TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Sentinel, is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

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THE SENTINEL.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

Gen. Sickles will no doubt, in a short time, issue his order for Registration, and will specify, we trust definitely, so as to be fully understood by every one, who are entitled to *register* and *vote*. So soon as the day arrives for the registration, we beg and implore every man, thus entitled, to go and *register*. Let nothing but severe sickness, or disqualification under the law, prevent you from registering.

THE PAROLE AND ITS OBLIGATIONS.

Gen. Pope, of "District No. 3," in a recent correspondence with Gen. Grant, expresses the opinion that the provisions of the parole, given by ex-Confederate officers, at the time of the surrender, bind them to refrain from expressing or counselling opposition to the acceptance, by the people, of the terms of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. Gen. Grant, in reply, is understood to have coincided in this view.

In our judgment, this construction is utterly unwarranted by the facts. Lest we may be misunderstood, we take occasion to repeat, what every honest reader of the *Sentinel* knows to be the case, that we are in favor of reconstructing, as speedily as possible, under the Congressional legislation, however unwise and notarious we may believe that legislation to be. To this end, we have always advised our people to register and to vote for delegates to a Convention. But, at the same time, we have no disposition to upbraid or denounce those who, in the exercise of a conscientious conviction, think differently; and, in cases where ex-Confederate officers, who have been pardoned by the President, have *expressed* themselves as opposed to a Convention, we resent it, as an imputation upon their untarnished honor, that they have thereby violated the solemn obligations of a soldier's parole.

The terms of this parole, in effect, required those giving it to return to their homes, obey the laws, and not to do certain things inconsistent with that parole until declared exchanged or otherwise relieved. Soon after the cessation of hostilities, the President of the United States, by proclamation, extended pardon and full exemption to the rank and file of the late Confederate army, and to all officers below the rank of Colonel, and inclusive thereof. Subsequently, at various times, the President, in the exercise of authority vested in him by Congress, has specially pardoned a number of officers above that rank. When such was the case, the peculiar and intrinsic obligation of the parole ceased, and there only supervened the obligation, imposed upon all good citizens, to obey the constituted authorities and observe the laws of the land.

But let us look at the wording of the Reconstruction Acts themselves: The original Act, passed on the 2nd. of March clearly contemplates liberty of election, in a certain sense, upon the part of the enfranchised classes, for it expressly recites that "*when* the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States," &c., and "*when*" certain other things shall have been done, *then* "said State shall be declared entitled to representation," &c. The Act thus evidently looks to the possibility of the rejection, by the people, of the proposed conditions; and the only *compulsion* implied is that a failure to do what Congress proposes will have the effect to perpetuate military rule and keep the States out of representation. The Supplement, passed March 21st., not only holds out the same idea, but it expressly and unequivocally declares, in sec. 3, that "at such election the registered voters" (and we know of no one who is opposed to registration) "of each State shall vote *for or against* a Convention to form a Constitution thereof under this Act." To say that a liberty to vote as one pleases does not also involve the liberty of advising others as to how *they* ought to vote, would be a singular proposition indeed.

We re-assert, therefore, that while this legislation is severely penal in the sense that it imposes unauthorized conditions, still it allows every qualified voter to do as he pleases, with the proviso that if the majority choose to refuse to close in with the terms of Congress, then *they* are to be refused their rightful place in the Union of the States.

But it is alleged that section 4 of Supplement, No. 2, passed at the present session, settles the status of all who oppose reconstruction Conventions. Not at all. What is the phraseology of that section? Why, only, "that it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary." This is simply a part of the *policy* of the dominant power, in furtherance of a party scheme to Radicalize these States, to prevent persons in civil office from persuading the people, over whom they may naturally be expected to have some influence, to oppose the measures of Congress. It has and can have no reference to ex-officers and soldiers of the army, not in office, whose rights as citizens in this matter rest upon the unmistakable guarantees of the Acts of Congress themselves!

We clearly think it the duty of all persons in office, without regard to the injunction imposed upon District Commanders in sec. 4, to refrain from the employment of official influence "to hinder, delay or prevent the due and proper administration of this Act." This, of course, cannot affect their right of private judgment. But rather than throw official hindrances in the way, (even without Supplement No. 2,) they should resign at once.

THE "REBEL" STATES.

