TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
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Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH—NORTH CAROLINA.

An extensive business firm in this city has called our attention to a letter received from a correspondent in Chester county, Pennsylvania, from which we make the following extract:

"I have a small farm that I am trying to sell, with the intention of going into a milder climate, and think of your State as my destination; but we know so little about your land, or price asked per acre, that I shall ask of you to refer this note to some person interested in selling land. A great many persons here are selling and going to Maryland; *and when I speak of North Carolina, I am asked the question 'are you not afraid?—why they will not let a northern man live there?' It is a great pity that this opinion could not be contradicted, for the sake of the South, as well as for the benefit of many here who have money enough to buy a small farm in the South, and here cannot afford to pay from $100 to $200 per acre.*"

We confess, as we have heretofore repeatedly observed, that we are not surprised at the solicitude, which prevails to so considerable an extent at the North, respecting the disposition of our people to welcome immigration from that section.—It would be singular if the case were otherwise, in the face of the misrepresentations of which we are the victims, at the hands of those, in our own midst, who are interested in building up a selfish *party* organization, at the expense of the prosperity of their neighbors and the material interest of the land in which they live, but of which they are not. Distrusted and despised at home, their only hope of gaining their nefarious ends is by depreciating the loyalty of their fellow-citizens, disturbing the sense of public stability and unsettling the security of property-titles. They resemble those beasts of prey, who only go out upon their predatory journeys when the stars are obscured and the elements in strife. It is but natural that their calumnies should have accomplished their purpose, when they find, as is so generally the case at the North, credulus ears wide open to receive them. "Contradicted" they have been a thousand times, but the denial cannot keep pace with the slander, especially when so large a portion of the Northern press, under the prejudiced and bitter influences which control it, is so ready to push forward the libel and suppress the refutation. A few Radical malignants in the South have thus done more to cripple the physical and industrial condition of the South, than they could ever repair, under *their* "reconstruction," should they live to the age of the patriarchs.

For ourselves, we are wearied with the profitless task of seeking to counteract these imputations upon the people of North Carolina. Perhaps, however, the timorous and doubting, who question their peaceable disposition, will give some credit to the emphatic declaration of Gen. Sickles, made in this city, on the occasion of the President's late visit, and iterated at Chapel Hill. We re-produce it for their benefit:

"*No people* of whom I have read, or among whom I have lived, could bear themselves with more honor, *dignity and order*, than this people have exhibited under the peculiar circumstances."

As to the other question: That lands may be bought as cheaply in the South, and particularly in North Carolina, as in any portion of the Union, is a fact beyond all intelligent dispute. Most of the government acres in the Western and North-Western States, which were cheap, valuable or accessible to market, have long since been disposed of, and are now either under cultivation by their owners, or held for speculation at exorbitant rates. Lands at the South are not only, as a general rule, cheap, in proportion to their intrinsic or improved value, but the general features of the country in which they exist are *known*. The proposed emigrant may study its geography before he leaves home.

The situation of North Carolina, as viewed upon the map, is of the most favorable character: near mid-way in the temperate zone, with an extended line of sea-coast, numerous lengthy rivers, a broad belt of beautiful alluvial and gently undulating country, and a grand mountainous region to the West. Within its borders can thus be found almost every diversity of soil and climate, and, consequently, every species of production in perfection. It is equal, first, to any State in the Union, as a grain-growing country. Throughout its limits abound quantities of the finest timber, paramount among which ranks that great boon of Providence, THE VINE. In the East, we find luscious peaches and grapes, and even the tropical fig, growing exuberantly in the open air,—in the West, delicious apples and all other varieties of the finest fruits. In one portion, the sweet potato arrives at perfection, in another, the rarest Irish potatoes are grown. In the North, we have tobacco of the best,—in the South and East the finest cotton. In the East, we have rice, with shoals of fish in every bay, sound and river,—in the West, abundance of game, a salubrious climate, rich mines *beneath* the surface, and, *above*, a land literally "flowing with milk and honey." There are few places upon this earth where wealth may be amassed without assiduous, prudent industry, and with this, all other things being at all equal, a man may grow rich here as soon as *there*,—no matter where that "*there*" may be.

