THE SENTINEL.

WH. E. PECL. Editor. SEATON GALES. IN Tonday Evening, Jun. 14, 1967.

Politics Among the Blacks. There are no enemies to our Southern colored lation, so dangerous to their future welfare, as that class of demagogues, like Mr. Hotden and others, who are endeavoring to excite and stir them up upon the subject of politics. and which so excites and blinds men; as politics, and none are so souceptible to the bad infucures of political clausor as the ignorant and

the vicious.

Our colored people need food and raimentthey need to have their minds directed to the necessity of systematic, skilltul, free labor-to have their thoughts first devoted to the idea of living independently of others, by procuring what they and their families consume by their own honest labor and management, and to learn to look to the laying up for the future something in the shape of property for another day. These are the first topics upon which our color-ed population should be educated, and along with these comes the intellectual and moral improvement of the race. The fact that there are a tew blacks in every Southern community, whose advantages have been superior to others, who have acquired some education and some little property, and consequently have influence among their race, makes the matter still worse. This class become too often the easy supes of unprincipled white men, both Northern and Southern men, selfish demagagnes or prompted by an unfounded hatred against the whites.

Nine tenths of the blacks, never having been obliged to provide for themselves heretofore are easily persuaded by demagogues to rely up on them, to be guided and instructed by them, and to imagine that respectability and support can be obtained without hard tabor. No portion of the blacks will be so easily persuaded to adopt the schemes of the speculator and the demagogus, in order to live on the labor and toil of the more ignorant, more honest and more industrious blacks. An aristocracy is thus carry growing up among them. Many of the more managing ones are discouraging them from laboring for the whites, in order to secure their services for themselves. The women and the ignorant males are becoming the laborers and slaves for the intelligent among them, and they are deluded with ideas of what the Congress and the Northern people will do for them, it they will put themselves under their, political control. They are taught to believe that the privilege of voting is the great means of beand stock are to be the rewards of voting and the direct road to wealth and power.

We do not know positively that Mr. Holden, in his late African Church speeches, held out to them these defusive hopes, but we learn that many of the blacks, who do not profess to have understood him fully, are strongly imbued with these ideas and reverse to vote and becoming of political importance in the country, readily

ribute money to further the objects of these demagogues, and are much elated with their

Suffrage we regard as one of the highest behests of an American citizen. But it can only be a safe privilege, either to the country or the or and virtue are the only saleguards to the performance of the duty. If colored people, who are at all intelligent, will think for a me ment, they will see that politics will not pay—that there is no bread and meat in it,—that as it has been a source of division and strife among the whites, it is obliged to be so among them, and that only as intelligence and virtue increase among the people, both white and black, will it be safe to extend the elective franchise. Experience has shown, that the condition of the whites has not been bettered by allowing too great a liceme to the privilege of voting, even among them. The fact is palpable that, when, years ago, the free blacks were allowed to vote, it became to them a source of great evil. and those who received their suffrages were not

smen and philanthropists, who investigate this subject, will readily see that the true interest of the negro in the South cannot, at this early period, be promoted by conferring upon him the right of suffrage. Their attention will be first directed to his material, mental and religious condition. To be taught what is useful and necessary, to inspire him with the spirit of personal independence, to teach him the arts of skillful husbandry and mechanics, to care for his body and his soul, and to protect him in the full enjoyment of civil rights, are the tree foun-dations of manhood and freedom for him. The colored man who neglects these, to dabble to poltriously strives to grow better and wiser and richer by his own tabor, and shuns as a viper those political associations and discussions, will grow in influence and independence

THE IMPRACIMENT CHANGES .- Data, of the Raltimore "Sun," says that the Judiciary Committee have not commenced the investiinformally, to make known the character of the sy he proposes to after. The deprecato-