The following debate occurred in the United States Senate, on Monday last. We are glad to see that even the Radicals of the Senate have not yet reached the point which Mr. Stevens has, in assuming that the Southern States are not States, but conquered provinces, and that the Constitution is a myth. The Senate very clearly contends that they are *States*, and Mr. Sumner ridicules the idea, suggested by the President, that the action of Congress has so ignored their existence, as States, as very justly to raise the question whether or not the United States government has not thereby obligated itself, according to the laws of nations, to pay the debts of the States.-We quote from the *Intelligencer*:

"The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting all orders, opinions, &c., sent to the district commanders, and estimating the amount necessary to carry out the work of reconstruction.

Mr. Howard, referring to that portion of the message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of the debts of the rebel States incurred before the war, said it was all moonshine, and designed for party purposes.

Mr. Hendricks said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject. He had merely made the suggestion whether, if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have to pay the debts of these States. This doctrine had been laid down by Governor Morton, of Indiana, two years ago, in a speech endorsing the President's policy.

Mr. Sumner said that, as a question of law, there was nothing clearer than that the rebel States were responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them, and could not be evaded.

Mr. Johnson thought it was not advisable for the President to express a hypothetical opinion on the subject of public finance at the present time, when the debt was so large, and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He didn't believe the President was correct in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. Fessenden regretted that the President had brought this subject before the Senate in its present shape. He did not think the President was justified in these suggestions. He regarded them as entirely fallacious.

Mr. Hendricks did not think the Government of the United States could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States contracted before the war. The object of the war as avowed by Congress was not the conquest of these States, but the suppression of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great moment whether these State obligations would not rest upon the General Government.

Mr. Howard again took the floor in opposition to the views set forth in the President's message, which he said were calculated to alarm capitalists all over the country.

Mr. Wilson said this message was in perfect keeping with the action of the President during the last two years. The President had during that time lost no occasion to allude to the bonded aristocracy, and say what he could in disparagement of Congress, and everything connected with its policy of reconstruction. The policy of Congress would increase the value of the national debt, and of the debts of the rebel States.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was glad that this message met with no response or endorsement in the Senate. He regretted that the President had sent in such a document. It might have a bad effect were it not that all intelligent people would see through its fallacies. There had been no conquest of the Southern States. So the doctrine of conquest could not be made applicable at all."

CITY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Our citizens were surprised on yesterday to learn of the removal of Mr. J. D. Poisson and the appointment of a Mr. Brink, Postmaster in his stead. We do not know Mr. Brink, but believe he has been here but a short time in the employ of Colonel Foster, late Collector of this Port. There has been no dissatisfaction expressed or complaint made of Mr. Poisson, so far as we have heard, and he is regarded as a most efficient and competent Postmaster, as he is a most worthy gentleman, and has given great satisfaction to citizens of all classes. He has been in the discharge of the duties of the office, acceptably to the native and northern residents of our city, who recommended him, since shortly after the close of the war, and his removal, and the appointment of a stranger, come hard upon the heels of the rumor that such an attempt was on foot.

Mr. Poisson is a gentleman of advanced years and has an invalid family dependent upon his labors.—*Wilmington Journal.*

In these times, when men are so greedy for place, and so reckless of any one's interest but their own, all office-holders, whatever their age, necessities, competency or honesty, should avoid, carefully, all hopes or calculations about remaining in office because the very highest qualifications form no good reason, why personal greed, or personal malice, or partizan trickery, will not oust them. It is a cruel spirit,—one with which we have no sympathy, and one we cannot, under any circumstances, approve. We believe that every public and private interest in the country is jeoparded by the removal of any tried, honest and competent officer; and serious injustice is done any such man, and especially a man of age, who, is wholly dependent on the office he has made himself competent to fill, when he is removed to gratify any mere personal or partizan end. These are our views, whether applied to National, or State or Corporation offices. Holding these views, we have universally urged young men, everywhere, to avoid the temptation to office-seeking. If it be a sinecure, no young man should be lazy enough to seek it, and if it be one of labor and responsibility, old men who have been tried and found worthy, competent and honest, should be permitted to enjoy it. Young men had better grub, or pursue any other honest labor, than seek offices which will trammel and embarrass them, render them unfit for anything else, and from which they are liable to be removed at the very time when they can least afford it.

In this State, office seeking presents a bad spectacle; one to which our good old State was a former stranger. Large numbers of men, white and black, seem determined to avoid hard work and are clamorous *for office*. "To dig," they are ashamed, but "to beg" for office, they can do it without a blush. Therefore, we advise every office-holder to keep in memory Paul's affirmation, "for here have we no continuing city."

From the National Intelligencer.

