TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Our telegraphic dispatch from Washington, on Wednesday, advised the public that President Johnson had, through Gen. Grant, instructed Gen. Sickles, that *no order* of his, conflicting with the powers of the Federal Courts, can be issued.

Should Gen. Sickles obey the instructions, the effect will be to suspend General Order No. 10 in this District, so far as it affects the execution of writs, or judgments which may be ordered by the Federal Courts. But if it suspends the Order to that extent, *because* the President holds that Gen. Sickles has transcended his authority and violates the Constitution, in ordering a suspension of the collection of a certain class of debts, why is it that the operation of the President's instructions does not suspend the Order, so far as the collection of *all* debts of the same class are concerned? If the Order of Gen. Sickles, as a stay-law, which prevents the collection of debts due from citizens of one State to those of another, violates the Constitution, is it not an equal violation of the Constitution for that Order to suspend the collection of the same class of debts due by citizens of the same State to each other? Nay, do not the instructions of the President, themselves, practically violate the Constitution of the United States, in that they operate to the prejudice of one class of citizens, for the benefit of another,—giving non-residents of a State superior advantages over the citizens of that State, through the process of the Federal Courts? The Federal Courts guarantee to citizens of the United States, who are non-residents of a State, those rights in said State which the citizens thereof enjoy through the agency of the State Courts, but can they bestow *higher* privileges upon non-residents than the citizens themselves enjoy, agreeably to the Constitution? We think not.

But it will be said, that the powers of the State Courts were suspended by Gen. Sickles, but he had no right to touch the powers of the Federal Courts. This point, in order to be settled, turns wholly upon the solution of the question, whether the Congress had the power or right to establish military rule in the Southern States, to which all other rule was subject. The Reconstruction Acts most certainly confer upon Gen. Sickles plenary powers of government, until he establishes new governments within his military district, and subordinate all civil rule to him, as the military viceroy or agent and representative of the Congress. And this, Congress reiterates and re-affirms in its last supplemental bill. The question is not, now, with General Sickles, had the Congress the constitutional right to make such laws, but *has it done that thing*? Gen. Sickles believes that it did—that it passed the law according to the constitutional forms, and that it is law, until repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by competent authority,—that so long as he is, therefore, the agent of Congress, he is bound to obey its instructions, according to his best judgment. The law also makes him its interpreter and inhibits him from listening to the interpretations of any civil officer, whatever. Now, leaving the Constitution and previous laws entirely out of the question, Gen. Sickles is clearly right; he is not bound to interpret law as a lawyer, but, as a Military Commander, he must interpret the law as an *order* from the Congress, to whom the law makes him alone responsible for the manner of its execution. As an officer of the United States army, he is of course amenable to the President, to Gen. Grant and to the Secretary of War, or to any other superior under whom he may be placed, for any violation of the law or rules which govern the army, but, as the military satrap or representative of Congress, in the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, the will of Congress alone, and his own judgment, must be his guide.—Hence, to our mind, it is plain, General Sickles having been clothed with the immense power of administering *government* in his District, that his will is the law, and suspends, modifies or abrogates all other laws which he may deem unwise or in conflict with the execution of his specialty—the Reconstruction laws. Therefore, Congress must have intended, that during the interval of its session, and until it modifies, changes or abrogates the Reconstruction Acts, all other government in the Military Districts must be exercised by the permission of the District Commanders, and that, hence, Chief Justice Chase, or any other Judge, has not the right to hold a Court within his Military District, without the consent of Gen. Sickles.