The appointment of a Commission to Washington, to look after the interests of Morth Carso long had his away there, and his own of forts and those who are in his interest has so long misled and secreted Congress and the Northern public, by their false, and wicked representations, it was high time for the Legislature to adopt some plan, by which his pefurious schemes could be frustrated and exciturned. The Governor has been happy in his selection, in view of the objects of the Commission, and the medition of Man of the Commission, and the medition of Man oy of continued exclusion, and a manty, number, is a covered of the abandanement of the teachings of equally so. Mr. Holden is specially disturbed at the acceptance of Col. Brown, have perhaps, been more gratified, if all of them had declined,

The loyalty, Unionism and reliability of all of these gentlemen, viz: Judge Merrimon, Col. Bedford Brown, P. H. Winston, Esq., Gen. J. M. Lesch, Hot. Lewis Hanes and Hon, N. Boyden, Mr. Holden fully endorsed for months after the surrender. We do not recollect that he has assailed the loyalty of any of them since. He has endorsed most of them by appointing or recommending them to office. He will not dare to question their devotion to the Union and the interests of the country. Whatever sountenance these gentlerden may have/given him, either du-ring or since the war, they have abandoned him and his principles and schemes, totally. Col. Brown, whom of all public men in the State he has never assailed, could stand him no longer. He rallies to the help of the country and the State, though well stricken in yours, when he finds the Constitution about to be wrecked and the country ruined. It is more than Holden can bear .-And there is Mr. Boyden, upon whom he counted for help in his extremity, he shook Holden off, a year ago, when he saw his aims. Holden cannot, with any face, assail these men, but attacks the Legislature and Gov. Worth for the expense incurred, and demagogically sheds creeodile tears over the maimed soldiers of the late Confederacy! OI thou whited sepulchre!

Massus, Eprons :- What did your neighbor mean, the other day, when, straightening him-self up and clenching his flats, he swore that there was "iron in his blood i" Did he mean anything particularly awful ! Some of our ought not to be, just at present. The tarrible the probable consequences of such changerous language. Let not our interesting weak ones be too much alarmed. Gubernatorial blood is much like other people's, null a little more so, perhaps. In passing backwards and forwards through the heart it stops a moment and dehe microscopically examined, it would be found to be very kard, as well as small, and that mos to be very leard, as well as amain, and that most of the fron is collected and concentrated there. But he may have been speaking only in metaphor, irra-leafly as it were. He may have meant only to intimate that he is a man of iron nerve, who is after "Union Union Union of spine sort, of any sort," and who will have it, or die a-trying. Littled worthy is evidently the model after which the eracy old iron monger from Pennaylvania is working.

from Pennsylvania is working. When in Washington City, our honored friend was allowed to steep with old Thall, who, ever since his iron works were burst by the Confederate army, has been sadly afflicted with from on the brain. His talk is always of iron, and his dreams by night are a conjumblement of hot places for rebels, molten ores, spikes and tempenay mails, and then branching off into the starty of Jacl and Sisera. Wheretopou, ning that he had the head of the sleepin deracy (so called) under his knee, the ire Consideracy (so called) under his knee, the iron avenger hammered away. He gave our friend, his bed-fellow, some awail punches that night when under that frightful initiation in it is thought by some that our unfortunate friend caught much of his mail-down; is this singular way; that it was pummelled into him when alcoping with Thad, and that he really imagines he has as much iron fit his blood as the old Consisters from Penn contains he had a much iron fit his blood as the old Consisters from Penn contains he had a much iron fit his blood as the old Consisters from Penn contains he had a much iron fit his blood as the old Consisters from Penn contains he had a much iron fit his blood as the old Consisters from Penn contains he had a much iron fit his blood as the old Consisters from Penn contains his way. Conestaga from Penn, certainly has on the brain.
Others suppose that, in attempting to drive the iron into the head of his somnolent victim, he missed his aim and melted it into his heart, where it remains to this day, and is very harm-

conjectures. There may be little in them, however ingenious they may be considered.—One thing is certain, that, whenever our iron friend pays a visit to the foundry man at Washington City, he always to the foundry man at ashington City, he always comes book poith a order heart than he went with.

