THE SENTINEL SEATON GAYES THE Editors.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 17, 1866 OR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USITED STATES AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS, NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

## JONATHAN WORTH

OF RANDOLPH

Election Thursday, October 18th. Poll a Full Vote.

ction takes pinca to-morrow. trust that a full vote may be polled in Raleigh. Let us give no doubtful utterance! Let us roll up such a majority for Gov. Worth, and against the Howard amendment, as will reflect credit upon the Capital of the State | Lay gyrny MAN

The Election Beturns. We shall be obliged to may friends, all lover the State, to send us the earliest election re-

The Cotton Crep-Our Duty. ubt no longer exists that the cotton or in this State and the South will be me orter than was at one time anticipated. The aper of the cotton market indicates that the

There are few points, cast of a line drawn ough the State running North and South sed finely. Edgecombe, where the plant is etter cultivated. perhaps, than claewhere, is as banner cotton County; but we can see no ason why Halifax, Martin, Pitt, part of Beaufort, Wilson, Greens, Lanoir, Wayne, Craven, Jones, Onslew, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Robeson, Richmond and Anson cannot be made its equal in all scapedla. Initial the good lands of the North-East counties, as well as Tyrrell Hyde, Carteret and the lower parts of Beaufort and Craven, and the counties of Warren, Granville, Franklin, Nash, Wake, Johnson, and Cumserland, have shown a fine adaptation to the culture of cotton. What is most peeded is the right quality and quantity of labor and the skillful manuring and management of the crop The plant is far less, liable to disease in this State, where it is properly cultivated, than any of the cotton States, and its cultivation for s term of years will be found to be as remunera

tive as in most of the Southern States. We hope, therefore, that the pest year will show an improvement in the quantity of land and its sultivation upon the present. Our people have doled and worried enough over their National difficulties. The North scens bent upon giving the South no voice in National affairs before the next Presidential election at least, if, by any possibility, they can keep the Southern States out of their constitutional ights. We have accepted in good faith the sed to us. Those terms were as harsh, ed to us. Those terms were South, as a peo-rous, and as ruinous to the South, as a peo-with the least sense of humanity, jus-or magnanimity could ask, or as any people, rith may remains of self respect and accept. Such an instance of universal, acquieccence in a fate so hard and damagng forced upon eight millions of people, sonowledged by the world to be a brave and noble people, history does not record. These hard terms, almost the utter destruction of the wealth of the South, the loss of almost the means and the prospect of future prosperity, we say, were accepted and faithfully fulfilled on our part, as conditions of reconsiliation with the government and the Northern people. The South has done her part. Many of those at the North who fought as allerdest, and were most sply injured, are willing to forgive and for get, and are national with what we have done. But with the dominant party, many of whom share as largely the guilt of involving us in the war, as any portion of the people of the South, the thirst for blood and treasure and power, and the degradation of the people of the South, is not satisfied. The South has ewern fidelity to the Constitution and the Union and has pledged its sucred honor to its fulfilment. Nay, by our own rotes we have removed all the causes of the war, thus preventing forever its repetition, and yet the North is not satisfied. It, the dominant party, wants further indemnity and further humiliations, by which all the political power of the South will be forever destroyed. and by which we shall be placed under the con-trol of a Congress, in which we can have no potential voice, even in the management of the internal affairs of the States themselves. Shall me sgents ourselves in effecting our own ruin and disgrace ! Shall we vote for amendments to the Constitution, which are to blad us hand and foot forever ? No! no! never

We have done our duty in this matter. Let us continue to do it. Let us maintain with punctillous fidelity our sacred pledges, obey the laws and subsult with patience and courage to the harder lot which may come upon us, and to the chains which are forged for us, till God gives us deliverance. But let not the organic sw of the land, which authorizes the imposition of greater hardships, be changed or amended

by our commuter by our own votes.

Let us quictly labor, and exert ourselves to make cotton and corn and wheat and our implements of husbandry and mechanism. Indeed, ot ne strain many ancie to live by our own telland effects, to support and educate our families; and, if greater rule and, death come, let us be ready for them, and go down to our graves with our honor unsulled and our good names untarshed by sets of cowardice and self-destroye the street short leading

STATE STATE AND A STATE OF

A North Carolina Precedent.