With respect to the *actual price* of lands, we invite information, as does the correspondent above referred to, from those who are interested in selling.

HARD UP.—The *Standard* finds fault with Gov. Worth's clothes.

"REGISTER! REGISTER!"

Such is the watch-word of nearly all of our Southern exchanges. We can scarcely open a Southern paper that does not ring out this signal word in glaring capitals.—The Richmond *Whig* well says: "There are two modes of manifesting opposition to reconstruction—one by active, the other by passive resistance. Active resistance would be made by registering and voting against conventions, and against acceptable candidates and constitutions; passive resistance by not registering or voting at all. Between the two, the bolder and more manly course, though equally disastrous, is the former. It is, therefore, more to be respected. It does not hide or seek to hide itself, but comes out frankly, assumes all the responsibility that properly attaches to it, and relieves the community from any share of it, while those who pursue the passive policy shrink away from observation and accountability, leaving the community in which they live to bear the responsibility."

Republican meetings are all the rage in North Carolina. The colored citizens are holding conferences with the radical whites in almost every part of the State. A resolution of protest has been invariably passed at every meeting against the continuance in power of the present rebel State organization.—*Wash. Cor. of New York Herald.*

And it might have been added, that all the "resolutions of protest" are ground out of the same machine. They are entirely of central dictation, and so similar in phraseology as to warrant the presumption that they were all manufactured in Raleigh.

He also charged that Gov. Worth had expressed the opinion *that the freedom of the negro was an experiment, and that slavery would ultimately have to be restored!*—*Standard.*

This is the language which the *Standard* puts in the mouth of some nameless speaker at a late meeting in Tupper's church, in this City. It is hardly worth contradicting, but it is simply a *whopper*, by whomsoever spoken.

Gov. Worth was never an advocate of slavery. He sprang from a sect whose views on that subject are well known, though he never carried them, perhaps, to the extent to which they were held by the Friends. But one thing he did: He always resisted the efforts of the *Standard*, and others, who sought, through so many years, to break up the Union *on account of slavery!*

GEN. GRANT.—We publish, on our first page, an article from the New York *Herald* advocating the claims of General Grant for the Presidency, and giving sundry *side-swipes* at other distinguished aspirants. We give it, simply, as one of the indications of the times.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* mistakes the Richmond *Dispatch* for the Richmond *Examiner*, and attributes to the former what belonged to the latter.—*Dispatch.*

Wherein? Tell us, and we will make the *amende.*—*Sentinel.*

From the Montgomery Mail.

MILKING THE SOUTHERN COW

"I do not question her right to reject my suit,
But why did she kick me down stairs?"

The Radicals, who now claim to be the especial friend of the black man, have not only refused him political and social equality in the North, but they have manifested their love by levying on his peculiar industry the heaviest tax ever laid upon any people on earth. Fifteen dollars per bale of cotton! History will be ransacked in vain for a parallel. The crop of last year is estimated at two million of bales, making the tax thirty millions of dollars! This tax for 1866 and 1867, and it will probably be more the present year, would purchase a comfortable farm for every freedman in the South! Let it not be said that this tax is not paid by the freedman. He goes to the field.—His labor grows the cotton and constitutes the base of our industrial system and must bear all the superincumbent weight. Labor, everywhere, finally, pays all taxes—The Radicals do not lay any agricultural tax on themselves, upon their hay crop, nor their corn crop, nor their wheat crop, nor any crop "that is theirs." What is the object of this enormous discriminating tax on cotton? Is it to utterly pauperize the South by way of punishment? What has the black man done to incur Radical resentment? Is it laid for revenue? If so, why allow, by the same law, the manufacturer to draw from the treasury three cents per yard as a bounty for every yard exported? If needed for revenue, why give it away to a class already swollen with wealth? Mr. Greeley says it is wanted as "local revenue!" That is the secret, and the locus is the Radical pocket! The other day at Richmond, Gerritt Smith, who has been a great Radical light in his day and seems to be a trank man, likened slavery to a cow, which he said the South had held and the North had milked. The South had ceased to hold, but the milking process nevertheless goes on. Well might Mr. Kelley contrast our poverty with the bloated wealth of the North, for the South has been "milked," aye, nigh unto death, by measures for local revenue, such as tariffs, navigation laws, fish bounties, discriminating cotton taxes, &c., &c., and the milking will go on while the Radicals rule. They are practical slave holders, for they appropriate the proceeds of the freedman's labor.