I pray you, as guardians of the peace and prosperity of our decimated, to quiet the alarms of those who cannot bear great excitements, by such soothing assurances as it may be in your power to give. MES. KATE CRESCENT.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" says that it has been denied by some correspondents that General Grant approved the President's yeto message, and an attempt is made in a paragraph explanatory of General Grant's position to show that he did not approve the message. That paragraph itself states that with reference to conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored apply of the flower that the flower than the always thought it inconsistent on the part of Comments and Comme "he always thought it inconsistent on the part of Congress to enforce this sight here while they refused to grant it to the same chass in their own States. Either members of Congress should extend this privilege at home, or wait until the people here ask for it." It is evident from this quotation that General Grant approved the yvery pith and marrow of the message, and it is not necessary to cavil about whether he expressed an opinion upon the arguments in the message or not.

Logari Visionalaw, So Cartaro, In the United States Senste, on Wednesday, Mr. Summer presented a petition from loyal citizens of Nor-

A new Methodist Church was dedicted to the service of Aladghty God in Baltimore on Sun-day last. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Bishop Degrett.

WE REQUET that our limited space prevents us from publishing cutire the late Address of the Representative elect of Taxas to the Congress and people of the United States. We give such portions of it as have most forcibly impressed us. It is one of the ablest, most thoughtful and dispusionate appeals that has, as yet, cmanated from a people of the ablest, as yet, cmanated from the property and the about the pronated from any quarter, and we should have great hopes of its producing a profound impression upon the mind of Congress, and of the North, did we not realize how intensely madness rules the hour. As a cabuly worded state ment of the late and controversy, a conclusive argument against the constitutionality and poliavowal of the abandonement of the teachings of ecosion, and of fidelity to the Union, under the

Constitution, it is aliku admirable. Without further preliminary, we commend the ubjoined extracts to the attention of our read-

Address of the Texan Delegation.

[ENTRACE.] It is now proposed, as the means of protecting Southern Loyalists, Northern men, and negroe and of reforming State governments generally in the South, to set aside the State government ow existing, and, either directly or through new existing, and, either directly or through Territorial governments, to erect new State governments, based upon the suffrage of the southern Loyalists and negroes, and upon the disfranchisement and disqualification from office of all those who asthered to and aided in the robeliton, excepting those only who may be relieved from such disability by Congress. This pian is understood to be proposed by some of the Southern Loyalists themselves, and advocated by prominent members of Congress.

It presents an entirely new feature in our affairs, that rises above the mere exclusion of our representatives from Congress. It takes for

representatives from Congress. It takes for representatives from Congress. It takes for granted that the whole question of war and peace is still open. That depends upon stubborn facts in the past, and no construction can now alter them, or warp the legitimate deductions from them. What are they The Government from them. What are they? The Government of the United States took measures to prevent the withdrawal of the Southern States, and by the proclamations of the President, and by the resolutions of both. Houses of Congress, and by diplomatic correspondence with other powers, defined and announced its objects in carrying on the warto be for the preservation of the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the States unimpaired, and not in "uny spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation." Such an object, so declared, raised up hosts to fight the battles of the Union, and stayed the hands of toreign powers. To carry it out, Congress afterwards authorized the President to extend an amnesty and pardon.

All of the authoritative acts of the General-

All of the authoritative acts of the Gene All of the authorizate are it is believed, spoke the same language; and under and by that policy the war was brought to a successful close. It was on that ground, and that only, that the right was claimed to prosecute the war

at all.