It seems to us further, that President Johnson acted in the outset upon this very idea, in refusing or not choosing to give instructions to the District Commanders. Moreover, Chief Justice Chase, it appears to us, stultifies himself, in refusing to hold a Court in Virginia to try Mr. Davis, for two years, upon the ground that a Court would dishonor itself, by holding its sessions in the presence of bayonets, when, in fact, the military in Virginia, at that time, had no plenary power, but was kept there simply to enforce the Bureau and Civil Rights bills, in matters relating to the negro alone, and not to interfere with his or any other Court that enforced the law; while now, after Congress has established military rule, as the only rule in these dominions, he turns round and claims the right of his Court to enforce the laws of the United States, bayonets or no bayonets!—It is not the first time, nor the last, that the Judge has exhibited inconsistency.—Under the Reconstruction Acts, the President or Gen. Grant may relieve Gen. Sickles and transfer him to another command and appoint a successor, but the conduct of Gen. Sickles, as the executor of the Reconstruction Acts, neither the President nor Gen. Grant, nor any one but Congress, has the right under those laws to control.

It will be seen that our argument has proceeded entirely upon the facts as they stand, upon the theory that Congress has not transcended its powers, and that the Congress meant what it says in the Reconstruction Acts. We have spoken of facts as they exist, and not as they *ought* to have been. Gen. Sickles, as a military man, cannot act upon the *morale* of an order, as to whether it is right or wrong. He dare not question the *right* of the Congress. Even if he believed it was *wrong*, yet he is bound to obey the order, as he understands it, or resign.

The President, however, occupies a very different stand-point. He is the Chief Executive officer of the United States and is bound by his oath to execute the laws; but he is also bound to execute them according to the Constitution, as he understands his duty. He holds that the Constitution of the United States and the laws are in full force over the Southern States, *in spite* of the Reconstruction Acts, and that he is bound to see that the Reconstruction Acts, which he admits to be law, until repealed or constitutionally declared null and void, are administered according to the Constitution. Chief Justice Chase, we understand, holds the same opinions. Admitting that they are correct, (which we believe,) the President has done nothing more than his duty. Hence, there is really no conflict of authority, between the President and Gen. Sickles, except in so far as Gen. Sickles is the agent of Congress; but the conflict is really between the *President and the Congress*. It is the first instance in which a plain case of conflict can be made out between them. Who is to decide between them? Shall the sword?—We trust not.—Though not lawyers, it appears to us that a case can easily be made up for the Supreme Court, which, to our minds, is the only proper arbiter in the case. Nor need there, or ought there, to be any ill-feeling between the President and Gen. Sickles, or any other party to the case. Let Gen. Sickles take his position,—and we hope he will maintain it firmly, and that the President, as his Military Chief, will not relieve him from his command, but will let the case take its proper course, so that the questions of authority and the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts may be fully tested by the proper *umpire*, the Supreme Court of the United States.

No one can deny, as the New York *World* says, that, whether Conover is a perjured scoundrel or not, for months he has been the intimate associate and adviser of the men whom his revelation exposes.—Whether he has been their agent, or partner, or only their victim, remains to be shown more fully by-and-by. We have yet to learn whether Conover's punishment for perjury was not procured expressly to put him out of the way, because he knew too much of what had been planned and purposed. It would be interesting to know if Ashley, Holt, and Riddle were sincere in their application for the pardon of Conover, and if this very application was not a trap for the President. It could be said by his enemies that he pardoned Conover from fear of him; that he bought him off from producing those terrible witnesses who were to tell all the dreadful things they knew about Mr. Johnson's connection with the assassination scheme. We have Conover's side of the story; now let us hear what his friends and partners, with whom he seems to have quarrelled, say about it. There is a trite adage about one class of people falling out and another class gaining thereby.

EXCELLENT SENTIMENTS.—An adjourned meeting of ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States was held in Richmond, on Tuesday night. The character and aim of the Association will be understood from the following introduction to the Constitution and by-laws:

"The object of this association shall be to labor for the preservation of the liberty and the Union of the United States of America: to maintain the constitution thereof and the supremacy of the laws; to sustain the government against all enemies, both foreign and domestic; to thwart the designs of traitors and disloyalists; to protect, strengthen and defend all loyal men; to aid in securing such legislation in Virginia as will relieve the State from its present condition and despondency, and to place the enactment of suitable laws on such a firm national representative republican basis as will ever deter disorganizers and malcontents from attempting the destruction of a State fabric whose great end and aim should be the protection of its citizens, the fostering of industry, the development of material wealth, the education of her youth, and the virtue and intelligence of her children, whether native or adopted."