INVESTIGATIONS—IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

The House of Representatives the other day appointed a committee to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners by the so-called Confederate authorities. On Saturday Mr. Mungen moved to instruct the same committee to extend their inquiries so as to include a similar investigation on the other side. In the discussion of this proposition (which, by the way, was rejected) Mr. Eldridge made the surprising statement, that in a conversation which he had had, with General Ould, who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of the Confederate Government, he had been informed that an offer was made by General Ould to the Union officers having the matter in charge, that he would give them 20,000 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, (making up the number of deficient with able-bodied men,) *without any equivalent*, as the Confederate Government was unable to feed and take care of them properly, and that the offer was refused. It is probable that important fact thus set forth would have been disputed by the partisan press, if it had not been verified on the spot by General Butler himself, who was in charge of exchange of prisoners on the part of the United States at the time. He said:

"All the correspondence on the subject had been laid before Congress in January, 1865. In the fall of 1864, after the exchange of prisoners had been stopped, a proposition was made by the rebels to give up the sick prisoners held by them at Savannah and Millen, Georgia. As soon as transportation could be got the proposition was accepted, and six steamboats were sent to Savannah, and took off over seven thousand men.—There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army. And the offer had been made to the rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through their own agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners."

The fact that the *offer* was made to give up, "*without equivalent*," 20,000 Federal troops, for the reason that their captors could not properly provide for them, and that this offer *was not accepted* at the time, but a proposition *instead* was submitted which would necessarily have caused indefinite delay, is here unequivocally admitted by General Butler; he distinctly admitting, as we understand the *Chronicle's* report, that upon receiving the offer he proposed "to the rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through their own agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners." Now, it would seem that these astonishing disclosures would almost render superfluous the raising of a committee for the purpose of inquiring as to where lay the fault for the "starving condition" of Federal prisoners in Southern Andersonvilles! But it produced no perceptible effect upon the House, and we suppose the committee will peg away in the further solution of the vexed problem.

A grave point, however, the committee may very fittingly investigate. General Butler fills a dismal void in this painful history by the convenient phrase, "There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army." This "unavoidable delay" is all that appears to account for the failure, even if the offer of the rebels was promptly accepted, of the delivery of the thirteen thousand prisoners in addition to the alleged seven thousand whom the rebels had offered to restore to their homes; and who is the judge of "delay consequent on the operations of the army?" Who knows it was unavoidable? Who knows it was in consequence of army operations? Who puts off the mourning kindred of these perishing thirteen thousand with the assurance of "army necessity?" The answer is, this exploded and inglorious muddler in warfare on the floor of the House. Let it be investigated.

In relation to this subject the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, after denying the allegation of Mr. Wood, of New York, that its editor had charged that cruelties had been perpetrated upon rebel prisoners, and quoting extensively from the report of a committee of the Confederate Congress alleging such cruelties, remarks as follows:

"These inculpations, we have seen, were publicly made, more than two years ago, in the report of a joint committee. They are professedly based on sworn testimony, in good part quoted therein, and they have thus far received no specific contradiction. We trust that they can be refuted or very materially softened by counter-testimony, and we are anxious that such testimony shall be taken before those able to give it shall be mainly dead or scattered to the four winds of heaven. We ask Congress, since it has too tardily resolved to investigate the treatment of *our* men while prisoners, to make the inquiry general and thorough—to demonstrate our readiness to face the whole truth. Yet the House refuses to do this, and on motion of General Washburne, of Wisconsin, adopts the following:

"Whereas, irresponsible statements have been made by persons in sympathy with the late rebellion, implying that the Government of the United States has inhumanly treated its prisoners during the late rebellion; and whereas no evidence has been produced to show that such allegations have any foundation in fact; and whereas the loyal people of the United States are well satisfied that in no instance were its prisoners treated otherwise than with kindness and humanity; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this House will entertain no resolution which implies other than the most kind, tender and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution is accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise."

General Washburne we have esteemed a wise and able man, but this performance is not among those on which that judgment is founded. There is not a sympathizer with "The Lost Cause" on earth who will not triumphantly read and cite it as evidence that the Republicans *dare not* make a full and fair investigation of the treatment of prisoners by each party in our late civil war—not even before a committee of their own choosing—and the impartial world will be likely to agree with them. Suppose a European historian writing the history of our great struggle, with the Confederate report aforesaid before him, and only General Washburne's preamble and resolve to weigh against it, can there be any doubt as to his conclusion?"

