

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

FOR GOVERNOR. JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

Election, Thursday, October 18th.

THE SENTINEL. Clubs! Clubs!! Clubs!!!

The coming events of the next six or twelve months will have an intense interest to every American citizen.

The Sentinel will continue to stand by the Constitution as it is, and by the Union of the States, ever advocating principles which lie at the foundation of the Constitution and the Federal Government.

It shall continue to be a correct and truthful newspaper, carefully compiling what can be interesting or of utility to the people of North Carolina.

The price of single subscriptions to the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Sentinel will remain as heretofore, but, in order to extend our circulation, we will hereafter send it to clubs of subscribers at the following rates:

Daily, for three months to clubs of four subscribers, \$5.00

Semi-Weekly, for six months to clubs of four subscribers, \$4.00

Weekly, for six months to clubs of four subscribers, \$3.00

By this arrangement the Daily for six months will cost each member of a club, of four or more subscribers, only \$1 each; the Semi-Weekly, will cost each member of a club, of four or more subscribers, only \$3 each; and the Weekly will cost each member of a club of four or more subscribers, only \$2 each.

Upon the Southern States to Adopt the Constitutional Amendment.

This is a question of the highest importance. The early reconciliation of the Southern States with the Federal Government and a really restored Union is one of the highest political objects to be sought by them, bearing upon the future well being of the Southern people.

Whatever they can do, which is not in direct conflict with the personal honor of our people and their future peace and quiet; whatever sacrifices they can make consistently with their honor, their devotion to the Constitution of their fathers and their future existence as a people, we are free to admit they ought to do and make; and we would be the last to throw any impediment whatever in the way of their willingness and promptly doing it.

Let it first be promised that the Southern States have never, in any form proposed any terms, claimed any rights, or refused to accept any terms offered them precedent to their full recognition or reconciliation. They have never pretended to be parties, nor have they been asked to be parties, in any manner, in fixing upon any terms of settlement in order to peace and entire reconciliation. It is proposed by the Congress, in advance of any proposition to admit the Senators and Representatives of the eleven Southern States engaged in the "rebellion," to amend the Constitution in several important particulars, and the amendment proposed will be submitted to all the Legislatures of the several States.

This Congressional (Howard) amendment is, however, treated by its friends and supporters as a direct proposition on the part of the Congress, as a preliminary and precedent to the reception of the representatives of the Southern States. This is claimed after the positive rejection, by a large majority of the Congress, of a resolution directly proposing it, and in the absence of any reliable assurance that it will, in any sense, be a preliminary to full reconciliation. The action in the case of Tennessee is the only ground for such a supposition. But her present status offers no hope to the other ten States.

The Southern people are urged to adopt it, first, because it is said the President's policy is a failure; secondly, because it is assumed the amendment will certainly be adopted by the Northern States; thirdly, that it is essentially the same as the plan of the President, and fourthly, because if the Southern States reject it they may expect less reasonable terms. In this view the New York Herald, Raleigh Standard, and others concur.

On a review of the article of the Watchman, edited by Rev. Dr. Deems, we find that it only concerns fully in the first two reasons assigned by others—that the Watchman does not warmly urge its adoption, but presents such views as indicate that it thinks it would, perhaps, be better for the South to adopt it. We may, therefore, on yesterday, have hastily and unwittingly done injustice to our friend, Dr. Deems, and his able and excellent paper, the Watchman. If so, we assure him that it was foreign to our purpose or design.

Not admitting that the President's plan is a failure, and that the Howard amendment will be adopted by all the Northern States and by enough of the Southern States to secure the amendment, or admitting that it may fail and thus bring upon the South greater humiliation and ruin, still, even in that case, we cannot see the force of the reasons which impel those who favor it as "the best we can get," to urge the Southern States to adopt it. Our reasons for this opinion are briefly these:

First, the Howard amendment is not presented to the Southern States as a condition of reconciliation with the Union and the admission of their representatives. If it were, still the

question would arise, can the Southern people voluntarily do what they conceive to be wrong and an evil thing, that good may come, or in order to the avoidance of a greater evil? Where the choice is plain between two evils, perhaps duty to future generations might require the choice of the least. But are we positively certain that this amendment to the Constitution is the lesser one? Those who urge its adoption insist that the terms are nearly similar to those of the President—that there is no great harm in it, nothing that we will not be obliged to come to at last, and that the sooner we come to it the sooner our difficulties will end, and we can then start on the road to prosperity. But all this is assumption. Who knows that we will not sooner end our difficulties? May it not comparatively begin our troubles? Who can see any prospect of prosperity to the South in such an amendment of the organic law? What Northern man would think of coming South with his capital, with such a prospect before him? What man that looks to the future would seek a home here, with a representation in Congress which could never be a check on the growing North, or a representation based upon negro suffrage, to which must soon follow negro equality in all respects, and with a large proportion of the intelligence and experience of the South disfranchised? Is it not the most certain step to depopulate the South of white labor and intelligence? Would not every white man, who could do so, speedily escape to some land free from a colored population, where he might enjoy a white man's chance?

Secondly, As the amendment is not presented to the South as a preliminary to, or a condition of reconciliation, but is a clear proposition presented to all the States upon its intrinsic merits, it is only in this light they can properly view it, and either accept or reject it as they may judge of its intrinsic qualities.

The proposition itself concedes a very important admitted fact by the Congress. First, that there is yet such a thing as a Constitution of the United States. And secondly, that the States, in whom it is submitted, are still States of the Union under that Constitution. If the Congress had embodied the doctrines of the amendment in the form of bills or laws of Congress, their incompatibility with the Constitution, as it is, would have been apparent to every one. Is the amendment less so in its present form? Can it be reconciled with the other parts of that instrument, without further amendment?

The first and fifth sections, as we have already shown, contain the germ of consolidation and the destruction of the efficiency, if not the existence, of the State governments. The friends of the amendment glide over the first section as if it contained nothing of a practical character. Mr. Holden thinks there is no harm in it. The New York Herald regards it as simply asserting what all are ready to admit. The Watchman thinks it deals in merely innocent generalities. But are these things so? It defines first who are citizens of the United States, and of the States, and bases the qualifications of a citizen solely upon being born in, or being naturalized and under the jurisdiction of, the United States and residence in the States. It secondly forbids the States from abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The fifth section empowers Congress to adopt any appropriate legislation necessary to carry out that amendment. Suppose Congress were to declare, if this amendment pass, that the elective franchise was a privilege of which no male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, should be deprived? Would there be anything in the Constitution to make such a declaration, or law in accordance therewith, unconstitutional? Could not Congress, if it chose to do so, pass a law endowing all male negroes 21 years of age with the elective franchise? What could hinder? But it is said that if, at the adoption of that amendment, negroes have no such privilege, being without it, it could not be abridged. Of course the States could not. But the amendment fixing the status of all the citizens of the States, it would be within the province of Congress to define what citizenship is, and with what it should be endowed. Thus, the practical working of the first section leads to negro suffrage. Moreover, it empowers Congress to organize such Courts and Bureaus in the States as that body might deem proper, transferring the jurisdiction over a particular class of persons and cases in the States from the State Courts to those of a Federal character, where said class would be entitled not only to sue and be sued, and to testify, but where they might be allowed to be jurors, lawyers and judges, to the great damage and injury of the other race. What evil, then, we ask, could Congress fasten upon the Southern States which is not constitutionally and legally provided for in this amendment? Would it be as bad, as dangerous to Southern peace and honor and prosperity, to bear what Congress might impose upon us without the support of the Constitution as with it? Is there not more reason to hope for a change of a bad law, than to change a bad Constitution? We put these questions soberly to the friends or apologists for this amendment.

The second section, it is said, proposes a change in the representation which is just and right in the abstract, and which equalizes representation. This is not true in fact. If all the States were to divide with us the colored population pro rata, then it would be just and equal. Not otherwise. Every Northern State would maintain those its representation according to population. The South could not do so, as present at least, without certain ruin, until our white population became fit to vote. The South, on the other hand, would choose a mere representation, rather than submit to negro suffrage. Would that be equal? Would that be right, either in the abstract or concrete? Besides, in the present condition of the colored race, is it not just and right that they should be represented, just as women and children are who do not vote? What injustice could it be to the North to have all our population represented as well as theirs? The North might safely and with propriety give suffrage to the blacks; the South could not. Yet the North refuses to grant universal suffrage to the blacks there, but the radicals demand it of the South.