The Charlotte' Democrat publishes a letter from a gentleman in Texas to a friend in Mecklenburg, in which the writer says

"I have often read, since the termination of this war, in "Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee," the account there given of the separation of East Tennessee from North Carolina I have sometimes thought of writing President Johnson, giving him an account of the magnanimity of North Carolina, his native State, to John Sevier and other leading spirits of his adopted State. The struggle lasted about as long as ours. The chief revolter, John Sevier, and Governor of the insurrectionary State, ostracised Governor of the insurrectionary State, ostrucised by special chactment, was magnanimously admitted to his seat in the Senate of the mother

This is veritable history. In December 1784 a Convention of delegates from what were known as the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene, embracing enough territory to make several large States and all belonging to the then State of North Carolins, met at Jonesboro, exceled from North Carolina, and formed a Constitution for the State of Frankland. Gov. Caswell, then Chief Magistrate of North Caroline, was not of a temper to brook such high-handed measures, and issued a proclamation sgainst the "rebels," in which (as we learn from Wheeler) he warned all persons concerned in the revolt to return to their duty and allegiance, and declared the spirit of North Carolina was not so damped, or her resources so exhausted. that means, even to blood, would not be resorted to to reclaim her refractory citizens and preserve her dignity and honor,

The State of Frankland disregarded the ad onition, and proceeded to elect officers of State, levy taxes, appropriate money, erect new ounties, and exercise all the powers and prerog atives of a sovereign State. In other words it became a de facto government, to all intents and purposes.

This state of things, with frequent minor collisions and border raids, continued until the atter part of the year 1787, when the State of Frankland yielded to financial pressure, stronger than that of physical coercion, and was numbered among the things that were. Allegiance was promptly renewed to the old government and delogates chosen to the State Legislature, which met that year in Tarboro.

Up to this point the parallel seems almost complete between the history of the years 1784-'8 and 1861-'5, except in the magnitude and intensity of events; but here, to the reprouch of modern political progress, and nineteenth-century-magnanimity, humanity and sagacity, the parallel terminates. The delegates from the defunct State of Frankland were cor-dially welcomed back to the fold, figuratively the fatted calf was killed, and an era of good feeling and harmony, the stronger for the temporary alienation, ensued, and continued until the formation of the State of Tennessee out of the territory of North Carolina by voluntary ession. The very next year, even, John Sevier himself, who had been Governor of the insurgent State, and the life and soul of the "rebellon," (for he was a brave and headstrong man,) was elected to the General Assembly of North Carolina, and on appearing at the migratory capital, (Fayetteville, 1789.) the Legislature assed an act repealing the section disqualifying him from office, and, on his taking the oath of allegiance, (no test-oath was required,) he was allowed to take his sent !

This is a good record for our honest old State and puts to the blush modern political enlightmment and moral progress. As men have become ore cultivated in the arts and sciences, and better versed in the so-called philosophy of government, they seem to have become also less humane, less charitable and less forgiving. The world, in a word, grows worse as it grows older, if American civilization is the test of advancement?

遊生系型 Spirit of the State Press.

The Wilmington Journal is discussing the subject of repudiation, though very properly re-lectant to allude to the question, when the mere agitation of it is calculated seriously to affect the credit of the State. This consideration, alone, has deterred us from that full ventilation of the subject, which we shall give at the proper time. Meanwhile, we set down this proposition as a fixed fact: North Carolina will never, of her own free and voluntary motion, or as long as she can raise the means to pay, refuse to discharge any honest obligation. Her people will never consent to such a stigma upon her hereto-fore stainless escutcheon. The Journal concludes its judicious and sensible observations as follows:

follows:

"It is thus manifestly seen that no relief can be obtained through this doctrine of repudiation, and it is useless and toolish to attempt to doceive this people by holding out such false lights, that will only revert back upon its advocates. Nay, it is something more than useless and foolish; it is disreputable and dishonorable. While we sympathize with the people in their prostration and roin, we feel pride in their honesty and integrity, and would not see relief, as great a boon as it is, purchased at the cost of reputation and honor. Repudiation, were it practicable, we would regard as the worst evil which could possibly befall a community."

