TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

HONOR

It was an indisputable condition of the Confederate surrender that the conquering power should regulate and dispose of the political condition of the conquered. Gen. Lee did not make, probably did not attempt to make, any stipulation touching the political status of the South and her people. General Johnston did make such an attempt, but his conditions were promptly and peremptorily set aside at Washington, and he surrendered, as did General Lee, with the implied understanding that the whole question of what disposition was to be made of the Southern States, what position they were to occupy in relation to the Government, what privileges, franchises, &c., were to be accorded to their citizens, was to be determined by the conqueror.—*Richmond Whig.*

The *Whig*, since the war, has been an active friend of reconstruction. On this account, we think it is entitled to credit, though we deprecate the zeal with which it has unsuccessfully urged *amalgamation* with Radicalism, in order to *cooperation*. Its ill success in this regard ought to make it more chary in making concessions to Radicals, which they are so ready to use to break its own head. We, therefore, take issue with its assumption, which has no other foundation than the ultra claims of a *party* in the government, that "it was an indisputable condition of the Confederate surrender that the conquering power should regulate and dispose of the political condition of the conquered." Facts do not bear out the *Whig* in this assumption.

By whatever name or scheme the Confederates essayed to shake off the control or government of the United States, it was nothing more nor less, in strict truth, as well as law, than a *revolution*. The people of the South had no other than a *revolutionary right*, which is conceded by all writers, to attempt to throw off a government which they deemed inimical to their peace and prosperity. Nor was this spirit of revolution evoked by any hostility to the form of government or Constitution itself, but to the purpose, as they believed, of the Northern majority, to change and modify that government in its practical administration, so as to make it bear unequally upon the South, a source of constant irritation, and, finally, an instrument of grievous oppression. Such is the true history of the revolution in a nutshell—the true feeling and design of the Southern masses; and no history, which may be written, is true, which does not clearly embody this idea. Subsequent history establishes the correctness of Southern opinion upon this subject.

The plain duty of the United States government was to put down this revolution, if necessary, by force of arms. During the whole war, neither President Lincoln nor the Congress ever claimed any higher right, duty or obligation, on the part of the government, than the right to quell the "rebellion" and to extend and maintain, in full force and vigor, the United States Constitution and the laws over the Southern States, where they had been simply suspended by the revolution. There was distinctly disavowed, both by proclamations of the President and by the laws passed by Congress, all right or intention to carry on the war for purposes of conquest or subjugation.—They claimed that all laws or enactments of the Southern States, or of the Confederacy, were null and void, which interfered with the operation of the United States Constitution and laws, and that the purpose of the government was to employ all its powers, to the last extremity, to break down the revolution, to remove its abuses and to establish the supremacy of the Constitution. We hold that to this extent President Lincoln and the Congress were right, and did no more than their simple duty in carrying on the war for that purpose and no other. They contended, even down to the close of the war, that the States had not destroyed their organic functions, that they were still States and in the Union—the acts of secession passed by the States being totally null and void, as they had been from the day of their passage. We hold that this was correct doctrine and certainly consistent with the Constitution.

The same doctrines were asserted by President Lincoln and Mr. Seward to the Southern Commissioners at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Lincoln plainly told those gentlemen that he "could not treat with rebels." "What, then?" said one of the Commissioners.—"Why," said Mr. Lincoln, "first lay down your arms, and then we will talk about terms." "Then what about reconstruction?" said another of the Commissioners. Mr. Seward interposed, saying, "the things will then be easy. The Constitution and laws of the U. S. will at once go into force, and all obstructions being removed, the machinery of government will be set in motion at once." To which, Mr. Lincoln assented, and said, "as to the exercise of clemency to the guilty parties, I shall be liberal." The idea of conquest or subjugation, submitting to the conqueror, was not mooted. Such an idea is an after-thought, hatched some time after by Radicalism.