It was on that ground that the Confederate Government would never be recognized, and, therefore, no treaty was made with it at the sur-

The manifest intention with which an done, in law and reason, forms a part of the act itself, and gives character to it. Considering the objects of the war as here shown, and as made known to the world, and

shown, and as made known to the world, and acted upon throughout, the surrender of the acted upon throughout, the surrender of the South of the President, constitute in effect a pacification upon terms as binding upon the good faith of the Government of the United States, and upon the Southern people, as though they had been stipulated in treats.

position rests upon the basis that the This proposition rests upon the basis that the President had the power to use the means which he did, and that the people of the Southern States have, in good faith, complied with what was required or expected of them.

The soldiers of the Southern army surrendered under the obligation to repair to their homes and obey the laws of the country. Under a law of Congress springs the President the new of Congress springs the President that the president the president that the president that the president th

I obey the laws of the country. Under a law congress, giving the President the power, un-such terms and conditions as might meet approbation, he issued his proclamation decing to the mass of the people annesty ardon, upon their taking an oath in effect dering the issues of the war—secondor and slavery. Afterwards, through his procla-mations, the President instituted provisional dovernments, for the purpose of enabling the people of the States who find taken the outh to form their State governments and resume

reform their State governments and resume their relations as States of the Union.

Through this instrumentality, and for such purpose, that being the consideration in part inducing them, the people of Texas responded to the call for a convention, and did in convention by delegates assembled make a political surrender of the questions at issue in the war, and their incidents, as previously stated herein, thereby binding not only those who had been bound by the amnesty oath, but every one in the state, with their posterity after them. Is it to be held as nothing that a people who had espicused cherished principles of government, and had attested their sincerity during a struggle in camp and field of four years, should, by affirmative action, surrender them under the solumnity of oaths and constitutions, and thereby deprive themselves of the privilege, in consideration with the result of the thing frost, but upon an obvious consideration—tes its enabled thereby to readjent their State government, and to restore their Federal relations in the Union.

The President had a right, we believe, to effect a complete pacification upon such terms. Had it been regarded doubtful lave been designation to call it in question without great discreptions of an incorrigibly rebelication of an electric part of the population of an electric part of the property of the part of the providence of an incorrigibly rebelic

disservantage in the in question without great disservantage in the H would have been denounced as evidence of an incorrigibly rebellious spirit if we had retused to take the amneaty oath or assemble in convention. But the President had the power, we think, not that he is the Government, any more than that Cohgress or the Poderal judiciary is the Government. For while all these departments constitute the Government, each one of them represents and binds the Government when acting within the scope of its authority—the Congress to prescribe the rules of action, the President to execute them, and the judiciary to construe and enforce them when brought within the scope of its juristitetion.

It is not to be denied that the war was prosecuted on the integr of the Government, that a

It is not to be dented that the war was pros-cented on the theory of the Government, that a State had no right to recode, and that the ordi-nances of spession were utterly void and of no ef-ect. Under no other view could force have been rightfully used to prevent recession. Under this view the President needed no rule in view this view the President accided no rule in view of the declared objects of the war. He simply bald the Southern States in subjection my his silitary authority until they voluntarily embraced the amnesty and pardon which Congress had authorized him to tender them, and conformed their State governments to the results of the war, and orderly sequiesced in the extension PARKET E.S.

over the country of Federal authority in every Acpartment, military financial, metal, and judicial. Had the people of the Southern States been obstinate and refused to reorganize their State governments and resume their Pederal relations, some legislation neight have become necessary. Or had the Congress been in assemult might or might not have prescribed show additional or different rule for consummating the pacification and restoring the Federal relations. the pacification and restoring the Federal rela-tions of the States. But the fact that the Presi-dent accomplished it without the necessity of any additional law to aid or guide him, makes it equally binding upon all the departments of the Government, as though each had particips ted in it. Texas having in good faith performed everything required of her in the passification and resmustion of Paderal relations, awaits the result with patient solicitude. If the wor was really not waged in the "spirit of oppression, and for the repression of concern and in the removes of concern and in the removes of concerns. reany not waged in the spirit of opposition, and for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, she may well hope that she has done enough to entitle her to the "dignity, equality, and rights" of a State within the Union.