The third section demands of the Southern people to vote for the exclusion from office of themselves, and their friends and neighbors, who are no more guilty, if as guilty as they are themselves. Any reasonable, wise and just punishment for their political sins the South would quietly bear, when convicted of crime, before a proper judicial tribunal. If the North forces this section upon us we will submit; but it seems to us no Southern man of honor can vote for it. It convicts and punishes, by an ex post facto process, the innocent as well as the guilty. It obliges the South to accept men for office, and as Legislators, who are not of their choice, and in many cases unfit. It would seriously interfere with the proper administration of justice and the enforcement of State and national law, because of the unfitness and inexperience of the executors of the law. It punishes many, (for it is designed as a punishment for assented treason,) who have already been pardoned for the offence, thus nullifying the power of the Executive prerogative and vitiating its design.

The fourth is already provided for, yet no objection would be made to it as a simple amendment by itself.

But it is said, whether the South accept it or not, it will be forced upon us, and much worse, whether we will or not. If so, ought a Southern man to be participant in inflicting the punishment? Congress may pass laws afflicting us without our consent, but laws are changeable and often easily rescinded, but a constitutional amendment passed by Southern votes may stand for all time, and we shall become parties to measures, which may result in the overthrow and destruction of the Republic, and the extinction or removal of one or both of the races in the South.

We ask Mr. Holden, or any one else, to show the fallacy or the error of the view above taken.

An Excellent Example.

We publish, in another column, from the Weldon State, an account of the manner in which the differences in Northampton County, arising out of the conflicting claims of the various candidates for legislative honors, have been compromised. We cannot too warmly express our commendation of the conciliatory and patriotic course of the gentlemen interested, or our gratification at the determination of the people to avoid strife and division at this momentous time. We would that similar action might be had in all counties where there is a prospect of contention or competition, among candidates holding views in accord upon the paramount national issue before the people, by which the interests of any of them, who are sound on that issue, might be jeopardized. It is not yet too late to attend to this matter. In all cases, where a similar state of things to that in Northampton exists, let the people take the matter into their hands and adopt such steps as will secure a proper representation of the will of the majority. By such a course, we can probably prevent, in the next Legislature, an almost unbroken phalanx in favor of President Johnson's policy as against the program of Radicals.

We know that one of our worstest public men has been driven from the stump and silenced by armed ex-rebels.—Raleigh Standard.

Why did not the Standard give the time, and place, and name of "one of our worstest public men," so that an investigation might be had and the true state of the case ascertained. Does the Standard allude to Mr. Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes, a candidate for the State Senate in this District? We learn that "Weatherman," in the upper end of Fredell, last week, the candidates who were present, (including Mr. Cowles,) before speaking, entered into an agreement not to occupy, each, more than a half hour, so that all might have a chance; and that when Mr. Cowles' turn came, he exceeded the time, and, when called upon, refused to give way—but was not "driven from the stump," as the Standard states. He continued to speak, while Dr. Parks occupied another stand, and that was all.

We presume that there is just about as much truth in the statement which the Standard has made, that the "American flag was pulled down by armed ex-rebels at Jefferson, Ashe county."—Statesville American.

We have no doubt that the foregoing is a perfectly correct statement of the facts. It will be remembered that, at the time the Standard made the charge that "one of our worstest Union-men had been driven from the stump," &c., we challenged that paper to name the locality and to give the circumstances. This it failed to do, of course.

It is thus that mountains are manufactured out of mole-hills, and the most shameless misrepresentations are made in order to prejudice the sentiment of the North against our people. Those who indulge in them seem utterly lost to all considerations of fairness, generosity and decency.

A loyal weekly paper is to be established at Greensboro, N. C., by a publishing company composed of Southern Unionists. The paper is to be controlled by and published in the interest of the Union men of North Carolina, and hence deserves the support of true and loyal men everywhere.—New York Tribune.

Twenty, we suppose, is to be the Editor. If mendacity is any qualification for the position, this "pond dragger" will run a brilliant editorial career.

The Newbern Times speaks of the New York Times as "that sterling administration journal." What administration did Raymond support after he Congress or in the Times? Certainly not Andrew Johnson's. The Newbern Times has given the President the same sort of support precisely: one word for and ten against.