When Gen. Lee surrendered, the foregoing views of Congress and of the President were understood in the South. His army and Gen. Johnston's army, and the Southern people, all surrendered, with the distinct idea that the revolution, or "rebellion," or whatever else you call it, is a failure—the government has subdued us, conquered us, not as a separated people, not as foreign subjects, but as revolutionists or "rebels," and we submit to the *Government*, to be dealt with as such,—*not* to the Northern people or to a Northern party, as such, with the right to do with us as they please, but conquered *by the Government*, to be dealt with agreeably to the Constitution and the laws, and with clemency and mercy. Such were the views entertained by Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnston, the army and the entire people of the South. And such were the views of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, the Congress, Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman. Gen. Lee's surrender for himself and army, on parole, simply regarded their personal safety during their continued obedience to the laws of the United States.

Gen. Sherman, looking to a final settlement and surrender of the whole army and the entire squelching of the "rebellion," as a sagacious Statesman and General, keeping closely in view the constitutional views and the repeated positions of Mr. Lincoln and the Congress, provided for the earliest rehabilitation of the States on the only clear constitutional basis possible, at the same time that he fixed the terms of surrender for the army. Unfortunately for the South and for the peace of the country, this plan was proposed at the time the North was convulsed with passion, at the untimely and wicked, diabolical murder of President Lincoln, and before President Johnson and his Cabinet could sufficiently ponder the important questions involved. President Johnson rejected the Sherman-Johnston scheme of rehabilitation of the States. But one man of any public notoriety in this State at that time favored President Johnson's policy in opposition to Gen. Sherman's. We do not question the President's motives or purposes at the time, but from this, and the feeling at that unfortunate period, have sprung both the troubles of the President and the South since. Had he adopted Gen. Sherman's policy, then carefully pondered his own plan and perfected the *basis* first begun by Gen. Sherman, and submitted the entire scheme to the approval and action of Congress within three months thereafter, we cannot doubt the adjustment would have been promptly made, and the country now would have been in peace and harmony.

Now the *Whig* will bear in mind, that even up to the period of the proposition of President Johnson's policy, no such ideas as it now advances as incontrovertible facts, that the South surrendered to the conqueror, with the understanding that he had the right to do with the South as he pleased, had gained any foothold among considerate men, either North or South. They were the out-croppings of the fatal controversy which has grown up between the President and the Congress, and can only be maintained either upon the basis that *secession* was right, and an accomplished fact, or that the powers acquired by the government and the Northern people, by the war, obliterated the old Constitution and laws, and established the "higher law" theory in their stead, that "might gives right."

But it does seem to us, that how much soever the South may be compelled to submit to the *might* of the stronger party, we should never forget or compromise first principles, and ignore them for sake of the temporary immunity or to gratify the stronger party; while we may, nevertheless, yield obedience to those laws which the strong may impose upon the weak.

INHUMANITY.

We hope that the unfortunate case made public by the order of Gen. Sickles, approving the sentence of the Military Court at Plymouth, which we publish to-day, will have a salutary influence both upon our white and colored population. The fact that this is the only case of the same class which has taken place, in our knowledge, speaks volumes in favor of the kind and forbearing feelings of both races toward each other. Never, in the history of the world, was anything like it under the same circumstances. And yet the Radical press at the North, without stopping to ponder the facts, will make a great ado over it, to the damage of our people.

In the county of Bertie, or Hertford, a hired colored girl in a white family offered an insult or provocation to one of the white daughters of the family, we presume it was, and the white girl struck the servant. The servant at once returned the blow with interest. Now here were three wrongs under our present laws. It was wrong for the servant girl to insult or provoke the daughter of the family. The offence was, however, too much for human nature to bear, in view of the former relations of the two races; yet it was not the place or the province of the *young lady* to chastise her for it. We have no doubt the same thing would have occurred, if the servant girl had been white,—since the young girls of a family always feel their superiority over servant girls, whether white or black. And had both been white, the case probably would never have gone any further.