This new project ignores or disregards all these considerations, and seeks to make the government now, nearly two years after the cessation of hostilities, and after the pacifica-tion has been completed, and the Federal relation has been completed, and the Federal rela-tions all resumed, except representation in Coogress, adopt a new policy by treating us as a subjuguted people, without laws, without gov-ernment, without State-boundaries, without public property of any kind, without social are gamization, with our lives and property at the will of the conqueror. It is believed and re-spectfully submitted that such a thing is im-possible without a pervenion of feats as motor possible without a perversion of facts as noto-rious as the war itself, without a breach of faith to the brave soldiers who conquered us preserve the Union of the States; without a breach of faith to the nations of Europe, who were assured that the object of the war wonly to preserve the Union, and who under see assurances saw as overwhelmed; and should be regarded as a matter of any importa without a breach of faith to the Southern ple, who surrendered their arms, and the principles at issue in the war, and complied with what was necessary to secure peace and restore their political relations, with a full knowledge of, and in reterence to, the avowed and notorious object of the war on the part of the United States. Should the government of the United States change its whole policy on that subject, regarding the war as still progressing, as it must do, and demand, either in express terms must do, and demand, either in express terms or in effect, of the people of Texas, such a surrender—the most abject known to war—"a capitulation at will," Texas may, and doubtless will have to, submit to it. But it should be known and declared to the world to be a new surrander that will cancel, in conscience, all the obligations assumed in the one she has hitherto

Before breaking asunder such ties, and plunging the whole country into such confusion, dis-trust, and disaffection as, we fear, must ensur-let us most respectfully beg a patient and dislet us most respectfully beg a patient and dis-passionate examination of the whole subject in all its bearings and consequences. The Consti-tution should be again unrolled, and clear and definite ideas tully grasped upon the momentous questions now pending. The proposition pre-supposes that Texas is dead, politically defunct? Texas was carved out of the domain of Mexico by the swords of the patriots of '36, who gave it shape and form, and breathed into it the it shape and form, and breathed into it the breath of life, and it became an organized body, as independent political society. Annexation did not destroy its corporate existence. It only modified its powers and relations. The late was did not destroy its corporate existence as how any angle of the powers and relations. an hour or a day. A tassborn or orners by the an hour or a day with the same powers and duties as those displaced, and whose acts and duties as those displaced, and whose acts were afterwards recognized by the convention, could not destroy its corporate existence. Under the strongest theory of the Federal Government, as expounded by such jurists and statesmen as Story and Webster, it has always been admitted that a State on entering the Union retained a portion of its sovereignty for the regulation of its own local and domestic concerns, upon which its State. concerns, upon which its State government is founded. Those powers of the State of Terms, thus reserved, were not in any way affected by loss or gain during or at the end of the war, loss or gain during or at the end of the war, because the controversy was not about them, but about the powers that had been delegated to the United States on annexation, and as to whether they could or should be withdrawn and vested into another confederacy for their exercise. So equally on the doctrine that a State could secode, rightfully or wrongfully, the State government still existed at the close of the war, though a different mode of readjustment of Federal relations might have been accessary. Again, the use of the State government in hostility to the General Government any more when it fails than when it succeeds. The existence of a government is a matter of fact, and not of legal fiction. Nothing but the conquest and subjugation, evidenced in some way as being intended and declared by the United States, and submitted to by Texas, could annihilate the State. That can hardly be assumed to have been the case. If Texas may now be demolished as State, the precedent is set, and the principle established, that the General Government may, for such sets as a majority in Congress may deem sufficient to have forfuited its political existence, set aside a State government and reduce it to a Territory. ase the controversy

The danger of such a principle to republican freedom is above description; and words will fail to express the dismay, horror, and reckless despair of the people of Texas, if they should have the misfiritune to live to see the power of the United States used in pulling down the venerated pillars and in digging up the deeply settled foundations of their State government, endistred to them by its own beauty and merits, and enabrined in their hearts by a history and a name of which her sons, whether in freedom or in boudage, will over be proud.