The Newbern papers dwell with emphasis

The Newbern papers dwell with emphasis upon the insecurity of property in that city,— Another fire has occurred since the great conflagration, which is said to be manifestly of incendiary origin, without any alue being obtain-able as to the perpetrator. Unless some assurance of a change is speedily given in the matter, the Commercial apprehends great injury to the business interests of the city.

The Williamston Especifor predicts a bright feture for that town. Our friend Williams, who is of a sanguin and hopeful tempera-ment, sees, en clair-opener, an embryo Wilming-ton on the Rosnoke, where Williamston now stands. Well, if such is ever to be, energy, resolution and enterprize are what will accomplish it, and so we like the Expesitor's pluck on the subject. It says :

"We have a fine water communication, and now, we lack a railroad, which will bring here for shipment the products of the interior. We also used a turnpike read to the highlands of charity.

Bertie. Give on those two works and what Wilmington is to-day, our word for it, William-aton will be in less than a decade of your."

The Charlotte Times advocates an improve-ment of the modern system of school literature. Its criticisms upon existing imperfections are well taken, and it very properly contends that what we need now are books written plainly, simply and concisely. For primary purposes the recent publications of Prof. Sterling strike us as admirably adapted in these important ruspects. Besides, they are, of course, entirely free from the objection which attaches to many of the late Northern school-books, which from history (so called) down to horn-books, are tinctured with a sectional hue and with unwarrantable and disingenuous reflections upon the South, is extended with the late struggle. We hope that our instructors of youth will closely examine all such before placing them in the hands of their pupils, and reject all that are obnoxious in the respect referred to,

PETROLEUM. - The discovery of Petroleum in North Western Virginia, and in other States, contianes to be made. Perhaps no recent discovery has contributed so largely and rapidly to the increase of wealth and to the growth of population in the immediate neighborhoods,

We cannot doubt that Petroleum can be found in large quantities in the coal regions of this State, and perhaps at other points. The Petro-State, and perhaps at other points. leum and Mining Company, whose office is lo cated at Greenshoro', have in possession a sem ber of sites and nruch mining land, we believe, but to what extent they have yet pushed their researches after Petroleum we are not authentically advised.

The rich coal and iron mining interests on Deep river have not yet been fully developed, for the want of sufficient capital and enterprise, and the lack of proper facilities for transportation. The character of the coal and its highly inflammable qualities in that section indicate the existence of Petroleum, or some other similar substance, lying in the region of the lower strate of the coal beds. The shalls or wells reach it, and we have heard of no attempts at boring in that region. Why should not the trial be fully made, both on Deep river and among the coal beds in Rockingham, at an early day? Treasures of immense wealth doubtiess lie hidden beneath the soil of our State, which it only requires energy and enterprise to devel-

During the war H. E. Colton, Esq., of Fayetteville, successfully proved that Kerosene could be made largely from the coal beds of Deep efforts. We hope the various Mining Compa- ceive and read the newspapers without restrict nies in the State, or other agencies, may speedily in motion the energy and enterprise of the people. But until that something is made palpable, we hope that the best efforts of our people will be directed, more largely than ever, to bringing out the agricultural resources of the

The Radicals do not seem altogether pleased with the recent elections, The N. Y. Times

"The results of the late elections show very clearly that the contest has been almost precisely as it was two years ago, between the Deme cratic and the Union parties. The differences between Congress and the President have no perceptible influence upon the party divisions of the past four or five years."

The Boston Advertiser admits its own cha grin, but attempts to divide it. It says: carned how cruel a blow it is to have even the of the proceeds of the sale of Mrs. Davis's ward-hope secretly cherished against hope finally destrobe and jewelry.

----The Baltimore Election. [From the Gazette.]