Some idea of the excellent spirit which prevailed upon the occasion may be gathered from the following episode in the proceedings:

"Col. Merrill said that he would rather take by the hand a Confederate soldier who fought from honest intentions in a wrong cause, if he honestly accepted the situation, than the so called Virginian loyalist—even if he does have a newspaper—who voted for the ordinance of secession, and thereby put the former into service against his will.

Colonel Egbert said he was not in favor of keeping in office those renegade Virginians who voted for secession and then went North as Union shriekers, in preference to men who had periled their lives in defence of their country."

Col. Merrill's allusion was to Hunnicutt, but it is equally as well applicable to certain parties in this State.

OF COURSE.—As was to have been expected, it is now stated that one reason why Mr. Stanton was unwilling to leave the War Office, was that he had "information of a scheme" "for arming military organizations in the late insurrectionary States, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the Government!" Of course.

For the Sentinel.

THE UNIVERSITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The University has fallen upon evil days, as well as the other Institutions of the State, and release from those evils will not be had by meetings of the Board, and protracted consultation.—A change of policy, to suit present circumstances, as well as public justice, only can avail in this case. *The University can no longer be the Legislative favorite.* If it acts wisely, it will be sustained, but must share State favor with others. The Board may resolutely attempt to continue the old regime, but they will fail. They scorned the propositions of Trinity and others to divide the Land-Scrip. That was very unwise.—It is useless to say that the law of the State required the action that was had; every one understands that very well. It was an unwise use of a very flimsy quibble. It was bad policy to ask an appropriation, while the other Colleges received nothing and the Common Schools died. It was injudicious to mortgage the University property for money to galvanize appearances during the last year or two. It is foolish to suppose that things are not well known. It is better and wiser to look at things as they are. The great majority of the people are kindly disposed to the University; the Institution has done good service; her alumni are an honor to the country. She has very well acted her part in past times, but a new order of things has arisen. Many think that several things might be done advantageously:

1. Relinquish the Land-Scrip; the attempt to hold that will be ruinous.

2. Reconstruct the Faculty; have six Professors and no more.

3. Let the different denominations be represented fairly and squarely, no one having a preponderance.

4. Inaugurate a plan by which the whole collegiate system of the State shall be governed by uniform laws, requiring all to exist by their own merits, and permitting each to be publicly aided as the Legislature might think proper.

These things being done, the Trustees of the University may go before the next Legislature, asking pecuniary relief, and they will find universal good will, their debts will be paid, and they will have such endowment as will enable them to live. All denominations and all classes will favor them, and they will continue to be the leading College in the State. Without some such movement, it is vain to expect anything. Some large note holders against the Bank of the State have a very considerable voice in this matter, and the said note holders will be satisfied with nothing but thorough reform. After all, is not this programme fair? Where is the injustice? The University belongs to the State in fact, and if the State changes its plans, who has a right to complain? We want Trinity, Wake Forest and Davidson to flourish. We think they ought to be assisted, and we all together, shoulder to shoulder, ought, and I hope will, support the University on a fair, liberal basis.

POPULUS.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice, in a late Raleigh *Standard*, a letter from W. W. Holden, ex-member of the Convention which signed the ordinance of secession, addressed to a Committee of Davidson County Radicals. In that letter occurs the following paragraph, to which I wish to call attention:

"The enemies of the government can not, if they would, defeat a Convention. The Convention will make a sound Republican Constitution. Our opponents will call it a *radical* Constitution. It will be ratified by the people. But if, by possibility, it should be rejected by the votes of traitors, I believe Congress will not regard their votes, but will accept the Constitution."