As to the distranchisement and disqualification of petall in Technic in this scheme, it is only necessary to bring to mind the universal truth, that love begets love, kindness beget kindness, generosity begets gratitude; and it cannot be pretended as yet that the people of Texas have advanced high enough in the all ding scale of Christian civilantion as to be above. the murky atmosphere of bate. Too in us will fail to love those who may describe us will fail to love those who may despitefully use us. It is the past of wisdom to recognize and act upon the fact that this was no mere insurrection, or petty rebellion of a district, that was contemplated in the Constitution to be punished by prosecutions as therein prescribed. That is found impracticable, because it was a creat civil war of accions solutions. great civil was of sections, subrucing whole States, and the stamins, intellectual and physi-cal, of the great body of the people in each of

Why is it that the Irish will not adopt to ish civilization and pride of country? Been in America. The way is still open to keep us one people, rising out of this life and death-struggle with common metives and assirations for the prospecity and glory of the common country, and not bound together by the galling Many very 43 to swelle firm believed in

ertiers of cold from. Christian charity and liberal statesmanship point the way.

We must carneatly desire their exercise towards our people. They are in a fous of mind
now to appropriate the necessity of progress, so
as to kemp peace with the safe advances of the
age in intellectual, social, material, and politied in that direction, with the hope that a powerful and magnanimous government will neither
threat them back with its frowns and blows,
nor drive them tiong with a blinding rapidity.

A MEDICAN MADDICAN

nor drive them tiling with a blinding rapidity.
Texas has now done what she has deemed necessary for the full restoration of the government. She feels that she has vast interests, which ought to be represented in the Congress of the Urited States; and she is still willing to be what was a support to be the congress of the Urited States; and the is still willing to matters which most citally affect our constitu-ents—to indicate upon what other terms (if these are deemed insufficient) upon which, in our opinion, the Government might be permanently restored would reader us obnoxious to the charge of presumption or dictation, when it said we ought to exhibit only the spirit of submiss Texas may submit to whatever measures may be adopted, but it does not follow that with this submission, there will be good feeling and har-submission, there will be good feeling and har-sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the door of the sell at public Auction, before the sell at the se mony. If this be desirable, it cannot be attained whilst a sense of injustice and oppression rankles in the heart of her propile. If it be that it is required that the right of suffrage shall be conferred upon the semancipated colored population of the State, this can be more safely and conferred upon the canacipated concrete interest and islien of the State. This can be more safely and effectually accomplished by kind treatment and magnanimity towards her white population than in any other way. To force it now, by Congressional action, against the almost universal sentiment of the whole State, under the penalty of exclusion or the destruction of the existing State government, will cause the hearts of men to rankle with the sense of injustice, and a feeling of bitterness which will pass from generation to generation. And the negro, from being the subject of kindness, as he is now, may be louthed and the cause—the unconscious yielim—the stated as the cause as the cause of the property is the cause of the

cing.

The restoration of the government upon an The restoration of the government upon an enduring basis—and this is what we most heartily desire—ought, as we think, to be upon such terms as the good people of each section can heartily support. Malice and revenge should not find any place in them, otherwise strife and bitterness will be perpetual, acctional hate will be errystalized and become chronic. Can any man of either section wish to see this?

If the restoration were now complete, the If the restoration were now complete, the test oath repealed, or stored away with the rellies of the war, universal amnesty proclaimed, what joy would there be in this land! It would be like the sun bursting suddenly from the clouds after many days of gloom and darkness. Then, indeed, a day of national thanksgiving might well be proclaimed. Then would the whole people, in every part of this broad land, and those now in exile and in foreign climes, who are Americans in heart, no line the climes, who are Americans in heart, go into the temple of the living God and offer up heartfelt thanks for the restoration of kindly feeling and brotherly love to a united nation of freemen—united not merely in n.me, but in fact—who have been divided and at war with each other, but are so no longer. Then would a people, united truly and in fact, pour out upon bentied knoes the overflowing gratitude of pure hearts, meanlied by the representance of past hitterness. knees the overnowing granted of past bitterness, unsullied by the remembrance of past bitterness, to the God of their fathers, for the bleased happiness afforded by mutual forgiveness, go-

O. M. ROBERT Senators Elect from Texas. B. H. EPPERSON,

Representative of the Sant. Congressional District. Representative 1st. Congressional District.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st., 1867.