They came in the guise of charity, but what is the pittance he receives through the Bureau compared with this cotton tax? It is, "art thou in health, my brother," like Job of old, while a sword smites under the fifth rib. And now they seek to appropriate his vote. No, Mr. Radical, you cannot deceive even the confiding freedman. There is too much of wolf in you that all the wool on earth could not hide it. You are so selfish and grasping, your propensity to plunder and aggrandize is so great and so well developed, that you cannot keep up even the show of generosity long enough to make the deception succeed.

Fred. Douglass will speak in Indianapolis on the 21st. The President was not allowed to say anything to the Indianapolitans' but this is a man of another color.

Calvin M. Northrup, a lawyer of Westchester county, N. Y., has been sentenced to twelve years penal servitude for alleged attempted poisoning of his wife.

Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, whose illness has for some time past prevented him from taking his seat in the U. S. Senate, is recovering his health.

The Warrenton *Index* speaks of Rev. W. E. Mauney as the most eloquent and powerful preacher in this country, if not in the world.

STATE NEWS.

—The Wilmington *Journal* speaks of its increasing patronage and claims that the circulation, (including Wilmington,) of its Daily is equal to that of any other Daily in the State. We are pleased to record this evidence of the success of our excellent cotemporary.

—Lieut. Gen. Hardee, late of the C. S. A., is on a business visit to Tarboro, accompanied by his wife.

—The last was a sensational week in Tarboro. The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"On Sunday night a most diabolical murder occurred near the Railroad Depot at Tarboro'. A negro, Gus, ——, shot and instantly killed another negro, Matthew King. The negroes of the vicinity gave pursuit to Gus, and, having arrested him, delivered him to the Sheriff, and he is now in custody.

From the evidence of King's wife, before the committing Magistrate, it appears a few nights after the robbery of the Southern Express Company's safe, Gus borrowed an axe of King, and soon after, hearing a noise as if a safe was being broken open, King went out and attempted to take his axe from Gus, for fear of being implicated in the robbery. On the night of the murder, Gus went to King's house, and called him out, without warning, fired and killed him.

The safe of the Express Company has been found buried near the house of Gus, but opened, and its contents, except a few railroad tickets, gone. It is thought this affair will lead to a discovery of the robbers and the stolen money.

We also learn that on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, unsuccessful attempts were made to fire the village in the most central portion. On Wednesday night the attempt was almost successful. Two old buildings were burned, and the residence of Mr. R. A. Sizer saved by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the citizens. Should the flames have reached this residence, much of the village would have been destroyed.—We trust the incendiaries may be discovered and properly punished.

—Henry R. Bryan, Esq., of Newbern, in reply to a letter from a Committee of gentlemen asking his views on the duties of the hour, "hits the nail on the head" in the following just and pungent observations:

"The Radical party is thoroughly revolutionary and corrupt. Its history is written in blood, and crimes of every grade are recorded upon its every page. Under the name of Republican, they desire to sweep from this land every vestige of freedom, and you, fellow citizens, that can vote, and do not, at the coming election, assist to forge the chains, which this vindictive faction are now forging for their fellow citizens; you aid in surrendering the government of the State into the hands of those persons whose only idea of government is, that it is an agency through which they may persecute those who oppose them, and fill their empty pockets with the public money. You participate in fixing a despotism upon the State, which cannot be contemplated without horror, and for which posterity will hold you, in a measure, responsible."

—Edgar Miller, a negro hailing from Wilmington, addressed a large crowd of the colored population in Warrenton, on Monday. The *Indicator* says:

"The colored orator is rather a good looking mulatto, lamentably deficient in education, *said* his speech with some oratorical effect, is bold, confident, profane and blasphemous. The general character of his remarks was mischievous. He is very full of Radical ideas, and has diligently studied the political fanfaronade of Wilson, Kelly & Co. If harm does not come of it, we shall be duly thankful. We should like for J. H. Harris to come this way. He owes it to himself to come, as Miller "pitched into" him with gloves off."