The conduct of both parties, however, was clearly wrong, and made them both amenable to law. The only proper punishment for insolence or abuse from a servant, white or black, to any inmate of a family, is immediate and prompt discharge. No person has the right to inflict corporeal punishment, under our present laws, upon a servant, black or white, except the parents or guardians of the offending child; much less should a *young lady* attempt to chastise a servant, under any circumstances.

But the conduct of the parties who took the matter into their own hands and punished her, is wholly indefensible. They had no right to punish her at all. She was amenable to the laws and can only be properly punished either by the Courts or by her parents. The conduct of the magistrate was particularly culpable. But there is another view of the matter to which the Courts and the Courts may do great harm, if, while they are protecting servants, as they ought to do, against injustice and injury, they forget to teach and impress upon servants, that they shall not be protected and justified in their insolence or crime. This idea, we observe, is growing among colored people, and especially among young negroes, that they can do what they please with impunity,—that the military will not punish them. Every sensible person must see to what lengths this idea will drive, if it be encouraged.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina met at the Executive Office, in this City, on Thursday, and remained in session until yesterday afternoon. The following Trustees were in attendance, viz: His Excellency, Gov. Worth, President *ex officio*, Hons. D. L. Swain, Thomas Ruffin, Sr., William A. Graham, Thomas Bragg, Charles Manly, W. H. Battle, D. M. Barringer, S. F. Phillips and Thomas Settle, and P. C. Cameron, K. P. Battle, W. L. Steele, M. McGehee, F. C. Shober and Seaton Gales, Esqrs.

The necessities and general condition of the Institution were ably and searchingly discussed, and a variety of opinions expressed as to the best mode of extricating it from its difficulties and accommodating it to the demands of the times. An earnest and patriotic spirit was evinced to restore it to the high standard of its former usefulness and success, and to rescue the State and her people from the just odium that would attach to this great light's being allowed to go out and disappear.

The Treasurer, Gov. Manly, gave a lengthy and detailed account of the financial history of the University, from which it appeared conclusively that the present exigency was not the result of any mal-administration or malfeasance, but simply and solely of the policy of the State and the common calamities which have wrecked the fortunes of other corporations, of individuals, and of the State, itself. He stated, however, and the statement was corroborated by the testimony of President Swain, in an interesting sketch of his connection and experience with the University, that the Institution had seen days equally as dark as the present, from which, by means of earnest, practical effort, it had emerged. We hope that the action of the Trustees, at their late meeting, has been initiatory to such measures as promise as auspicious results in the immediate future.

The resignations of all the members of the Faculty, that are now on duty at Chapel Hill, were tendered,—these gentlemen desiring to relieve the Board from all embarrassment and delicacy in its deliberations.

A series of resolutions were adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee of five Trustees to revise the entire system of instruction, and report such changes as may be deemed necessary,—having an eye to the substitution of the University or elective plan; which Committee is to report at the annual meeting of the Board in December. Also, accepting the resignations of the President and the members of the Faculty, with a view to untrammelled selections hereafter,—such resignations to take effect from and after said annual meeting; and expressing a high sense of their former services and usefulness.—Also, providing that proposals for filling the Professorships, &c., shall be invited until that time. And, finally, directing that active appeals shall at once be made to the alumni and friends of the University, in and out of the State, to come to its assistance.

Messrs. W. A. Graham, S. F. Phillips, Thos. S. Ashe, Thomas Settle and K. P. Battle were appointed said Committee.

The Resolutions, in full, will appear on Monday.

THE *Register* is in high dudgeon because we charged it with being "disingenuous." It is possible that the Editor's sensitiveness springs from a consciousness that he has offended in this particular. Such is, generally, the way of the world; nothing hurts like the truth.