The Memphis Avalanche has what is called a "sinking letter," addressed to Breckinridge. The author might as well address a "sinking letter" to his Satan's majesty, the devil, for all the good it will do.—Lynchburg Republican.

Stand Firm!

While we write these lines, the elections in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are progressing amid great excitement. The telegraph, at night, will doubtless bring sufficient intelligence to enable us to determine how they have gone. While we are not entirely without hope, based upon such information as we have received, and upon the tone of the Conservative press of the North, especially within the past fortnight, that the friends of President Johnson and of Constitutional Union may succeed in making considerable headway upon the Radical strength, we owe it to candor to admit that the indications generally are adverse to such a result. The Northern mind has been so thoroughly poisoned by the most foul slanders upon the people of the South, and has been so excited by appeals to passion and prejudice, that little room has been left for the exercise of reason and the effect of sound argument. Money has been used without stint, by the desperate men in power, who recognize their full and final ruin in deprivation of office. Whatever be the result of these elections, we caution and beg our people to stand firm. If it is propitious, they will be encouraged to go on in their efforts to maintain the supremacy of Constitutional liberty. If it is adverse, let them not falter or be discouraged in the same good work. Let them go to the polls on the 15th of October, and record their determination not to be the instruments of their own humiliation and destruction, if they are to come. Let them show, by a nearly unanimous endorsement as possible, their gratitude to and confidence in Andrew Johnson, who, if defeated, will be so because of his justice and magnanimity to us! Let us not cowardly desert and abandon him, simply because his political sky may be overhadowed!

(Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.)

The Public Debt—The Radical Leaders and the Secretary of the Treasury—A Modified Tariff to be Adopted—Gold Speculators—The Gold Supply—Health of Secretary Seward—The President and his Followers—Congress and the Proposed State—course Urged upon the President.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1866.

Under Mr. McCulloch's wise and able administration of the Treasury, the national debt is decreasing, and the public credit is sustained. The statement published to-day shows that the debt was diminished during the last month by the sum of about twenty-five millions. If the currency does not appreciate in value, it is because Congress refused to follow the excellent recommendations of his Secretary at the late session. They thwarted all his efforts, and rejected all his plans for either funding the floating debt, or for a reduction of the volume of the paper currency. They will probably do the same at the next session, for it is well understood that the Radical leaders, like Mr. Stevens, will resist any proposition for the withdrawal of any portion of the currency.

Any diminution in the volume of paper would be prejudicial to demands for an increase of the tariff of duties.

The Secretary is proposing a modified tariff, which will reduce duties, and still afford an adequate revenue. Congress will probably have the wisdom to adopt it. The Radicals are pledged to carry the bill of the last session, which was postponed in the Senate till December, merely because it was apprehended that it would cause the loss of some votes in the Northwest, at the fall elections.

Brokers and speculators importune the Secretary to sell the surplus gold in the treasury. There is a way already found to absorb all that he can throw upon the market, and hold it up for a rise. Besides, it is shown by real experience that the temporary fall of gold does not cause any appreciation of the currency. The volume of paper money regulates prices of commodities, and so long as this remains undiminished the fall in gold will not reduce prices.

The speculations in gold depend upon advertisements circumstances, which cannot be controlled by the Secretary. The treasury will have only eighty millions in gold on the 1st of January. Fifty millions must be reserved for the redemption of gold interest bearing bonds. But the retention and accumulation of gold bolsters up the public credit, and will seem to indicate the practicability of a return, at some day, to a specie standard. When the Secretary shall present his annual report to Congress upon the state of the Treasury, with his recommendation in relation to the debt and the currency, he will present his views of the proper disposition of surplus gold in future.

Mr. Jeward's health is very precarious. The return of his recent malady causes some doubt whether he will long retain sufficient strength to discharge his duties.

Though the President has formed and announced his fixed purpose to adhere to the policy which he has heretofore avowed, there are politicians who urge him to accept the Congress plan, though they know that it would not be a final adjustment. They represent to the President that by accepting the Congress proposition for amending the constitution he will escape impeachment, effect a restoration of the Union, enjoy a smooth term of office, and perhaps put himself in the way of re-election. After this session, they say, it will be too late for any accommodation between Congress and the non-represented States upon terms short of compelling negro suffrage. This appeal will have no effect upon the President. It is quite as probable that his own policy will be ultimately adopted, as that of Congress, though, for a year or two to come, he and Congress may remain, as they are—at a dead lock.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:—

"There is good reason for believing that at the grand Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church, which is about to assemble in Baltimore, an effort will be made to extend a formal invitation to the Pope to make the United States his home, in the event of such a turn in political affairs in Italy as would render his stay in Rome undesirable. It is no secret that the highest ecclesiastical authority in this diocese is favorable to the proposition, and his views, no doubt, will influence others."