—The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* gives the following description of the new method of sinking wells or the economical labor saving Pump, to which allusion has heretofore been made in these columns.—These pumps, except in places where rock interposes serious obstacle, are destined, we should think, to supersede all former improvements:

"Our attention has been called to a new invention in the scientific world, and as it is so simple, and an article of such practical utility, we will give our readers a short description of it.

We have reference to the new pump, or rather to the new well which has been lately invented, and patented, and which is styled by the owners of the patent in North Carolina,—Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co.,—"The new and improved method of sinking wells, or the Economical Labor saving Pump."

The principle seems to have been only recently known even in France, for in the *Scientific American* of June 15th, we notice the following as among the Exposition notes: "The suction of Wells is a principle patented and illustrated by M. A. Donnet, Civil Engineer of Lyons."

By closing the well air-tight, and exhausting the air, the water currents reached by the well will be drawn upon, together with their branches and remoter connections, with considerable force, and the flow of water, where insufficient, will be materially increased.

Now this is the principle involved in the Pump and Well. The Well at the lower point has a double casing which is perforated at the sides with sixty four holes, each three eighths of an inch in diameter, and is lined with wire gauze to prevent sand from entering. The holes in the pipe are closed while it is being put down, and again opened when completed, which is, as soon as a good vein of water is reached. Should the water prove unsatisfactory, either in quality or quantity, another section of pipe can be screwed on, and the whole be driven deeper. The well is formed of one and a quarter inch galvanized iron pipe, and looks like it would last a life time.

The only tools needed for putting down the pump, are two pair of pipe tongs, an iron cap upon which to drive, and a wood or iron maul.

We feel confident that in the present state of the domestic labor question, this invention will be one of great practical benefit to every housekeeper, as by boring a hole in the floor, it can be put down in the kitchen, dining room, or piazza, and furnish, in the most convenient place, an inexhaustible supply of water. The cost, we learn, varies from $30 to $50, according to the depth required.

We have seen several in use, and learn that a large number have already been put down in Newbern, Beaufort, Morehead City, Kinston and other places.

While our public city pumps can be exhausted in from three to six hours, by continued pumping, we learn that the owners of this well are so well convinced of its capacity to furnish water under all circumstances, that they offer one hundred dollars to any one who will exhaust either of the pumps that they have put down in this city. The more they are used, the better supply of water is obtained.

Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., contemplate one of sufficient size for the use of the Steam Fire Engine of this city, and will challenge the company to pump it dry. Should the large size succeed in proportion to the small, we will be able to have an abundant supply of water to extinguish any fire, without going to the river."

—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company was held in Charleston, on the 8th inst. Among the new Directors elected, we observe the names of Messrs. O. H. Dockery and W. C. Smith and Dr. O. Hadley, of this State.

The annual report of the President and Directors recounts the efforts that were made, at the last session of our General Assembly, seeking the aid of the State towards the completion of this important work.—It could not, under all the circumstances, have been expected that the bill asking a direct appropriation should have passed, but we regret that the last scheme which was introduced, and advocated with much ability by Gen. Dargan, should have failed. *That* asked a simple transfer of $500,000 stock in the North Carolina Railroad, in exchange for a corresponding amount of the stock in the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, pledging the latter Company to pay to the State of North Carolina dividends corresponding in amount with the dividends that may hereafter be declared and paid by the North Carolina Railroad Company, and that the means derived from the proposed subscription should be expended within the limits of North Carolina.

The Report concludes as follows:

"Fully aware of the great importance of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, penetrating as it does the heart of a splendid mineral region, where other railroads will concentrate and pour their teeming freights into this great Southern trunk—with inexhaustible supplies of coal, iron and other minerals wanted in all of our Southern cities, only awaiting transportation—developing, as it proposes to do, at least five wealthy Counties of North Carolina, with a population of upwards of 60,000 inhabitants—to say nothing of the through travel that would be poured into this great central line from North to South—in full view of these and other strong considerations which can not be noticed in a brief report, your Board would not pause in so important an undertaking, if only ordinary difficulties had to be encountered. But extraordinary obstacles now stand in the way of every enterprise of the kind, and besides such as are common to all great public improvements, ours is especially unfortunate in having opposition from a quarter where it would be reasonable to expect the strongest support. North Carolina, so far from aiding in the construction of a road which is located for seventy-five miles on the soil of the State, has heretofore been strongly and persistently opposed to it, and very little substantial encouragement has been given to the enterprise even by the people along the route, notwithstanding the incalculable advantages which it would bestow upon the State and the people of the State.