Now, Messrs. Editors, I put it to you, if this is not placing obstacles in the way of reconstruction, by throwing a doubt upon the honesty and good faith of Congress and the solemn guarantees of the Military Acts? Sec. 5, of the first Act expressly requires, as one of the necessary preliminaries to reconstruction, that the Constitution, adopted by the Convention, shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification; yet here is a threat that Congress will disregard its own obligations and spit upon the voice of the majority.

Again, I put it to you if Holden's threat is not also directed against Gen. Sickles, for whom, it is well known, he has a great dislike, for the very satisfactory reason, among others, that Sickles don't like him? It will be the duty of the Military Commander to transmit the Constitution to Congress, when it shall be ratified by a majority, *and only then*. Holden's threat is, that if Gen. Sickles refuses to send a *minority* Constitution to Congress, he (and his co-revolutionists) will get it there *over his shoulders!*

By the way, the ex-P. G. says, in the same letter, that he is going on a stumping tour, soon, as far as Buncombe. I want *Zeb. Vance* to meet him. What say you? I have but one fear about the business. If Mr. Holden were to hear of it, the North Carolina Railroad would be *minus* one promised passenger,—sure. If "Zeb" don't meet him, I trust that other gentlemen will, at various points; and tell the people all about his old secession antecedents, his war record, and his "unqualified opposition to negro-suffrage," a short while ago, which he proclaimed from the house-tops.

WAKE.

[We hear it suggested that the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., shall take him on the lower part of the route, and that Gov. Vance take him, after Mr. Turner is through with him, and finish him in the mountains.—*Sentinel.*]

ENGLISH LABORERS.—An English paper of a recent date contains the following item of news, which sounds strangely enough coming from the country of Wilberforce, the land of Exeter Hall, and a people whose objection to Confederate Independence was African slavery:

"Two agricultural laborers, named respectively Ephraim Beatie and Thomas Hennah, were on Friday summoned before Mr. Gully, County Magistrate at St. Austell, Cornwall, for unlawfully absenting themselves from their master's service. The defendants were committed to jail for one month with hard labor, and in default of paying the costs of the prosecution, to fourteen days' further imprisonment."

RUMORS.—The air is thick with rumors. We give some of them, not to endorse them, but simply as a specimen of what is afloat. It is said that a court of inquiry is to be instituted over the conduct of Judge Holt, chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. General Grant, it is rumored, will act as Secretary of War only until General McClellan can be heard from, who will be called to the portfolio of the War Department. Others claim that ex-Governor Andrew will be invited to become Mr. Stanton's successor. General Banks' name, too, is mentioned in the same connection. It is stoutly affirmed in certain quarters that Mr. Ashley will be legally proceeded against on a charge of conspiracy, on account of his recent connection with the anti-perjurer Conover.—*Wash. Express, 13th.*

An editor puffing a certain class of air-tight coffins, says: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

SUSPENSION OF MR. STANTON—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same.

You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property, now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEP. WASHINGTON CITY,
August 12, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you, as President, by the constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right, under the constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody and charge. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: The Honorable Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

GRANT TO STANTON.

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE U. S.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Sir:—Enclosed herewith, *I have to transmit to you* a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States *notifying me* of my assignment as *Acting Secretary of War*, and *directing me* to assume those duties at once.

In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

STANTON TO GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Aug. 12, 1867.

GENERAL GRANT: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you, August 12th, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to the superior force of the President.

You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To General U. S. Grant.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FALL OF MR. STANTON.

By the official correspondence published this day in the *Intelligencer*, it will be seen that the President has suspended the functions of Hon. Edwin Stanton as Secretary of War up to (under the law) twenty days after the meeting of the Senate at its next session. Meanwhile, or *ad interim*, General Grant is to do the duties of Secretary of War.