An Irish sailor, as he was riding, went in a coach, the box, in heating of the lines, caught his hind foot in the stirrup. The sailor, observing it, exclaimed:—"How now, Dobbie, if you are going to get on, ril get off; for by the powers, I will not ride double with you."

A little boy, about six years old, was using his slate and pencil on the Sunday, when his father, who was a minister, entered and said:—"My son, I prefer that you should not use your slate on the Lord's Day."—"I am drawing meeting houses, father," was the prompt reply.

Northampton County.

Our neighbors over the river have decided it to be best not to have any struggle in the approaching election for the Legislature. We think they have acted wisely.

Pursuant to appointment, the candidates for the Legislature, Mr. Richard Garner, for the Senate, and Messrs. James Newsum and Emory Martin, for the Commons, on one side, and General Thomas J. Payson, for the Senate, and Capt. Robert Peebles, for the Commons, on the other, met at Seaboard, on Thursday, for the purpose of opening the campaign. There appearing an unwillingness, however, on the part of both candidates and people that there should be any division or strife among them in the present condition of the country, a compromise was effected by which each candidate was ready to withdraw from his name. They very cheerfully complied with the terms, and thereupon the people present formed themselves into a meeting by requesting Capt. J. M. B. Rogers to act as chairman. After some consultation, a motion was unanimously accepted requesting the two candidates for the Senate to select each four persons from different portions of the County, and the eight thus selected to choose a ninth, all to constitute a committee on nominations. This committee is to meet at Jackson on Saturdays, the 6th inst., and nominate three candidates who shall have no opposition, by agreement of both parties.

By the terms of the compromise the candidates accepting the nomination are pledged to stand on the following platform:—

That we approve the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, and that we heartily support the principles of his administration. That we are opposed to Radicals and radicalism, as hostile to the Union, to the Rights of the States, to the peace and honor of the country and to liberty itself.

That we endorse cordially the administration and policy of Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina, and that we will cheerfully support him in the approaching election.

That we sincerely desire the peace, harmony, prosperity and honor of North Carolina, and of the whole Union, and that we deprecate and deplore all unnecessary agitation and strife in the country and earnestly wish to see all good and patriotic men, without regard to former party attachments, united together to preserve and promote our rights and interests and the common good of the whole country. That with this view we will use all honorable means to allay controversy, division and discord among our people, and to secure to ourselves and our fellow-countrymen the blessings of peace, order and good government.—Weldon State.

A Sheriff Forced to Resign

(From the Montgomery Advertiser.)

The people of Calhoun county, in this State, may be congratulated on the extraordinary fact, that their Sheriff has been obliged to resign his office, because they are so impatient and forbearing towards each other, that the office does not "pay." We commend the example of the people of Calhoun to the Sheryocks of other counties of the State who are crushing their neighbors.

In a card to his constituents the Sheriff of Calhoun sets forth the reasons that have impelled him to resign:

"I was the first place when the election was over I was out of money. I set in on the prospect of the office, and have lived on the prospect ever since; and from that time until now, I have not taken an fifty dollars of cost; my expenses all the time have been something, and I must say a good deal, which will hereafter be substantiated by my successors in office, if things do not change materially, and they perform the duties of the office as I have tried to do. Under such unfortunate circumstances I have lived for one year, and lived as economically as any man could; but in spite of all my efforts I am dunned for money every day, and more debts coming due to be dunned on. I have not a respectable garment to wear—buying tobacco to chew, feeding my horse on hay only, and his feet tender for want of shoeing, and I not able to help it, what must I do?

I have used all my wit and strength to continue in the office and not give it up, but without success. I have offered it with entire proceeds to men if they would give me a home, so that I could go to work and raise some capital, but they refused. Then I have offered men all they could make if they would ride for me, and I be responsible for their acts, so that I could get all my papers executed, but all to no effect. By the time they learned the difference between a capias and a writ of dower, they would find they were making nothing, and quit.