Horace Maynard, one of Brownlow's henchmen, undertook on the stump in Tennessee to revive the myth about Jeff. Davis' escape in woman's clothes, but was met by the statement that he was a liar, and did not press the point.

For the Sentinel.

"BONE" DUST.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was surprised to see my humble name resting under the censure of a sharp criticism in yesterday's *Sentinel*, signed "S."

My personal history, if it should ever be a matter of sufficient consequence to be enquired into, can be fully and truly learned from men who are opponents of Republicanism.

But I do not suppose that "S." aimed any of the personal dings, in his piece, at me. The head and front of my offending against him hath probably only this extent:

1st. That among *other* names, *mine* was embraced in a list of citizens who were requested by the Republican meeting held in Raleigh on the 4th. inst. to go to Washington, and make representations there of the present condition of affairs in this State, and

2nd. That I am a believer in the doctrine of "Equality of men, *before the law*," as the corner stone of just government.

Now *if* I had gone, as requested, and *if* my opinion had been asked in regard to the progress of reconstruction, under the recent bills, in this State, I would have been obliged to say that, so far as I could form one, that progress was "reasonably satisfactory;" that if things, in this good "Quaker State" of the South, were not in fully as good condition as could be desired, they certainly were, at least, "as well as could be expected." And so from me would have come no advice that the existing State governments be overthrown and all the officials removed by act of Congress. But I would, at the same time, have said, I conscientiously believed that the degree of peace and quiet in the State grew largely out of the fact that the civil officers had been regarding themselves as the agents of General Sickles, liable to be removed whenever he thought they were obstructing the law, aided too by the fact, additional, that the people at large took the same view of the law. And I would have said I thought it *very important* that Congress pass an act declaring that the civil officers and the people understood the law *rightly*, and that Mr. Stanbery had interpreted it *wrongly*. If Congress had wanted any *further advice from me*, I would have told it that, after passing the declaratory act aforesaid, unless it could make a little progress towards a general amnesty, it had better adjourn immediately. *If* the members had then crowded around me and asked my advice as to what they should do in *vacation*, I would have told them I thought every one of them ought to read the Daily New York *Tribune* carefully until the regular session in December. By which time they would see that the speediest way to peace and prosperity, after universal suffrage, is *universal amnesty*.

If the members, then, in the exuberance of gratitude to me, had called on me to name what "bone" I wanted, to pay me for the advice, I think I would have taken a smart bundle of fall and winter "garding" seeds from the Agricultural Bureau, for myself and my neighbors, who have struggled so hard this season, against adverse elements, to make bread.

Now it may be that my trip would have been different from what I have written, but I have given the form and color of it as seen through the "specs" I have on here, at home.

"S" cannot perceive why any man should believe in "Equality before the law," unless he wants a "bone." Do not despair, friend; thou wilt see into *that*, after awhile.

"S" inquires what right certain men have to bear the banner of reconstruction. *All men* have that right. There's a banner for every man, woman, and child in the country. Gen. Longstreet is carrying one. Gen. Lee looks on approvingly, if he does not bear a banner. "S" ought to take one.

Yesterday my dog Cash *growled* at me.—He was gnawing a bone. *Cash thought I wanted his bone.*

"S" *talks* like a man who has a "bone" and is anxious about its possession; or like one who wants a "bone" and is uneasy about ever getting it.

Now, "S," I will wager a *laugh* with you. You know little about *me* except my name. I have no idea whatever who *you* are. My proposition is this: you and I will compare records, and if I have not had fewer government "bones" than you; or I if have not sought fewer; or if I cannot give a better guarantee that I *will never seek them in future than you can give*, then I will admit that I have trumped up a mare's nest, and that the laugh is on *your* side and *not* on *mine*.

I reproach no man who seeks or who has sought office. I believe a due respect should be inculcated for the public service. But with all the energy of my nature, I do repel the silly and grovelling allegations, too often made, that every citizen of this Republic, who openly manifests any interest in its existence, is begging the livery of a public servitor.

E. W. POU.

NEAR SMITHFIELD, 16th. July, 1867.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, N. C., July 15, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As an item of interest, you can announce the capture, near this place, on Saturday, the 13th., by three gentlemen from Newbern, of two of the negroes engaged in the murder of the Foscue family in Jones County. They were brought to this place and lodged in jail.—These two, with the one in the Newbern jail, compose the entire party.

Also, that a new light has been established at Pamlico Point, and Mr. Stephen Fowler has been appointed Keeper. This, I think, makes the eighth light exhibited on the waters of the Pamlico.