By the way, the Editor asks:

"We have no wish to press the matter; but since we have been charged with unfairness by the *Sentinel* and its correspondent, we call upon that journal to say whether anything unpleasant occurred between Professor Hepburn and certain students in consequence of his Wilmington speech?"

To which we reply: *Never*, that we have heard.

For the Raleigh Sentinel.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—For twenty years or more, the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road has unquestionably been one of the best conducted Roads in the State.

It has had fewer serious accidents than any Road within my knowledge. Its employees of all grades have been uniformly the most sober, energetic, prompt and well adapted men to their particular positions, that can be found anywhere. Its President, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, has not his superior as a Rail Road man in the South, and Messrs. Vass, Secretary and Treasurer, J. M. Pool, Chief Clerk, and C. B. Allen, Chief Agent, all of whom have been connected with the Road from the beginning, are scarcely equalled in their departments. Its gentlemanly conductors I have not found excelled upon any Road I have travelled. Every effort is made by them to *accommodate* travellers, and they spare no pains in doing it. Ladies are as safe and as carefully attended to, by the conductors of this Road, as if accompanied by their fathers, husbands or brothers.

Everything connected with the Road is carefully supervised, promptly, by vigilant officers. The Road is kept in fine running condition, and is always up to time. No intemperate man is retained on the Road.

As a freight carrier, no Road in the land is preferable. Its running stock, engines and efficient engineers, are equal to any emergency or demand. Freight is not allowed to lie over and to be injured by exposure at the Depot. The word is *forward*; nor is one customer preferred over another, but all are treated alike, as at the mill, "first come, first served." And one of the highest commendations of the Road is, that all losses of freight at the risk of the Road *are paid promptly, without vexatious delays or law suits*. Every public carrier should do the same.

Farmers and merchants trading convenient to the Western (Extension) N. C. Rail Road, or the N. C. Rail Road from Raleigh to Charlotte, or the Charlotte, and South Carolina Rail Road, from Charlotte to Columbia, S. C., will always find this line, by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, to Petersburg, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, one of the cheapest, most expeditious and safest routes in the country. Every farmer and merchant, therefore, either sending to or receiving freight from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk or Petersburg, should be careful to every box, bundle, package, barrel or hogshead, to have put, *via Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.*

MESSRS. Editors, I am not interested a dollar in any Rail Road, but I admire promptness, sobriety, energy, skill and the *spirit of accommodation* which I have witnessed for many years on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which alone prompt me to commend this Road to every traveller and shipper, convenient to this route.

A FRIEND TO ENTERPRISE.

WHIPPING CASE NEAR PLYMOUTH, N. C.—A NEGRO GIRL BEATEN BY A COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS—SENTENCE OF THE MILITARY COURT ON THE RINGLEADERS.

—WASHINGTON, August 20, 1867.

A copy of Major General Sickles' order No. 75, dated Charleston, August 17, has just been received in Washington, by which it appears that certain parties, citizens of North Carolina, were tried before the Post Court at Plymouth, in that State, on the charge:—First, of riotous conduct; one specification and charge. Second, of assault and battery; specification. The following is a copy of the specifications, common in substance to all the cases, except that of Saunders:—In this, that the said defendants did, in accordance with the decision of an unlawful assemblage of persons, at, or near Harmon's cross roads, take one Phillis Ruffin, colored, from a schoolhouse to some woods near by, where one hundred and forty-six lashes, more or less, were inflicted upon her person, and that said defendants did inflict a portion of said blows or lashes. The defendant Saunders was found guilty of assault and battery in whipping a negro girl and boy, and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for one month and to pay a fine of $20. The remaining accused were found guilty by the court, and sentenced respectively as follows:—Abram Jenkins, Justice of the Peace, guilty of the specifications of the second charge, and guilty of aiding and abetting the assault and battery, was sentenced to be removed from his office as magistrate, confined at hard labor for one month, and pay a fine of $25. Six other parties concerned in the same transactions were severally sentenced to one or three months' confinement at hard labor and to pay a fine of $15 or $25. The order concludes as follows:

"The evidence in the foregoing case discloses a deed of lawlessness and inhuman violence. It appears that a daughter of one of the prisoners, having attempted to beat a young colored girl, met with resistance, which became successful, and resulted in the chastisement of the white by the black. This unlooked for reversal of a long accustomed relation filled the neighborhood with consternation and rage. Couriers passed to and fro, from farm to farm, inflaming the temper of the people and concerting measures to produce a terror among the negroes. A meeting of citizens was convened at a schoolhouse near the residence of the parties. The accused was among those assembled. The magistrate Jenkins was invited to lend the sanction of his presence, and did so. Phillis, the young freedwoman, was sent for and dragged before this self-constituted conclave of angry men whom she had been accustomed from infancy to call masters, some of whom she now heard urging her incarceration, while one swore she should be hung, and all agreed that she must be imprisoned or whipped. The frightened girl exclaimed that she would rather be whipped than go to jail. This was taken for the expression of assent which they desired. Some sort of writing was drawn up, called an indenture, by which Phillis, having signed it, was made to bind herself as an apprentice to one Mrs. Harmon, who thereupon consented that her so-called ward should be flogged. Quite enough was thought to have been thus conceded to the mockery of legal formalities, and the impatient assemblage, consisting of all the prisoners who have been convicted, except the magistrate, hastened to execute the penalty awarded. Phillis was conducted into an adjacent wood, where, at a spot some sixty yards remote from any road, she was halted and told to take down her dress. She not obeying with alacrity, one of the prisoners snatched it from her shoulders.—Stripped to her waist, except of her chemise, she was then whipped by five of these men in succession, by whom, according to the testimony of one of them, one hundred and twenty-six lashes were inflicted upon her half naked body, with rods three feet long and one half to three-eighths of an inch thick. Her garment was cut through and through; blood ran from the wales raised on her lacerated back; one gash in her flesh three days after showed four inches in length; the heavy blows fell upon her person at random, till at last it seems that one of the accused, an applauding bystander, not utterly insensible to the sufferings and sex of the wretched victim, was so far touched by the spectacle of her torture, that the cry was wrung from him, "boys, don't hurt her breast." Having satisfied their savage vengeance, her tormentors, fatigued by their exertions, withdrew, not, however, without considering the proposal of one of the number to return and give her ten more lashes each to stop her screaming. Finally, the poor child, wounded and groaning, was permitted to make her way to the house of her mistress, where for days she suffered, scarcely able to crawl to her unremitted task, or even to wear her clothes without pain.

In the revolting crime thus briefly outlined, all of the prisoners are shown to have been eager participants. In the interest of outraged justice it is to be deplored that the perpetrators have been adjudged to undergo punishments so inadequate to the enormity of their offences.

The proceedings and findings are approved, and in view of the delay which would result from revision, the sentences are approved and the common jail at Plymouth is designated as the place of confinement. The commander of the post of Plymouth will see that the sentences are executed."

THE SURRATT CASE.—Mr. Bradley is now prepared to prove that Surratt was sent to Elmira by General C. E. Lee, in order to examine the prison there in which the Confederate soldiers were confined, with a view to the amelioration of their condition, and that he was there on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of April. Judge Fisher ruled out this evidence on the trial; but Mr. Bradley has so arranged it that it cannot be ruled out if Surratt is brought to trial again.—*Washington letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Passenger Rate Brady, who figured in the South during the late war, is stopping at the Maltby House, on his way to St. Louis, where she commences her theatrical tour at De Bar's Opera House.—*Baltimore Sun, 21st.*

The Lancet complains of the drinking propensities of English ladies.

Grant can receive compensation for only one of the two offices which he holds.

The word "railroad" is American; that of "railway," English. We prefer the former.

Farmers in Wisconsin say wheat will be as low as fifty cents a bushel before the end of the year.