Among the expedients that have been considered by your Board, is that of attempting to expend the means already in hand upon this end of the road, commencing at Cheraw, and building it if possible as far as Pee Dee river, some thirty-three miles above the starting point.

Even this short link would be important as a feeder to the roads south of it, and would in the opinion of your Board not only silence all opposition to its further progress in North Carolina, but would be likely to induce the opponents of the road as it now stands, to wish it speedily pushed through from the river to the Gulf."

For the Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors:—As it seems that there are Northern men inclined to purchase land and locate in the South, who are deterred therefrom by doubts of its safety, and the sort of treatment they are likely to receive at our hands, would it not be advisable, *for our own advantage*, that the people of the different Counties of North Carolina should hold public meetings and assure them that honest, good *men* will be fairly and courteously treated if they choose to buy our lands and settle amongst us? The term abolitionist has become obsolete by the law of events, and will not be cast in their teeth by any decent man among us. And the tongue of a rowdy has no sting in it. Northern men especially of the radical stamp ought not to expect that, of such scourging as southern men have received from the North within the last six years, they will be embraced after the French fashion; but I think I can promise them at once fair treatment, and very soon kind, if they prove worthy of it. As to security of life and limb, I am sure they would be safer at the South, than at the North. Let us call their attention to what Gen. Sickles has just said at Raleigh: "No people of whom he had read and among whom he lived, could bear themselves with more honor, dignity and order than they had exhibited under the peculiar circumstances."

GRANVILLE.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION AT THE SOUTH.—The opinion of the Attorney General, supplementary to that recently given and published upon the proper interpretation of the late reconstruction acts of Congress respecting suffrage in the Southern States, has not yet been completed, and will not be, we understand, for some time. So far as the orders of the commanding generals upon this subject have been received officially, their terms have not been found to conform to the general principles laid down in the opinion already promulgated, although they have been issued since its publication, and ignorance of its manifest import cannot be plead as a ground of ignoring the views of the Government. This, however, is but an additional evidence of the despotism of the generals in command of the several military districts carved out of the Southern States, to disregard the interpretation of the laws as expounded by the civil authority, executive and judicial. We have good reasons, nevertheless, to believe that instructions, founded upon the ideas of the chief legal officer of the Government, will be given in due time, in a more categorical manner, and in such form as to render compliance a matter of military as well as civil duty.—*National Intelligencer.*

RUMORED CHANGES.—It is rumored that the President will base any action that he may take revoking the extreme decisions of some of the Southern District Commanders upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi injunction cases, wherein it was held that the duties of Generals commanding the several military districts must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as commander-in-Chief; and the duty thus imposed was in no sense ministerial, but purely executive and political.—*Char. Mercury.*

Gen. Sickles' Advisory Board of Registration is now holding daily sessions at Charleston, S. C., and will probably report in a day or two.

DIED.

On the morning of the 12th., ANNE AMBLER, wife of Wm. R. Kemon, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and only daughter of Dr. Ed. C. Fisher, of this City.