The period, as to Mr. Stanton, one hundred days, is a long one in American politics. President making is now rife, and when Congress meets the Secretaryship of War will be parcelled out by politicians of both parties in an infinite variety of complications. In the hundred days referred to Mr. Stanton will have abundant time for repentance, for deep sorrow that "all the ends he aimed at" were not for his country, rather than for that party and personal ambition which have brought to their bloody fast unnecessarily protracted war, disastrous losses in campaigns of battles, a national debt of mountainous proportion, untold suffering of prisoners of war by with-holding from them the aid [illegible] est sympathies between man and man, and a practical continuance of the war upon the prostrate Southern people, even to this day. Under such circumstances, who in the hundred days that intervene between now and the assembling of Congress is to bow at the shrine of Edwin M. Stanton? Who and where are they, that are to raise down-trodden banners, and carry them on the points of their swords to victory? Now, like Wolsey, he may say:

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening—nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do."

A Radical paper suggests Stanton for the Presidency. Hadn't it better add Holt for the Vice Presidency? Perhaps in so particular a case the black wing of the party might be induced to forego their claim for half the offices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

ALL the members of the Raleigh Debating Society are requested to meet at their Hall over Creech's Store, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.
August 16-1t.

FAST HORSE! BUGGY AND HARNESS!

One large Bay Harness Horse, *Fast*,
One open Buggy good *as new*,
One sett single Harness, " new,
One " double " "
Any or all of which can be bought low, for cash or a satisfactory note.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug 16-8-tf

HANDSOME GREY MARE, FOR SALE.

I will sell my thoroughbred IRON GREY MARE. She is six years old in May 1868. She is by PHIL. BROWN, out of a Lexington Mare, is 15 hands high and weighs about 1000lbs. She works kindly anywhere, rides well, and is in every way reliable. Price $400.
Apply to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug 16-8-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

STIEFF'S CELEBRATED PIANOS!

A SAMPLE INSTRUMENT is now on exhibition at TUCKER'S NEW HALL.
These Pianos are unsurpassed. The prices are very reasonable, and we will sell on accommodating terms to responsible parties.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
Aug 16-8-tf Raleigh, N. C.

VIRGINIA HAMS!

We have a small lot of Virginia Hams, which we will sell cheap, to close consignment.
JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 16-8-tf

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR FOR PICKLING.

Those who are suffering with *excessive sweetness* have only to get a few *drops* of this, if they want to feel *sour* all over. Better send before it is all gone.
JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 16-8-tf

DON'T FORGET!

That we are in daily receipt of those delicious Westbrook Peaches.
JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 16-8-tf

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES.

Those wishing to supply themselves with choice and improved varieties of FRUIT TREES and GRAPE VINES, from the famous Nurseries of Westbrook & Co., Greensboro, N. C., will please leave their orders with us, and we will deliver them the trees and vines at our store, opposite Market Square, Fayetteville Street.
We will be prepared, in a few days, to furnish Catalogues from which those wishing to order can make such selections as they wish before giving us their orders.
Choice fruit sells well in any market, and in view of the difficulty of procuring labor for the successful cultivation of Cotton, &c., farmers should lose no time in bestowing a portion of their attention to orchards and vineyards. An inconsiderable amount of money, expended now in the purchase of choice fruit trees and such grape vines as experience has proven to be best adapted to our soil and climate, will, in a few years, bring in the return of hundreds of dollars. Orders are respectfully solicited.
JENKINS & PERRY,
Aug 16-8-tf Agents.

CUBA MOLASSES
AT AUCTION.
BY CRONLY & MORRIS, AUCTIONEERS, ON
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

We will sell on our Wharf, foot of Mulberry Street,
100 Hhds. }
22 Tierces, } Prime Cardenas Molasses.
31 Bbls. }
Entire balance of Cargo of Schooner "Antelope," direct from Cardenas.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Aug 16-8-td Wilmington, N. C.

BEARD'S PATENT LOCK TIE,
ALSO,
BEARD'S
Patent Self-Adjusting Tie,
THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST
IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR
BALING COTTON.
MUCH SAFER FROM FIRE, AND CHEAPER
THAN ROPE.
HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON
THE PATENT LOCK TIE,

we can recommend them to give entire satisfaction. We have taken the Agency for the State, and will continue to keep a large supply on hand.
For one Ton, and upwards, to dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug 16-8-2m
Standard copy.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE AND HARDWARE STORE.