A Republican writer says the negroes have determined that they will not vote for any man who ever held slaves.

It is said that the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, is a native of Culpeper county, Va., and removed to Ohio when about 12 years old.

Tide Water Correspondence.

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

MOREHEAD CITY, Aug. 23.

REGISTRATION.

After tripping the light "fantastic toe" until the night has run away and the aforesaid toe has filed a bill of attainder against a very tight pair of boots, it is scarcely reasonable to expect one to have very many luminous or eloquent ideas on any subject, not intimately related to a soft mattrass, and "tired nature's sweet restorer." Wherefore, the above being understood, or offered as an excuse, we shall devote this letter to a mere matter of fact topic—vide the heading to "these few remarks."

Owing to a deficiency in the supply of blanks, the Board for Carteret county have made little progress in the work of Registration so far. The following returns exhibit the number registered up to this time:

Morehead City, blacks 72, whites 58.
Beaufort, blacks 291, whites 154.
Harlowe's Creek, blacks 49, whites 27.
Total—whites 239, blacks 412—651.

The county will, from present indications, give several hundred majority for the whites. One of the Board of Registers estimated that majority at from four to five hundred; but we anticipate that it will not reach either of those figures. Many of the blacks in this county will vote with the Conservative party. They have not had their minds poisoned by lying demagogues as has unfortunately been the case with most of their comrades in other sections of the State.

We overheard quite an amusing quarrel between the members of the Board at Morehead City, growing out of an imagined slight to the colored member, in neglecting to ask his advice in a disputed case. It seems Sambo had been to Beaufort to consult authority, and learned that he had "as much authority as any other member of the Board," which he assured his colleagues he was "gwine" to assert; insisting on being allowed to fill up the blank oaths. He was readily permitted to do so; but as his chirographical attainments were not extravagant, most of the names were restored to their original Greek, Hebrew, or Sanscrit derivation, and will in consequence obligate the necessity of having a pundit well versed in the translation of hieroglyphics at the polls.

An application was rejected by the same Board, on the ground that the applicant had given aid and comfort to the enemy, in giving his son a little money, and some clothes. That the dictates of parental love and tenderness should be made a pretext for taking away liberty and the rights of citizenship is a novel idea, never before laid down in jurisprudence, or national law, that we know of.

FINE COTTON.

We were shown a stalk of cotton, grown on D. H. L. Bell's plantation, in this County, which contained three hundred and twenty five bolls. It was over six feet high. It is quite indicative of the change in all things South, that, previous to the war, *not even a single bale* of cotton was made in Carteret County, which will this year produce *ten thousand bales.* R. A. S.

Tribute of Respect.

"DIALECTIC HALL," July 30th, 1867.

THE MEMBERS of the Dialectic Society, having heard with much sorrow of the death of their highly esteemed fellow-member, (and to many of them an able and beloved instructor,) Rev. Alex. ander Wilson, D. D:

Resolve, That we feel the cause of education has sustained a loss not easily to be repaired in the lamented death of Dr. Wilson, "whose zeal never slackened, whose diligence never relaxed, whose faithfulness never slumbered," during the long period he devoted his varied attainments and best faculties, spending constantly by experience, to befitting the youth of his country for usefulness and honor.

Resolve, That "Holy Faith" has lost a most consistent follower and successful dispenser of its precious truths of eternal life.

Resolve, That this faint evidence of our high appreciation of the worth of Dr. Wilson be sent to the bereaved family, not only to convey to them the expression of our sympathy and condolence, but to remind them that, though he is taken from them he leaves to them an imperishable heritage in his good favor and distinguished usefulness; wherefore youths years to come, remembering him as the guide of their fathers, shall record his name among the benefactors of his race. "A man he was to all the country dear."

Resolve, That these resolutions be recorded upon our minutes, and published in the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Hillsboro' *Recorder*.

