[Reported for the Sentinel.]

## Grand Rally of the Conservatives AT RALEIGH.

### THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE WITH THE MOVEMENT.

### The Largest Meeting held in the Court House since the War Began!!

In pursuance of a previous call, the citizens of Raleigh assembled on Friday night, the 27th inst., at the Court House, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the present aspect of affairs in this State, and indicating what policy they regarded as best for the whole people.

The spacious Court room was crowded to its utmost capacity; indeed, no such local assemblage has been seen here since the time when party contests were warm and the masses enthusiastic.

On motion, Rev. W. E. Pell was chosen President, with J. D. Royster, J. J. Overby and P. C. Fleming as Vice Presidents, and Jas. A. Moore and Jno. G. Bagwell, as Secretaries.

The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, said: This movement originated with the *working men.* They had urged an earlier meeting, but he had counselled delay, until the sense of the people could be more fully ascertained. The movement was not partizan. It was not Democratic on the one hand, nor Republican on the other, much less was it Radical; but it was an uprising of the truly Conservative people, not to form a *party* at this time in the ordinary sense of that term, but to unite and consolidate the influence of the Conservative men of the State, to defeat, by every legitimate means, the evil schemes and purposes of the violent Radicals, in the matter of State re-organization. He had always maintained that true North Carolinians could not with propriety unite with any Northern party, until the State is restored to harmony with the Republic. Nor is it our purpose to form a 'white man's party.' Far from it. We are looking as closely to the interests of the colored people as of the whites, if they will heed our counsel.—We want no discord between the races, but a mutual good will—to pull together for the prosperity of each and the whole. It is with the colored population, alone, to say, whether there shall be a Black Man's party or a White Man's party in North Carolina. If it be true that the colored voters of the State intend to vote with and sustain the Radical party, then they will certainly make the Radical party a Black Man's party in spite of us; for in that case, the colored voters will constitute the large majority of the Radical party in this State. What will that necessitate? Why, of course, it will inevitably *compel* the coalescence of the white people into a White Man's party. But even then, the colored people will find us their truest friends, if they will allow us to be. We are Conservatives—the friends of the Constitution,—the friends of law, of order, of true progress, of humanity and virtue. The virtuous, and sober, and industrious colored people, will always find us their truest friends, whatever may come.

On motion of Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, a Committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Conservative Union men of this City.

The President appointed Messrs. W. H. Jones, John C. Palmer, J. Q. DeCarteret, F. K. Strother, P. P. Williams, Jeptha Horton, H. P. Tucker, Porter C. Steadman and W. T. Adams said Committee.

During the absence of the Committee, R. C. Badger, Esqr., in response to loud and continued calls, arose and proceeded to address the meeting.

Mr. Badger could not resist the strong call made upon him. He was glad to witness the large and enthusiastic response to the call for the meeting. It indicated deep concern in the masses of the people—that they were not asleep or indifferent to the imminent dangers of the government and of civil liberty. There was danger, imminent danger, and he was ready to do all in his power to aid in re-establishing, on a firm foundation, the Constitution and the Union, as the great bulwarks of civil liberty. But, Mr. B. said, his presence and readiness to respond to the call were, perhaps, more incidental than otherwise. His personal friend, Mr. Holden, had uttered the ejaculation, on seeing his name to the call, "Oh! Richard, is it possible!" He had come, therefore, to show that it was possible and how it was possible; that *he* should *always* be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the Constitutional Union men of the country. He had stood firmly with the Constitutional Union men,—with you, Mr. President, and thousands of others, before the war, up to the very last moment, until all hope was gone, and then he had buckled on his armor to defend the soil of his native South. That unfortunate contest is over, and now, with the friends of peace and Union, he was for a speedy reconstruction and an end of all conflict and discord. He stood now just where he stood before the war. He was a Constitutional Union man. His friend Holden was with him before the war, but where is he now? Who has maintained his consistency? Yes! *it is* possible, that "Richard" should differ with Mr. Holden, and does differ and will differ, when he takes ground against the interests of peace, of Constitutional liberty, and the true welfare of the people of his native State and the harmony of the Union. Mr. B. said, he stood with that incorruptible patriot, B. F. Moore, Esq., and called the attention of the audience to his late letter. He read it, and closed with a warm endorsement of it and the objects and aims of the Constitutional Union men.

Here the Committee returned, and Capt. DeCarteret presented and read the resolutions, which were received with applause.