SELL EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED BY THE Coach and Harness Maker; Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Enamelled Leather and Cloth, Harness Leather and Trimmings, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, &c., &c.
April 2-301-1t

NOTICE.

The next session of the NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND will commence on Monday, the 2nd. day of September, 1867.
Any information in relation to the admission of pupils can be obtained upon application to me, by letter or otherwise.
W. J. PALMER,
Principal.
Aug 15-7-1m

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, Aug. 14th, 1867.

ON the 15th. inst., a cash dividend of *five per cent*, together with the proceeds of sale of fractional shares will be paid, at the office of the Company, to the stockholders, or their authorized agents.
The Stock dividend of 5 per cent. will be distributed upon the return of original certificates, to be taken in, and new certificates issued, including increased stock.
By order of Board of Directors,
W. W. VASS,
Aug 15-7-tf Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Two ladies of experience and ability desire situations as Teachers. They are prepared to teach Music, Latin and French, and the English branches.
Best of references given, if required.
Address [illegible]
Aug 14-6-tf Goldsboro, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

The Publishers of the North Carolinian have on hand to dispose of a large quantity of NEWSPAPER TYPES AND MATERIAL, nearly new, and of a superior quality. If desired, they can supply two weekly papers or one daily without regard to size, with everything pertaining to a first class printing establishment. The type to be disposed of is of various sizes and styles.
HEARNE, DUNHAM & McDANIEL,
Aug 14-6-3t Wilson, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership of J. D. C. & J. M. POOL, Manufacturers of Tobacco, &c., was dissolved by mutual consent the 30th. June last.
J. M. POOL, has disposed of his interest to his late partner, J. D. C. Pool, who assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to close the business of the concern.
The business will be continued by J. D. C. Pool.
J. D. C. POOL.
J. M. POOL.
Kittrell's, Aug 14-1aw3t*

RAILROADS.

NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES

FROM CHARLOTTE AND ALL POINTS ON THE N. C. AND ITS CONNECTING RAIL ROADS TO THE SEABOARD AT WILMINGTON N. C. OR NORFOLK VA., *via GOLDSBORO;*

ALSO VIA PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT.

The Railways composing this all STATE RAILWAY line have recently agreed to unite in a

GREAT THROUGH AIR LINE

route to all the Northern markets on equal terms and charges *via* our own ports, or by way of Norfolk or Petersburg Va., to and from the North.
No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely *owned by the State.*
This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by *any other* line, will aid in paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a change of route to pass by Goldsboro.
The N. C. R. R., the Wil. & Weldon R. R., and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same rates and in the same time that they can be carried by any other route.
This has been arranged and freight trains now run in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

CARS RUN THROUGH WITHOUT BREAKING BULK.

☞ Be careful in shipping from New York to ship by old Dominion Steamship Co., 187 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River.

By old Bay line from Baltimore

By Clyde's Steamers or Annamessic Railway, Philadelphia.

By E. Sampson & Co. Steamers, Central Wharf, Boston.

☞ *See that no special direction is given to your goods by any Railway—not mentioned here.*
Take a through receipt to go by the "*Inland air line,*" *care of R. R. Agent, Portsmouth.*
WILLIAM SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
Wil. & Weldon, R. R. Co.
Wilmington, Aug 2-303-1m
Charlotte Times, Old North State, Salisbury, and Progress, Raleigh, copy one month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEAN SWEEP!
SELLING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING
AT COST,
FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