J. R. STRAYHORN,
A. W. GRAHAM,
E. MOREHEAD, } Com.

Aug. 24—1t.

☞ Recorder please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FARMERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

If you want pure Peruvian Guano, buy of HERBERT & HAIRSTON
10 Camden Street,
Aug. 24—15-4t Baltimore.

CALVIN OUTLAW,
NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT,
Franklinton, N. C.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Public that he has recently established a
BOARDING HOUSE,
for the accommodation of Travellers.
Also a Livery Stable and Wagon Yard.
Persons sent to any point they may wish to go. He also conducts a Boot and Shoe making business. His prices are the lowest.
Aug. 24—15-2t*

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
[LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.]
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
37 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend, thoroughly and promptly, to all business committed to his management.
Aug. 24, 1867—15-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY,
Court of Equity for said County.
WHEREAS, a bill of complaint has been filed in said Court, at Spring Term, 1867, by Richard S. Donnell, James B. Shepard, and John D. Shepard, complainants, vs. Mary S. Shepard, Ann M. Donnell, Thomas M. Keerl and wife, Charlotte Speight Keerl, defendants, praying for the sale of a tract of Land in said County, known as the plantation of John R. Donnell, situated on Mattamuskeet Lake, bounded in part by the lake on the North, by the Juniper Bay Road, the land of Harriss Emery and others on the East, by the Juniper Bay on the South, and by the land belonging to the heirs of Thomas R. Gibbs on the West, containing about 5,000 acres, because an actual partition cannot be made without injury to the co-tenants; and it having been shown to the Court that Thomas M. Keerl and wife, Charlotte Speight Keerl, reside out of the State: It was ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Sentinel for six weeks:
Now you, the said Thomas M. Keerl and Charlotte Speight Keerl are hereby required to appear before the Honorable, the Judge of our said Court, at the Court to be held on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, at the Court House in Swan Quarter, then and there to answer, plead or demur, to the allegations in said bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against you.
Witness, N. BECKWITH, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1867.
Aug. 24—w6w N. BECKWITH, C. M. E.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
HORACE L. EMERY & SONS PATENT UNIVERSAL Cotton Gins and Condensers, Lever and Railway Horse Powers;
Ingersoll's Cotton and Hay Presses;
The most improved Cotton Planters and Hoes.
March 28—3t

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 Annemessic 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.

TO SHIPPERS.
NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USES 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 consignors 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' A. Miner's Line, and 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 N. 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. B. ALLEN,
Freight Agt
Aug 6-305-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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, Moleskin, Oil Carpeting, with a general assortment of other materials.
ALSO,
Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.
Aug 12-313-tf J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES!!
25 Bbls. City Mess Pork,
25 Do. Rump Do.
10 Bbls. "Hiram Smith's" Family Flour,
25 Bbls. Superfine Flour,
7200 Yards Standard Gunny Cloth,
4100 Pounds Bailing Rope,
6200 Pounds Beard's Patent Ties,
200 Pounds Bagging Twine,
5 Bbls. English Oils.
In Store and for sale by
Goldsboro', Aug. 19-10-1w A. DAY, Agent.

STIEFF'S CELEBRATED PIANOS!
A SAMPLE INSTRUMENT is now on exhibition at TUCKER'S NEW HALL.
These Pianos are unexpensive! 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.

FOR SALE.
The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C containing two acres of land, with a
GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE
of seven large and well finished rooms. Places in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.
Price very low for cash. Apply at National Office, or address,
R. ANDERSON,
June 11-2mw* Albemarle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON HAND
A FEW CANS (25 lbs.) White Zinc Lead.
ALSO,
Blue Paramatta, 4 feet wide, for Top Linings.
J. BLOWS,
Aug 17-9-tf With Hart & Lewis.