MARRIED,

On the 20th Dec. 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. P. Moore, Dr. V. O. TROMPSON to Miss PAULINA, daughter of Rev. P. H. Joyner, all of Warren County, N. C. On the 7th of January, by the Rev. Mr. Ga Richand S. Gilliam, of Danville, Va., to 3 M. Moore, of Rockingham, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY ELECTION.

O'N MONDAT, THE 21ser INSTANT, AN ELECTION will be hald at the Court House, in the City of Raisigh, for Mayor and Commissioners for said City, to secret for 1807.

J. D. BOYSTER.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
A. N. McKIMMON,
W. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan 9 1d

CHASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL, PAINTING and Musical School, at Springfield Academy, eight mites East of Rairigh, on the N. C. R. R. The third session will commence on Tacaday, Jan. 22nd.

22nd.
Transa. Board and tuition per session of twenty
works, from 60 to 70 dollars. For particulars, address,
Jan 14—2teod wits Principal, Auburn, N. C. CAROLINA RICE For sale in JONES & CO. Jan 14, 97—4f Wholesale Green

GINGER, ALLSPICE AND FINE LARGE PRESH
Rassins, in 1. 1 and whole learne.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Jan 14, '07— Wholesale Grosers.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,

COOKING STOVES.

SUPERIOR advantages for Cooking for large Pamilies. Furnished complete. Dec 15-16 No. Witest to

Die 12-12 With Hant's Lawr

Glass Goblets.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

3,500 SACKS SALT large full sacke

Wholesale Grocers de, 30 d Witmington, N. C. Dec 18-1m Progress and Standard, copy. BALLION & GARTON HAS

NOTICE. PPLICATION will be made to the

STREET, STREET, SOIL

WHERE A REGERM

AMERICAN HOTEL

CHESTNUT STREET. OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL PHILADELPHIA,

S. M. HEULINGS Jan 19 Om Propies

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE CAPITAL HOTEL PROPERTY.

Baleigh and Morehend City. I give his percental attention to the business, at a sell at public Auction, before the door of the Exchange Hotel, in Italega, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the this day of February next, that valuable pure city, the

EXCHANGE HOTEL, now occupied by Col. J. M. Blair & Co.'

The property is new and newly furnished, and has two-thurts its value safely insured. The location is equal to any in the City.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan 13—14 ze Petersburg Index, Norfolk Virginian, Wilm ton Journal, Nowhern Journal of Commisco, I mend Enquirer, and Charlotte Times, copy the a twice a week until the tah of February, and send

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION.

HORSES, MULES, AGRICULTURAL IM

PLEMENTS, &c., &c.,

PLEMENTS, &c., &c.,

P. WILLIAMSON & CO, will sell at anction me the Market Square, in the city of Maleigh, a needey, the fish, day of January, 1967, at it conch. Thorough-Bred Stallion, eight years old.

Thorough-Bred bay Marca, by imported Fly-by. Night, out of marce by imported Phil Roung, they will be six years old near Spring, 194 hung high, go well in harness and under the meddle. large bob-tail harness Horne, 8 years old and very stellah.

deome chesnut-sorrel Horse, 7 rears old, an IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, TO CLOSE COS

BIGNMENT, THEY WILL SELL

1 new iron-axis 3 horse Wagon,
(New York make.)
1 new dumping iron-axis Cart,
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No. 18
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