Yesterday the form of a popular election was Yesterday the form of a popular election was gone through in Baltimore. In theory, a free people was engaged in an act of self-government, and a stranger in our midst might have wondered at, and probably have applauded, the quiet working of democratic system and republican institutions. In point of fact, an insignificant minority here, backed by the authorities and an armed police, who were installed in power by the baronets of the Fed. stalled in power by the bayonets of the Fed-eral Government, held the ballet boxes in their own hands and arbitrarily excluded from all the privileges of citizenship those who had ventured in the past five years to entertain political opinions different from those advocated by the dom-inant faction. Some five or six years ago the voting population of Baltimore numbered some thirty five thousand. Yesterday there were but seven thousand, nine hundred and seventy nine votes cast, of which five thousand four bundred and five were given to the ultra Radical causti-date, Mr. J. Le Chapman, who is thus made

A. Ward has a long letter in Punch described

A. Ward has a long tetter in Punch describing his visit to Shakespeare's tomb. The best thing in it is the following:

"Some kind person has sent me Chancer's Poeus. Mr. C. has taking but he couldn't spel. No man has a right to be a litrary man onless he knows how to spel. It is a pity that Chawcer, who had geneyus, was zo unedlighted. He's the wass speller I know of."

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, old and worn, is now a dependent upon the world's

From the New York Watel Bishop Green and Mr. Davis.

the Right Rev. Bishop Green, of Mississip-of recently spent a day with his friend Jeffer-on Davis at Fortress Monroe. As erroneous tatements of what passed in that interview have been given in some of the papers, we are permitted by the Bishop to state that, while at Fortress Monroe, he was introduced to a gentleman by Mr. Davis, and informed that he nan of great learning, and worthy of the condidence of all who knew him. If that gentle man entertained any design of going to ington to intercede for the release of Mr. Davis, the Bishop does not recollect that anything of the Bishop does not recollect that anything to the kind waserer hinted at during the few mo-ments in which they were together. Much less did the Bishop think of going himself on such an errund; for although willing to make any sacrifice for the good, of one whom he so high-ly estsems as Mr. Davis, he had not the vanity to suppose that any request, however feelingly urged by him, would be of the least avail where the prayers of thousands had been set saide,-He would also have been deterred from such step by his own strong conviction that President Jolinson is of himself, and without further solicitation, disposed to deal in all fairness and magnanizative toward his noble prisoner. Bishop Green was pleased to learn that no unpleasant personal relations existed between Mr. son and Mr. Davis at the commencement of the war. An occasional sparring had taken place between them in the Senate, but not of sture to interrupt their intercourse. Mr. Davis is not disposed to say much about

his health. He is very feeble, his appetite nuch impaired, and his frame greatly emaciat Mrs. Davis seems convinced that he canot live three months longer if he remains in is present confinement. He attributes his quaparative health, if not life itself, to the oci of his wite and his little Varina, a pratler of two years old, Bishop Green is also unite his acknowledgements with hose of his imprisoned friend to General H. S. Burton, now in command of Fortress Monroe, for his kind and gentlemanly treatment of his prisoner. Whilst faithfully carrying out the luties of his office, he seeks to abute every ansyance which would increase the discomfort of Mr. Davis, without adding anything to the afe-keeping of his person. Mr. Davis is es sectally indebted to him for the removal of the ight which has so long disturbed his rest, and or spreading a thick matting on three sides of his prison chamber to deaden the night-long sunk have perhaps not been deep enough to tramp of his guards. It is enough to excite a er's escape, when every one knows that if the gates of that magnificent fortress were left wide open, and every soldier put to sleep, he would make so effort to leave the place on any terms but such as would be in keeping, with his past

reputation.
At sunrise his prison-door is thrown open. and he rejoins his wife in the comfortable quar ters within the fortress which she is permitted ted to occupy. During the day he is allowed the range of the fortross for exercise, and returns to his prison at sundown. Several hours a day are spent in reading, of which his Bible river. We have heard nothing recently of his always forms a part. He is permitted to re

solve the question as to the existence of Petro-the hand again one whom he is proud to call leum. We need something besides cotton to set his friend, but it was particularly gratifying to It was a pleasure to the Bishop to take by see the truly Christian spirit in which Mr. Da-vis looks upon both the past and the present. His belief in a Divine Providence remains unshaken by the events of the last few years, and he cheerfully trusts to the same protection and guidance the future of his country. So far as human instrumentality can contribute to the happiness of that future, he thinks it must come from an honest and zealous maintenance of the Constitution. Mr. Davis expressed much gratification at the visit of any minister, and particularly of "his Bishop," from whom he requested some raligious service before they par-

