Capt. JAMES SLOAN, Jr., son of Maj. James Sloan, of that place, about 29 years of age. Capt. Sloan was a gallant young man, much beloved by his courades in arms and his acquaintance generally. He was a young man of promise, and thus early have the hopes of parents and friends been blighted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned, having duly qualified as administrator of E. C. Himes, dised, will self at the office of S. E. Himes, in Edenton, on Monday Sth. day of October prox., a well selected LAW LIERARY, cannoting of nearly three lundred volumes, comprising the North Carolina Law and Equity reports, Durnford and East's reports, Vessey's Chancery Reports, the Law Library, (5s vols.,) and others two numerous to mention.

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Sept 4-tf

LOST BOOKS,

PERSONS connected with the U. S. Army, in the Spxing of 1865, carried off my Law and Muscellaneous Labrary. I understand some of the books are in the possession of citizens between Raleigh and Beauthort. They are marked with my name on the back of fly leaf. Persons their in the possession of the back of the first them to me. Any information will be thankfully received. They may be handed to the conductors on the Rail Boads.

W. T. BORTON W. T. DORTCH. Goldsboro', Sept 4-1w

MARE AND COLT STOLEN!

STOLEN from the unbecriber, on the night of the 22nd, this, a MARE and colt.
Said Animal is blind in the left eye,—has a small knot below the knee on the right fore-leg,—rough shod on the hind feet—old shoes on the fore-feet,—supposed to be 12 years old—in somewhat floa-bitten, supposed to be 12 years eld—is somewhat flea-bitte and in thin order.

The colt's mouse color,—a light spot on the rig flank, and shall sear just above the heaf on the le A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of

HENDERSON FULLER,

Franklinto

SITUATION WASTED.

LADY, of the most superior qualifications as a teacher of Munic, desires a situation.

A position in some large school preferred, but should accept a situation in a precase family.

She is a graduate of one of the first subscript in the She is a graduate of one of the fi tate, and can give the best refer Address the Editors of the Bept 8-1w. BENTINES.

NOTICE.

A home for a good MEXHANIC to make and repair Wagroom and Carts.

Also, a BLACKSMITH for making and repairing arm tools. Those who have families preferred.

Wilson, Sept 3-200

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hasing diswhere, and a same and the M. ROSENBAUM.

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

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THE FIFTY-NINTH SESSION, OF THE SCHOOL of Medicine in the University of Maryland will commence on Monday, the 16th, of October, 1808, and will end on the 1st, of March, 1867.

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NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Professor of Surgery. W. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharm GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D. ofessor of Obstetries and of Discusses of men and Children.

RICHARD MCSHERRY, M. D., sor of Principles and Practice of Medicine CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D. ofesor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

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G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.
Sept. 3-3t Dean of the Faculty. Dean of the For

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

\$400 REWARD. A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whimins, it has been represented to no that JOSEPH SUGG, late of the County of Wake in seed State, stands charged with the number of one W. L. Fort, late of said county and State, and that the said Sugg is a fuggive from justice and has oscaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, EMERICORY, in order that the said Sugg, toxy to appear and income, it journant woman of said State, do issue this my producesing, offering the reward of FOUR HUNDINED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of said County of Wake.

In witness thereof, the Errelleury Joseph Town, at the City of Ralety, into the order of the Shale to be sufficient.

Seal of the Shale to be sufficient the Gress Seal of the Shale to be sufficient.

Bone, at the City of Raletyli, this the 20th, day of Angust A. B. 1866.

By the Covenier:

Wat II dealers, Private Scepenry.

DESCRIPTION.