Also, that the list of Jurors for the July term of Martin Court was challenged by one of the lawyers, for not being in conformity with "Sickles' Code," and that the whole jury list was abolished and the Court adjourned over to next term.

Yours, &c.,

G.

WAR STEAMERS TO BE SENT TO MEXICO.—The international difficulties likely to arise in relation to the death of Maximilian have put the Government on the *qui vive*. In order to prevent any foreign nations from taking advantage of his execution by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war steamers are to be sent from the navy-yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A DARKEY'S OPINION.—De trut is, de white folks feels above us, and as dey see we is obey said 'em, it kind ob aggravates them. And as to de Yankees, dey are worse dan our folks. A Yankee nebber knows when to stop axin a nigger to work; and when de end ob de year comes, an' you ax him for money, bless de Lord, you owes him.

Mr. Aiken, who acted as counsel for Mrs. Surratt in her trial before the Military Commission, has been appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department.

A young lady in New York declined to accompany a friend to the "aristocratic Grace Church," because "she was dressed for humble St. Paul's."

Escobedo will have a nice time if he takes his proposed trip through the United States.

MAXIMILIAN'S AVENGERS.—The following call for a meeting of such citizens of Richmond as wish to participate in the organization of a corps of avengers of the death of the unfortunate Prince Maximilian, has been handed us for publication:

"Soldiers of the Armies of Northern Virginia and Potomac: On the continent, of which you are natives, a noble and gallant Prince has been butchered in cold blood by a merciless set of outlaws and bandits.—The indignation of mankind has been aroused by this horrifying and brutal outrage. Already the locusts of vengeance is sounded in echoing tones of thunder, from Maine to the Rio Grande. Soldiers and heroes of a thousand battles, do not each of you feel called upon to avenge this unexampled and inhuman crime—a stain upon the civilization of the 19th century, which cries aloud for swift, stern and decisive retribution! Immediate action is demanded. Let every follower of the gallant Lee and victorious Grant meet to morrow (Wednesday) evening, on the Capitol Square, to give expression to the universal feeling of abhorrence at this monstrous barbarity."—*Examiner & Enquirer.*

The first case in South Carolina, coming under the provisions of the new bankrupt act, was decided in the United States Court a few days since. Judge Bryan charged the jury that the suspension by a banker, merchant or trader, to meet his commercial paper at maturity, and non-resumption of payment within fourteen days, although without fraud, created an act of involuntary bankruptcy; that an assignment as made under the State law last May, although in trust for benefit of the creditors of a trader, constituted the assignor an involuntary bankrupt as tending to hinder and defeat the operations of the bankrupt act.

Registration commenced in Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, and out of four hundred voters registered only thirteen were white.

Bishop Quintard is ill at Rome, in Georgia, with gastric fever.

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In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, the board has established a school of

COMMERCIAL SCIENCE,

in which are taught the branches of a business education;—thus uniting the literary, scientific and practical. Young men studying for the ministry, and soldiers disabled by the late war, who are in necessitous circumstances, can attend free of tuition. All scholarships valid.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee and tuition in three schools—so as to occupy the whole time—$300; one half payable at the begining of each term.

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THOS. C. JOHNSON,
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July 19-294-2m

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April 2-201-1t

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July 18-293-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND,

SESSION OF 1867.

The next ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first day of October, 1867, and continue until the 1st. of March, making a term of five months.

B. H. Tucker, M. D.	Prof. of the Practice Med.	
S. H. Wellford, M. D.	"	Materia Medica, &c.
L. S. Joynes, M. D.	"	Physiology, &c.
James B. McCaw, M. D.	"	Chemistry.
Hunter McGuire, M. D.	"	Surgery.
F. D. Cunningham, M. D.	"	Anatomy.
E. S. Gaillard, M. D.	"	General Pathology, &c.
J. H. White, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.		

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The Catalogue, containing full information, will be sent to those desiring it, on application to

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
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July 17-292-3taw2w2m

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July 17-292-tf

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The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance*. Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address,

WILSON C. S. CARR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.

REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.

July 17-292-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars, assets, all belong to, and are under the control of, its Policy holders, which now exceed 4,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, and over 1,030,000 dollars to widows and orphans, there is now a surplus of over

6,000,000 DOLLARS.

This Company's Notes cannot be *assessed*, (nor even deducted from the Policy, as in a Stock Company, in case of death,) except on the limited endowment plan, but are canceled by anticipated dividends.

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms.

No extra charge made on policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.

The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.

☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.

SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.

Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.