Progress and Standard please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
CORNER OF SIXTH AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Winter session commences October 7, 1867. Professors' tickets, $60; Matriculation, $5; Diploma, $30. Thirty students of limited means taken at $50 for professors' tickets. Additional particulars, address Prof. J. Sites, M. D., Dean, 802, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
TEXT BOOKS. John Buchanan's Practice and Surgery, illustrated, 800 pages, $6; J. Sites' Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, illustrated, price $4.50, free of postage. Address Prof. J. Buchanan, College Building, corner Sixth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.
R. HOLLENBACK'S Eclectic Materia Medica, 700 pages, 128 illustrations, price $4, free of postage. Address Prof. R. Hollenback, M. D., College Building, corner Sixth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.
June 14-262-1t

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.
The Fall Session will begin July 8th, 1867.
TERMS, (per Session of 21 weeks:) Board with the Principals (washing, lights and lowrie not included) $75.00
English Tuition, 20.00
Latin, Greek and French, each extra 5.00
Circulars sent on application.
M. S. DAVIS, } Principals.
H. F. SHEPHERD, }
June 14-262-1t

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
A No 1. article, in perfect running order and entirely new, for sale.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
June 14-262-1f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } BERTIE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1867.
Asa F. Early, vs. Alanson Capehart. } Attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Alanson Capehart, is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Windsor on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur; or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.
Witness, DUNCAN C. WINSTON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1867.
DUNCAN C. WINSTON,
June 14-w6w C. S. C.

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,
MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.
THE next session of this Institution will commence July 15th.
For circular, apply to either of the Principals.
REV. A. WILSON, D. D., } Principals.
DR. JNO. WILSON,
June 14-263-2awtwdaew

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.
The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867. The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.
EXPENSES, U. S. Currency—For Session of 10 months:
Board, $16.00 per month, $160.00.
Tuition, College Classes, 40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory) 30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about 25.00.
All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only one *half* of the above rates of Tuition.
For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.
Address,
L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.
June 14-262-3m

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES.
MITCHELL, ALLEN, CO.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA, FOR HORace L. Emery & Sons' Patent Universal Cotton Gins and Cotton Presses.
This Gin has been selected by "The American" Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, being superior to all others in the market.
April 1-269-1t

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED MAY 1846,
ASSETS OVER
15,000,000,00
INCOME OVER $6,500,000,00.
The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!
IT HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars all belong to the Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, there is now a surplus of
OVER 6,000,000,00.
It has had, through its entire history, the smallest average expense, and, therefore, it is the safest and
CHEAPEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.
The Ætna Life's General Agent of N. C., in last week's paper, made a statement as follows: "The ratio of the Ætna's expenses to premiums and total income is less than that of the Connecticut Mutual." He surely has not seen the State of New York's Commissioners Report, ending Dec. 31, 1866: "Ratio of expenses to premiums and interest, Connecticut Mutual 11.11, Ætna 16.60; to premiums only, Connecticut Mutual 18.44, Ætna 17.59." "That Company in which the average expenses are the lowest and the rate of interest obtained on investments is the highest (other things being equal,) affords life insurance at the least cost; also the Company is the safest in which the largest number is insured."
THAT COMPANY IS THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.
This Company gives the Policy holder a credit or forbearance of one half his premium, and in case of early death, the number of dividends will always equal the number of out-standing credits. All policies non-forfeitable by their terms, or may be made so at the option of the insured. For further information apply to
SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. F. PROVEN, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
June 13-261-1w

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!
Warm weather has come at last, and, with it,
10,000 FANS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,
PAPERED, SILVERED, LINEN, FOLDING AND POCKET FANS.
We have bought out a Frenchman, who lately failed in New York, and we can now sell you a better Fan at 12c. than you ever bought before at 25c.
Call AND PROVIDE A FAN.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
May 30-250-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING!
YOUTH'S CLOTHING!
BOYS' CLOTHING:
PRICES LESS THAN IN 1866!
FABRICS AS RELIABLE!
WORKMANSHIP the same! UNEQUALED in Cut! We can sell a *Suit of Clothes for less money than the Cloth and Trimmings will cost* bought at retail.
CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING.
Dress Frocks, Sacks, Vests, Pants, &c.,
AT
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
Successors to E. L. HARDING.
June 1-252-1m

JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome lot of BOYS' CLOTHING.
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
June 1-252-1m

FRESH FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS,
RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,
and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Feb20-165-tf Auctioneer.