As many and very false representations have one forth on the subject of his capture, it will e gratifying to the friends of Mr. Davis to learn, in this way, that no attempt whatever was made by him to escape at the time he was taken and that the only outer garment that covered him was his dresing goun, which he threw around him as he sprang from his bed to meet his captors at the door of his tent. The whole "Both parties, we suspect, feel a degree of his captors at the door of his tent. The whole disappointment at the result of Tuesday's elec-The followers of the President have the time, was seven dollars and fifty cents.

nope secretive energine against hope finally destroyed. The supporters of Congress have to stroyed. The supporters of Congress have to regret that the condemnation of the President's that the above statement is given with no little policy, sufficient as it was for all practical purposes, was not even more emphatic." reserved interview with Mr. Davis. He would never, of his own accord, have placed this statemeet, of his own accord, have placed this state-ment before the eyes of a greedy public. But seeing that certain newspaper correspondents have undertaken to say for him things which he has never said, he desires the above to go forth as a matter of self-defense, and wishes all other statements on this subject, which are im-puted to him, to be considered unworthy of dradit.

tropA-lareas () BRWARE of "amendments to the Constitu-tion," made by Party and in Passion. The pre-cedent set to day becomes the Common Law of the country. A party in power excluding ten States of the Union, through State Legislatures, may amend the Constitution to-day, and anothor party in power, excluding six New England Siates, may amend the Constitution some coming year, upon the precedents established now .- (N. Y. Espres.)

Ours not a Republican Government.—We have several times alluded to the fact that a minority of the people of these United States are now railing the country. We are pleased to find that the New York Journal of Commerce, date, Mr. J. L. Chapsian, who is thus made Mayor of a city containing over three hundred thousand inhabitants, one of the most staid and respectable journals in the country, and the organ of the mercantile classes of that city, has had its attention attracted to the same mortifying fact. It says:

"It is plain enough that the majority of the catizens of the United States are opposed to the constitutional character of the present Cong-

constitutional character of the present Congress, says:

"Had it not been repudiated, or had it been avowed by Andrew Johnson, it is not too much to say that the loyal States would have instability put themselves in military array."

We do not quote the above for comment, but merely to put it on record. Since the late triumph, Pozney does not care to measure words. A mere inquiry, which surely the President has the legal and constitutional right to make, would be realisted by arms, by those who talk about nothing but treason and traitors!— Rich.

Requires.

THE PARTY OF

From the New York World. Now for New York! Remember, Democrats Now for New York! Remember, Democrata, that by half trying we can cleak Roffman Goscienor by a spicucial majority, and carry the larger part of the Congressionen from this State, All through the contest it has been conceded that New York was in doubt unless the Redicals carried Pennsylvania by 25,000 majority. As their majority cannot exceed 10,000, it shows heavy gains for the right ride, and insures our secess beyond all presilventure in this State. To work, Democrata its work!

From the Chicago Ber The public press have come to agitate as one the common tailies of the of the common touces of the hour the impeachment of President Johnson. There are very few who regard his impeachment as probable, and a good many would doubt whether it is even politically practicable, i. e., whether two thirds of both Houses of Congress, under any conscivable contingency, would resort to so grave a remedy. The agitation about impressional The agitation about impeachment principally emanates from two classes of journals: those Radical journals which hurl the threat at the President as a more means of making their edi-torials sensational, and sustaining their claims to e most advanced Radical position; and those Administration, Democratic, Copperhead, or rebel journals who hkewise spice their editorials by charging the Republican party at large with a design to impeach and remove the President for party purposes.

It may be saidy assumed that no political party will seek to impeach any President of the United States for party ends, simply because such an end would break down any political party that had not the gravest and most patriotic ends in view. So far from an impeachment of a President being a step which could aid any political party, it would require to be based on the strongest and most patriotic grounds of justice and public welfare to enable a political party to bear up under the necessary of such as a set. odium of such an act. It may safely be assumed, therefore, that a Radioal Congress, if it had nothing but party onda in view, instead of seeking an excuse for impeaching President Johnson, would dread nothing so much as a state of facts which would render his impeachment necessary. We are sure that such a prospect would fill every Republican in and out of Congress with a lar deeper grief than any rebel or cop-perhead could have reason to feel. These might possibly rejoice at it as a means of weakening the Republican party, while no man who voted for Andrew Johnson for Vice President could fall to bow his head in shame and sorrow over the President's disgrace and the nation's humil