From this time forth I will sell my entire Stock of Goods at Cost to make room for my Winter Stock, consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
PRINTS, WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINEN, TOWELING,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKF'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BLEACHED SHIRTING,
UNBLEACHED SHIRTING,
BED TICKING,
10-4 SHEETING,
STRIPED DOMESTIC,
LINEN DUCK,
COTTONADES,
HATS, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of the most celebrated manufacture of Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Now is the time for you to lay in your supply of Goods, for they are advancing North. I am selling at cost. Come one and all and examine my stock and prices. Do not be induced to buy goods elsewhere until you give me a call. When I say I am selling at Cost I mean just what I say; it is not for the purpose of humbugging you.
Merchants in the City whose stocks need replenishing would do well to call soon and make their purchases.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Aug 8-306-tf

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)
THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!
The Great Inland Air Line Freight
ROUTE,
Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!
To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consigners to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 S. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.
C. E. ALLEN,
Freight Ag't,
[illegible] N. C.
Aug 6-305-tf

1867, FALL TRADE. 1867.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
FRESH SUPPLY OF
BUGGY MATERIALS.

RIMS, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts, Dash Leather, Enameled Muslin, Drilling, Canvass Duck, Malleable, Oil Carpeting, with a general assortment of other materials.
ALSO,
Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.
J. BROWN,
Aug 13-313-tf With Hart & Lewis.

LIFE INSURANCE.

From the "Home Friend."

The Ætna Life Insurance Co.

IT IS ALWAYS WITH PLEASURE THAT WE observe the evidences of prosperity in the workings of any Life Insurance Company. In our day the advantages of Life Assurance are too apparent to require argument in its behalf; but at the same time, there are not a few who stand ready at all times to seize upon adverse straws and cast it in one side of the scales, in the hope of counterbalancing the weight in the other; and inasmuch as the success of any particular Company is, or should be, an index of the general prosperity of all that are equally well conducted, we take especial pleasure in bringing the present prosperous condition of the Ætna. Our figures are from the pen of Prof. Elizur Wright, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts, whose opinion upon matters of Insurance is perhaps entitled to more weight than that of any other man in the country; not only from his acknowledged abilities as a scholar, but as well from his long familiarity with the details of the science of Insurance.

Statistics are often made up with a view to suit particular cases; but not so with those of Prof. Wright. In the statement before us from this distinguished source, and which we have carefully examined, the value is given of all the policies of the Ætna in force on the first of January 1867; and we take the liberty of inserting here a few of his figures.

At the date above mentioned, there were in force a total of nine hundred and eighty four non-participating policies, insuring the sum of one million six hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and ninety dollars; of the present value of one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents. There were also in force at the same date, a total of twenty-five thousand and nineteen participating policies, insuring the sum of sixty-five millions four hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars; of the present value of three million four hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and seven cents; making a grand total of twenty-six thousand and three policies actually in force, insuring the sum of sixty-seven millions fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and of the total present value of three million six hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-seven cents. But as the prosperity of a Company depends not so much upon the amount of its business as upon its solvency—its ability to pay its debts, we go a step farther, and find that while the Ætna has in force this large number of policies, with some small annuities amounting in the whole to three millions, four hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixteen cents of liabilities, it has a total of assets at the same date, of four millions four hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents; or nearly one million of dollars of assets in excess of its liabilities. From the same source we learn that after paying a dividend of fifty per cent. the ensuing year upon those on the ordinary life plan entitled to the same, amounting to two hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, there is an excess of ninety-three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-four cents; and that the surplus from the ten-payment life policies exceeds two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

In the year 1861 the Company issued five hundred and eighty-nine policies; in 1862 it issued eight hundred and four; in 1863 it issued eighteen hundred and twenty-two, or more than double the number of the previous year; in 1864 it issued four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven, being again more than double the number issued during the preceding year; in 1865 it issued eight thousand eight hundred and fifteen policies, being another increase of nearly a hundred per cent; while during the year 1866 it issued fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-one policies, being an increase of five thousand three hundred and seventy-four over the issue of 1865, and being more than twenty-four times the amount of business done in the year 1861, when the new plan of operation commenced. Up to the present time the Company has issued this year between five and six thousand policies; and if the business continue the same during the year, the result will show another very large increase over that of last year.