W. H. CHEEK, | W. R. CAPEHART, | C. CAPEHART,
CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 35 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
A supply of Pure PERUVIAN GUANO and other Fertilizers; HOPE, BAGGING, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, kept constantly on hand.
Aug 21-11-3m

GOOD:
Fine old NASH BRANDY; Pure CIDER VINEGAR.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug 20-11-tf Wholesale Grocers.

CORN:
1,250 Bushels CORN, arriving
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug 20-11-tf

W. J. HAWKINS, | J. J. THOMAS,
B. F. WILLIAMSON, | C. M. HAWKINS.
HAWKINS, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.
No. 44 *South Street*,
NEAR EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
WE BEG TO REFER BY PERMISSION TO
George W. Mordecai, Esq., *Raleigh N. C.*
Kemp P. Battle, Esq., " "
Phillips & Battle, Attorneys, " "
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren, " "
Col. C. B. Mallet, *Pres. Fayetteville & W. R. R.*
Samuel H. Cannady, Esq., *Fayetteville, N. C.*
J. W. Lee, Esq., *Johnson Co., N. C.*
Dr. R. K. Smith, *Chatham N. C.*
Aug 19-1-3m

FINE LANDS FOR SALE.
A Good Chance for Emigrants.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AND D. G. WORTH and N. G. DANIEL, of Wilmington, N. C., will sell a Tract of Land, in Horry District, S. C., some 25 miles South of Whiteville, at $2 per acre.
The Tract contains
ABOUT 3,200 ACRES.
About 400 acres of it was a swamp, through which a leading ditch has been cut, and about 50 acres of it put in cultivation years ago. Two straight parallel ditches, about 20 feet apart, about a mile long, making a good road between them, were cut, striking the leading ditch at about right angles; and on either side of these ditches the cultivated portion lies, divided into parallelograms by other ditches. The residue of the Swamp is covered by the natural forest, among which are White Oak, suitable for Staves, Poplar, Ash, Beech, Cypress and other valuable timber.
There is also another Swamp on the place, of about 250 acres, easily drained. Neither of these is subject to inundation. All of this Swamp Land is exceedingly fertile, as well that which is uncleared as that which has been cultivated and adapted to the production of exuberant crops of Corn and Cotton, as demonstrated by the actual culture of the portion cleared.
The surface of the uncleared portion is smooth, with very little undergrowth.
This Swamp Land is so fertile that it will produce the most exhausting crops for an unknown length of time, without the use of any fertilizer, and without material diminution of productiveness.
The residue of the Tract, say 2,500 acres, has on it a fine forest of
LONG LEAF PINE,
suitable for producing Turpentine, Tar, and for Timber. Much of the pine has been boxed and chipped some four feet high.
All of this pine land is admirably suited to the growth of the
SCUPPERNONG GRAPE VINE,
and much of it is unsurpassed in its yield of the Sweet Potato, and is believed to be suited to the production of fine Wheat.
It has on it a
Two-Story Dwelling House,
with two brick chimneys, and rooms enough for a large family, and other out-houses. These buildings are substantial, though not very tastefully built.
Plenty of labor, at a reasonable price, can be had in the neighborhood.
This land is seven miles, by a good road, from the waters of the Waccamaw River, where the same is navigated by boats of 6 or 8 tons burthen; and some fifteen miles from Conwayboro', the head of Steamboat navigation on said river.
A very small part of the cleared land has been cultivated since the breaking out of the war; but may be put into cultivation with the incumbrance of clearing out the ditches. A part of it is in cultivation this year, and its productiveness may be seen by any one wishing to buy.
WORTH & DANIEL, of Wilmington, N. C., will accompany to the place any person who may wish to treat for a purchase, or give a letter of introduction to some person who will point out the premises.
Dr. Jackson, of Whiteville, is well acquainted with the lands. JONATHAN WORTH.
Raleigh, Aug. 22—13-1w

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 sale, 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.

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 to receive orders in a few days. 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, the farmer 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,