The checks the Constitution throws around the checks the Constitution throws around the subject of impeachment are far less effective than those with which it is invested by the honor and self-respect of the Republican majority in Congress. Long after a voting majority of two-thirds, or of four-fifths, might be obtained by the Republican party in either flouse, and long after the President might have committed accordant might have committed the president might have been supplied to the president might have b as he did in appointing rebels to Federal office in contempt of plain acts of Congress forbidding it, which, within the strict letter of the Constitution, would render his impeachment legal, long after any and all abuses which did not actually revolutionize the Government and overturn the Constitution had been committed, Congress would bear and forbear, without proceeding to the drsad remedy with which th Constitution itself invests the

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY L. RESSELBACH. Opposite the Market House.

as reopened his STOVE BURINESS, and keeps constantly on hand a fine and large assortment Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves.

Stove Pipe and other sheet-iron work will be done that rates and the shortest notice. He also has on hand a large assortment of self-nontractured Copper and Tim-ware, such as

Turpentine and Brandy Stills, ETC., ETC.,

He is also prepared for Roofing and Guttering of all All kinds of repairing in his line promptly attend-

FURTHER ARRIVALS.

Kerossne Oil, in 5 Gallon Tin Cans, 1 Barrel Superior Lard Off, Lamp Chimney Oleaners, Money Boxes, with Trays, Pull Plate Portsmouth Bridle Ritts, 145 pieces light Casting, Pots, O Oven Lida.

WARRIE YAG J. BROWN,

NOTICE.

THERE WILL has meeting of the Stock-holders of the "N. C. Yel. Navy Co.," held in Greensboro, or Friday, 26th. Oct. 1865.

Get 17-1w

MASONIC.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, RAILEGON, Oct. 1808.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masona of North Carolinas will meet in this city, on Mouday evening, the third of December noxt, at 7 o clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted to their consideration.

The Officers of subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedienes to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. RAIN, Oct 16-2twid Grand Socretary.

Heal Instruction Instituted Offers for sale, in Oxford, a large and valuable Let SEVENTEEN AND A HALF ACRES

in a high state of cultivation. Eight or ten vacan lots can be sold on it, for which frequent applications have been made.

A large and commodious dwelling, two large offices and all secessary out houses, compose the buildings and will be sold with all, on a part of, the land to suit

TO TEACHERS.

The Truntees of the Oxford Female Academy desired to make arrangements with a competent to school to take charge of that institution, at the close of the present year. It is pleasantly situated in the town of Oxford, in one of the most healthful sections of the State; it has been in successful operation for more than lifty years, and has porhaps educated more young ladies than any other similar fusitiution in the State.

The trustees will make liberal torms with a comat teacher, who can come well recommended.

Applications will be received until the 10th, day Applications will be received until the movember next, when a choice will be man Oxford, N. O. Oct 15-diwawasw2w Secretary, Biblical Recorder and N. G. Preabyterian copy the mass and send bill to subscribets.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES. Beautiful quality of Black, Steel mixed and Heavy mixed N. C. JEANS, at G. T. COOKES. Oct 12-15.

"SOUTHERN BELLE"

HOOPSKIRTS Full size for Missen and Children,

Oct 13-tf

Ladies' and Gents' Gloves. Black and Colored Kid,
Sale Thread and Silk for Misses and Ladie
Buck Woolen and Thread, for men, at for men, at G. T. COOKE'S

O. T. COOKE'S.

TICHMOND, CLOTHING PACTORY.

1839 ESTABLISHED 1839

MOTO SHEET DE NOVEL E. B. SPENCE, AGENT

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

OLD STAND

No. 1300 Main St., Corner of \$348

RICHMOND, VA. Has just received a Pine Assuriment of Pall and Winter :

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES.

AND VESTINGS which he is prepared to make up to order in the 13 style and at short notice.