IRISH POTATOES.
5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by
DOUGLAS BELL.
May 31-251-tf

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.
THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City, on Monday, the 1st. day of July next.
C. DEWEY,
Raleigh, June 6-255-eodtd Agent.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
WILL BE OPENED 1ST. OF JUNE, 1867.
The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessees, GEORGE, L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.
Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.
Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS AND STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.
The rights of parties owning Cottages at these Springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.
The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st. July; from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to ensure comfort to passengers, as not over ten will go upon a single coach.
Cholera is unknown in the regions of the White Sulphur Springs.
GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.
June 1-252-6w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
STILL THEY COME AND GO!
NEW ARRIVALS.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.
Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.
Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.
Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.
Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.
I have asked my friends and Customers to come to *CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.
I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.
Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods.—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.
A. CREECH.
May 31-250-tf
Progress copy one week.

HEALING SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.
THIS DELIGHTFUL WATERING PLACE IS now open for visitors, the buildings have all been painted and put in thorough repair, and will accommodate
THREE HUNDRED PERSONS.
The route from the South is by way of Petersburg, Lynchburg or Richmond, and the Virginia Central Rail Road and its connections, to Millboro' Depot, thence by a daily line of stages, 29 miles, over a turnpike road to the Springs.
The medicinal virtues of the Waters are generally and favorably known. It would be useless, in the limits of an advertisement, to attempt to give a statement of the cures effected by their use. They have proved highly efficacious in the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Diseases of the Liver, Bladder, Kidneys, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Cutaneous Diseases &c.
HOT AND COLD, SPOUT AND SHOWER BATHS AND PLUNGE BATHS,
can be had at all times.
Pure Freestone Water from the Mountains is conveyed through the principal buildings, affording an ample supply for all purposes. After the 1st. of June, there will be a daily mail and a daily line of stages to the Springs.
An experienced Physician will reside at the Springs during the season.
Board $3 per day, $20 per week.
JOHN L. EUBANK,
June 13-261-1w Agent.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C. June 12th, 1867.
THE next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next.
W. W. VASS,
June 13-261-td Treasurer

BANKRUPT LAW, BY JAMES,
Just received at
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
May 31-249-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,
BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,
CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.
Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 12-263-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.
PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF
SINKING WELLS,
OR
THE NEW LABOR SAVING
ECONOMICAL PUMPS.
HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.
As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.
OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;
No. 2, $30,
WITH LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.
We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.
This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most durable.
Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
June 8-256-tf Newbern, N. C.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.
OPEN JUNE 1.
This favorite and delightful watering place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC THROAT, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS of KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season
A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,
both for the Lawn and the Ball-Room.
THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,
both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.
From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and we think will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULL UP to the FOREMOST; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.
Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.
BOARD, $2.50 PER DAY; $60 PER MONTH.
We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALE, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.
FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.
PERCELL, LOAD & Co., Richmond;
A. B. RUCKER, Lynchburg;
COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore;
HERRMAN & Co., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mass or Salts.
May 25-246-6w

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:
WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.
SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, via stages.
HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.
ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.
AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY SPRIBLING'S.)
Route via Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.
ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.
Route via Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.
COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.
Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.
THROUGH TICKETS
can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.
THE PROPRIETORS
of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of
NEW FURNITURE, &c.
in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.
May 30-250-tm*

GRAIN CRADLES.
Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best make out. Orders solicited at once.
JAMES M. TOWLES.
May 28-tf Agent.

SOMETHING NEW!
PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES!
STUART'S FREEMASON'S MANUAL!
IS DAVIS A TRAITOR?
Dr. Livingstone's Travels and Explorations in South Africa.
Illustrated, Dictionary of the Bible, &c.
All just to hand at Fentress's corner, our new store.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 4-253-tf

FISH! FISH!!
The very best N. C. Family Roe Herrings, Cut and Gross Herrings, and Shad, in 4 Bbls., and Barrels—low for cash.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 4-253-tf

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. June 6th, 1867.
THE large wooden WAREHOUSE, belonging to the N. C. and R. & G. R. Roads, situated near the N. C. R. R. Depot, will be sold on Saturday, June 15th., 1867, at auction, to the highest bidder.
TERMS CASH, and house to be removed as soon as possible.
The sale to take place at the ware-house.
W. G. LEWIS, Supt. R. & G. R. R. Co.
JAS. ANDERSON, " N. C. R. R. Co.
R. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
June 8-256-td