During the year 1866 the receipts of the Company for premiums and interest were over three and a half millions of dollars, while during the same period the total expenditures were but a fraction over one million; in which sum is included the accrued claims by death to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. This statement shows that the business of the Company for the last year added to the Surplus Fund, after the payment of all claims, of every nature whatever, the sum of two millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand and ten dollars and eighty-one cents, being a sum larger than the entire previous Surplus.

It has been represented that a large part of the profits of the Company go to enrich the stockholders; but the only foundation that we can find for such allegation, is the fact that the stockholders receive the profits of the small amount of business that is done on the stock, or non-participating plan. The entire profits accruing on the participating plan, except six per cent. paid annually on a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, belong to the insured, and are divided among them every year. Comparisons are useless, and often out of place, and we shall make none; but we do not hesitate to say that the record of the Ætna for the past year, is as honorable and flattering to the Company as it is gratifying to the policy-holders. Its success, as shown by the statement above made, is almost unprecedented; and it seems hardly credible that any Company should have gone on doubling its business, year by year, as the Ætna has done during the period covered by our brief review; yet such is the case, and the most gratifying part of the record is that for the past year, whereby the Surplus Fund has been so very largely increased. These successes are to be attributed, in a great measure, to the management of the Company.—The officers, from the President down, have been untiring in their efforts; and they have not forgotten that very important and necessary class of individuals—the Agents, whose cooperation they have secured by affording every facility to those agents that could be desired. We congratulate the Ætna upon its success in the past, and its prospects for the future; and we cordially tender the wish that its record for the present year may be as gratifying as that shown by the last annual statement.

The ÆTNA is now issuing
NEARLY 1500 POLICIES EVERY MONTH
and is doing by far the largest business of any other Company in the Southern States.

OVER 800 PERSONS,
Among the number our most prominent and influential citizens and leading business men, are insured in this department alone.
DEATH POLICIES, amounting to $28,000, have been paid to Widows and Orphans in this State.
Participating Life, non Forfeiting Endowment and Term Policies are issued.
W. H. CROW,
General Agent for N. C. and Va., South of James River.
W. H. McKEE, *Medical Examiner.*
Aug. 5-304-2m.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON & WELDON
RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GEN. SUP'T,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 5, 1867.

REGULAR SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 5th, the following Schedule will be run by the Passenger trains over this Railroad:

DAY TRAINS.

Will leave Wilmington every morning (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Weldon every morning (except Sundays) at 10:30 A. M., arriving at Wilmington at 8 o'clock, P. M., and at Weldon at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS.

Will leave Wilmington at 9:30 P. M., daily, and Weldon at [illegible] P. M. daily, arriving at Wilmington at 2:30 A. M., and at Weldon at 6:00 A. M.
Thirty-three hours to New York.
Trains leave Goldsboro' at 1:57 A. M., and [illegible] A. M., going North, and [illegible] P. M., and [illegible] P. M., going South.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Goldsboro' at 1:30 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, arriving at Weldon 7 P. M. Leaves Weldon at 8 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Goldsboro' at 2:30 P. M., connecting both ways with North Carolina Railroad passenger trains, and with Seaboard and Petersburg Railroad freight trains, by which quick despatch is given to through freight and way passengers both ways. This train will be increased to a daily, as soon as the business requires it. Way passengers from or to points between Goldsboro' and Weldon, to or from Stations on the North Carolina Railroad, will find this a great convenience.
Passengers going East or West from Goldsboro' should take the *Day Trains* from places South of Goldsboro'. Both trains connect at Wilmington with trains on Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and at Weldon with trains via Richmond and Portsmouth, Va. The Day Trains connect with Old Bay Line. The Night Trains with Annamessic Line.
☞ All papers publishing Schedules, please change for this one.
S. L. FREMONT,
Aug 5-304-1m Chief Eng'r and Sup.