He has also on hand a well selected stock of

Ready Made Clothing. of his own manufacture made, in this City under his own supervision. Shirts made to order and a good at

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

in endless variety always on hand. Call and see his Stock at No. 1900 Main St. High nond, Va., before purchasing elsewhere,

TWO HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL SONGS Duets, Trios and Sacred Pieces, For

50 CENTS. "Merry Chimes," designed for Juvenile Classes, Public Schools, Seminaries and Young Folks at Home Prefixed to which are Elementary Instructions, At-tractive Exercises, &c. By L. O. Exercises, Price 5: cits. Nont post-paid

OLIVER DITSON & CO , Publishers, 277 Washington St., Bor Oct 12-to

ROXBORO MALE ACADEMY FOR

WILL be sold to the highest hidder, at Resbord on the 18th, of October, 1866, the Hozboro Mai Academy, and lot of eight acres of Land, on a credit of six and twelve months. The Academy is a large two-story building, with six rooms, and is nearly new.

A good opportunity is here offered to teachers wishing to establish a High School, which is very much needed.

W. H. SMITH,

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, IN HALIPAX COUNTY, N. C.

Lying on Little Fishing Creek, fifteen miles west of The farm contains 2.300 ACRES, about 800 clear ed; the remainder in original growth, of oak, helion and pine, 500 Acres of the cleared land is well add ed to the growth of COTTON. The remainder good grain land.

IMPROVEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENTS,
An eight room dwelling, gin-house, Cotton press, barns, stables, tobacco barns, cabins, and MILL, with three sets of runners.

The neighborhood is good, and the location very healthy. There are two schools and three churches, in a short distance of the farm.

The above tract of land will be sold for less than the dollars per ceres.

I will take pleasure in showing the land, or answer, ing any enquiries that may be addressed to me.

D. W. BULLUCK,
Oct 15-2w

Ringwood, Halfaz Ce.

NOTICE.

A Ta meeting of the Directors of the North Cars-hains PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, held in Greensbore, PETER ADAMS was elected. President, vice Cyrus P. Mundenhall, resigned. Mr. Mendenhall has removed to Baltimore to look after the interests of his Commission House there; hence his resignation. Oct 15-2w

NOW IN STORE

44 Fayetteville Street. Silver Scap, for washing Silver Wars, 1 Splitting Knife, Sadler's Hammers a Saml. W. Collins & Co's Axes, Chopping or Bench Axes.

With Hange and Lawre.

FOR SALE. Fine lot of Lard, Sugar and Cotton Yarn.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
et 15-4f Whole sale Marchante Oct 15-11 3000 BLOCKS PRIME SPUN COTTON

A ssorted Numbers, 7 to 13, in Bales of 50 Bunches. Each, just received and now officed to the trade by the Bale.

GUNNY BAGGING, by the Bale; Beard's patent Cotton Ties, a new article to substitute rope,

-ALSO-HEMP ROPE,

JUTE ROPE,

JUTE AND FLAX ROPE.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO. HEMP ROPE,

Oct 15-tf JUST RECEIVED.

AT NO. 44. FAYELLE.

Blasting Powder and use,
Rifls and Canister Powder for sporting,
G. D. and Water Front Caps,
Bird, Squirrel, and Buck Shot, by the Rays or
ound,
Patent Balances, and other Scales.

J. BBOWN,
With Harr & Lawre.

MRS. RANSOM'S SEMINARY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE buildings being completed and my teachers having arrived, I have opened my Suninary for Girls and Young Ladies near the corner of Third and Orange streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Everything will be taught which can be desired in the thorough education of a lady.

It will be to the advantage of all, that the pupils be entered as early as possible.

Owing to the scarcity of money, my trition in the English studies will be seventy-five dollars, and in the Frinary Department fifty dollars par year.

Forgurther particulars apply to the Frincipal.

Oct 11-101

JUST OPENED.

AT 4 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, 15 Setts Plated Castors, Extra and Plain, Cut Glass Cruets, to all up broken Setts, Painted and Ornamented Chamber Setts, Painted and Ornamented Foot-Tules and Slop-Jars With a great variety of useful articles for House

ALSO, Superior Old Government Java Coffee, Orushed and Clarified Sugar.

With Hant & Law Raleigh, Oct 13-tf

OF those heartiful fushiomable Cassimere HATS, Just received at Del 12-47 G. T. COOKER

FOR SALE. Bost Family Plour, new crop. PULLIAM, JONES & CO.