When I went into the office, I determined to make a good sheriff, and give satisfaction, but found it impossible to do so without money or assistance. And now I ask, what else could I do under these circumstances, but quit Sheriffing, go to work, try to make something to pay my debts, and prepare to marry before it is too late?

Respectfully, J. M. ANDERSON, Jacksonville, Sept. 20, 1866.

MARRIED.

At the bride's father's, on 3rd of Oct., by Rev. J. A. Cunningham, Dr. Jun' G. Kiser, of Lousburg, to Miss Berrie D. Massingale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the City. For particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"This is my own, my native land."

THIS Journal, independent in all things, Neutral in nothing, is published Semi-Weekly at WILKES, North Carolina, at Five Dollars a Year.

It is the largest and handsomest political paper in the State, and containing as it does, a large amount of the most choice family reading, and literary selections, it is fast becoming the most popular newspaper of the South.

Located centrally in the leading agricultural and business section of North Carolina, it is one of the best advertising mediums in the country.

These desiring to connect with us, we are patiently attended of the legitimate character of the business.

Send for specimen copies.

J. M. DANIEL, PUBLISHER, Oct. 9-19.

INSTRUCTION IN PAINTING.

MRS. R. G. AYCOCKE respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh that she will open a school of instruction in the FINE ARTS OF PAINTING AND DRAWING, at the Exchange Hotel, on the 11th inst.

TWO cases of Just double-barrel, stumped lead, English Caliber WATERPROOF BOOT—The best water boot ever offered in this market.

FURSI! FURSI! FURSI! CAPES, FURSI! FURSI!

Also Long and Short Furri and Cloths in variety, at M. ROSENBAUM'S, No. 14 Fayetteville St.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

THIS undersigned has now on hand a full and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, AND Gents Furnishing Goods, which he offers for sale at reduced prices to suit the times.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, AND EVERYTHING usually kept in a first class DRY GOODS STORE.

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50 Thousand Imported and American made Socks, First received. PULLIAM, JONES & CO, Sept 19-14.

FOR SALE—Freshly Corned Mulletts, and another lot of White Corn. PULLIAM, JONES & CO, Sept 6-10.

J. S. SCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water Street, Wilmington N. C.

The subscribers respectfully offer their services to the Trade, North and South, and to all planters and producers of Virginia, North and South Carolina, in the purchase and sale of

Groceries, Cotton, Flour, Naval Stores, and Country Produce Generally.

They will keep on hand, at all times, a full and complete assortment of everything usually kept in a first class Grocery House, which will be offered at wholesale to the Trade as low as they can be bought in any other Southern City.

They trust by a strict personal attention to all business, confided to their care, to receive a liberal patronage. Orders and consignments solicited.

J. S. SCOTT, Late N. C. R. E. W. C. DONNELL, of Greenville, H. SCOTT, of Myrtleville.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD SCHEDULE OFFICE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. CO. NEWBERN, N. C. Oct. 1, 1866.

On and after Monday next Mail Train will run daily as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes: Leave Morehead City 7:15 A.M., Arrive at Newbern 7:40 A.M., Leave Newbern 8:00 A.M., Arrive at Kinston 8:30 A.M., Leave Kinston 8:50 A.M., Arrive at Mosley Hall 9:15 A.M., Leave Mosley Hall 9:45 A.M., Arrive at Goldsboro 10:15 P.M.

RETURNING. Leave Goldsboro 3:30 P.M., Leave Mosley Hall 4:15 P.M., Arrive at Kinston 4:45 P.M., Leave Newbern 5:00 P.M., Arrive at Morehead City 5:30 P.M.

Passenger train commencing with North Carolina Railroad Train going West at 12:45 P.M., and returning leaves after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going South.

Passengers from the West wait for 11:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

The accommodation train will leave Morehead City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every alternate day as follows:

Leave Morehead City (Station) 4:00 A.M., Leave Newbern 4:30 P.M., Leave Kinston 5:10 P.M., Arrive at Goldsboro 5:40 P.M.

RETURNING. Leave Goldsboro 6:00 A.M., Leave Kinston at 6:30 P.M., Leave Newbern at 7:15 P.M., Arrive at Morehead City (Station) at 8:20 P.M.