July 16-290-3m

WARM SPRINGS,

MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS pleasant Summer Resort has been newly refitted, and is now open for visitors.

Board, per Month,	$50 00
" " Week,	15 00
" " Day,	3 00

July 17-292-2w

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has for sale a fine yoke of OXEN, and CART. Also, two or three good Milk Cows, that he will sell on moderate terms.

W. GASTON BANKS.

Clayton, N. C. July 12-288-2w

NEWS PAPER FOR SALE!

A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, SITUATED in one of the very wealthiest sections of Eastern North Carolina, at the terminus of four Railroads, and having a fine advertising patronage and good subscription list, is offered for sale on reasonable terms,—the proprietors wishing to engage in other business.

For further particulars, apply at

THIS OFFICE.

July 11-287-1m

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th. July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October:)

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.

For Circular, address,

FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.,
Principal.

June 26-271-8aw1m

VINE HILL ACADEMY.

A Vacancy having occured in the above institution, the Trustees wish to engage teachers for the male and female departments for the balance of the year.

Application must be made immediately, as it is desirable that the school shall commence by the 15th. August.

Address the undersigned at Halifax, N. C.

—WM. R. SMITH, Prest.

Scotland Neck, N. C. July 16-291-2aw1m.

FARMER'S HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

In store, at manufacturers' prices, with freight only added:

Dixie Wheat Fan,
Clemmons, Brown & Co's Cotton Gin,
Sinclair's & Smith's celebrated Cutting Knives,
Meek's Cotton Plows and Corn and Cotton Cultivators,
Smithe' New Coulter Corn Cultivators,
Richmond Kentucky No. 8, and T. S. Plows and Castings.
Scully's Improved Apple Mill, and Cider Press &c.

Orders for any implements solicited and goods sent to any point on the Rail Roads.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Agent & Commission Merchant.

July 16-291-tf.

THE VERY BEST.

We have just received a supply of the justly celebrated,

CYGNET CHEWING TOBACCO,

manufactured by Kingsbury and Thomas.

Apply early,

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

July 15-290-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

NOTICE!!!

My Store having been repaired, and my new Stock having arrived, I am again prepared to furnish my customers

"CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES."

I invite attention to the following carefully selected articles:

Prime Southampton Bacon,
No. 1 Refined Lard, (50 lb. Kegs,)
Family Flour,
Rolled Meal,
Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffees,
Fine old Teas,
Sugars of all grades,
Molasses and Syrup,
Family Roe Herring,
Rice, Salt,
Soap, Starch, &c.

All of which I will sell at lowest market price.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

July 13-289-tf

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!

We have just received a very choice article of

Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,

Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.

JENKINS & PERRY.

July 2-277-tf

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

Another lot PRIME CORN, just received, which will be sold at lowest market price, by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

July 9-285-tf

HOES! WEEDING HOES! HILLING HOES!

Twelve Dozen "Elwell's" WEEDING AND HILLING HOES, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for sale at reduced price, by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Market Square.

July 9-285-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY is upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st. 1866, was 45 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to

F. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.
or SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

ALL APPLICANTS ARE RECEIVED WHO are actually prepared for the collegiate course in one or all of its Departments, or who are intending to prepare for the same.

The Collegiate course may be pursued with reference to an education purely Scientific or purely Classical. Each of the leading degrees conferred at graduation, however, requires such a blending of the studies of both branches, as will entitle its receiver to take rank as a scholar.

A student, provided he be fully employed, may devote himself to any one of the four Departments exclusively, and upon satisfactory completing the studies of that Department will receive a degree of Proficient therein. The Faculty, however, recommend all whose time and talents will allow, to diversify their studies as far as possible. None under age are permitted to change the course selected without written instruction from parents or guardians.

THE DEPARTMENTS ARE:

I. Of Languages Ancient and Modern,	Prof. W. Royall and Adj. Prof. W. B. Royall.
II. Of Mathematics,	Prof. W. G. Simmons and Adj. Prof. L. S. Mills.
III. Nat. Science—Prof. W. G. Simmons.	
IV. Of Belles Lettres—President W. M. Wingate.	

The Fall Term opens on 1st. day of Sept. 1867. Tuition (Full Term) in Preparatory School $22.50.

" " Collegiate Course. $30.00.

Board (table fare) per month $10, 12½ and 15. Room rent, servant's hire, lights, washing, and fuel are extra, and may be had on reasonable terms.

W. ROYALL, Sec. Fac.

June 29-275-diaw1m

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MITCHELL, ALLEN, CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

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