Capt. DeC. felt proud to present a series of resolutions, which he believed would be received with acclamation throughout the length and breadth of the State. Radicals, of course, would not endorse them, but the bitterest Radical would not find a word in them which he could successfully gainsay. He could not dwell upon them; it would consume too much time; but they were so clear and so easily understood it was not needful. He was fully committed to the doctrines they taught, and would stand with the Conservatives of the State in their laudable efforts to promote the ends of peace, and secure the *prosperity* of the State.—He was opposed to the designs of North Carolina ultra Radicals. He was a friend of the colored race—he would do what he could to promote their true interests, but he could not forget, and would not conceal his sentiments, that this government was the purchase of the blood and sacrifice of the white race—had been preserved and sustained by them, and he believed it was their province to govern it. He was not opposed to the rights of the colored man, but he should ever oppose *negro supremacy* in this State and in the Union.

The resolutions were then taken up and adopted unanimously, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Conservative men of Wake County, claiming to be truly loyal to the Government of the United States, feel called upon to declare our unwavering devotion to the fundamental principles of American liberty, as embodied in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775, the Declaration of American Independence of July 4th, 1776, and in the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the will of the people, as expressed in the "Constitution of the United States and the laws," we hold to be "the supreme law of the land."

*Resolved*, That we deem it unwise, wicked and unjust for the State of North Carolina to pass any law, organic or statutory, disfranchising, proscribing or confiscating the property of any of her citizens for past political offences.

*Resolved*, That the unmistakable developments of a vindictive and persecuting spirit in the speeches and doings of a majority of the delegates to the late Radical Convention in this city, towards the body of the white people of this State, call for the unanimous efforts of all truly Conservative men, of all classes, whether white or colored, to endeavor to check the progress of that spirit, and to defeat the aims of those bad men among us, who seek to destroy the peace of our people, to stir up strife between the whites and blacks, and to inaugurate a state of things in North Carolina, which must effectually prevent immigration, check the investment of capital, destroy confidence in all business enterprise, and diminish largely the sources of employment to our large laboring population.

*Resolved*, That our movement is not partisan in its character—that it has no connection with National politics or either of the great National parties, nor is it designed to form a White man's party, but originates in the spontaneous uprising of the Conservative men of the State, of all shades of political opinion, for the one object of warding off the dangers which threaten us from the success of the *ultra* Republican or Radical party in this State; and we hail, as a hopeful indication, the manly and more moderate stand taken in the aforesaid Radical Convention by the calm and moderate Republicans of that body, as well as the dignified and manly positions since taken by Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., of the *Register*, and his coadjutors.

*Resolved*, That we will support no man for the approaching State Convention, to draw up a new Constitution, who is not pledged to oppose and defeat, by all legitimate means, any attempt to incorporate into the Constitution the proscriptive and vindictive measures of the ultra Radicals of this State.

*Resolved*, That we urge upon all Conservative men, of all classes and all shades of opinion in the State, to hold precinct and County meetings, for the purpose of concentrating their influence in effecting this object; and we call upon our fellow citizens of this County to hold precinct meetings in their several registration precincts, for the purpose of expressing their views and uniting with us in a *Mass Meeting* in this City, to be held on Saturday, the 12th, of October next.

Col. Russ was then loudly called for:—He arose and said, in substance, (for no one, without a lightning apparatus, and the thunder besides, could report such a speech,) he fully endorsed the objects of the meeting and signed the call, but had not expected to be present, but for the attention which his *quondam* friend of the *Standard* had bestowed upon him. He had known him thirty years and knew him well. His attack upon other signers to this call was amusing—he had been greatly amused at the attack upon himself, but the marked malice of the man, and his proclivity to lying, could be seen in almost every line of his attack upon him. He could not therefore let him pass. He had been charged with the ungentlemanly practice of swearing. He acknowledged he was guilty of the ungenteel and foolish habit. He regretted it, and thought he would have cured it long ago, if he had never known Holden. Holden, it was well known, had lived upon lying—had made all he was worth by lying upon the gentlemen of this State. *His* proclivity to lying had greatly promoted in him, (Col. Russ,) the foolish habit of swearing. Holden had charged him with cursing his God and his Redeemer. That could only be made true, by Holden's proving that he (Holden) was his (Col Russ') God and Redeemer; for he admitted he had pretty effectually cursed Holden. He had been charged with being a "foul-mouthed rebel." It was not necessary that he should defend his Unionism before this audience. He was ready to compare records with any one. As to Holden, he was the father of secession in North Carolina, and even after he professed to be a Union man, he was the hardest man to keep on the track he had ever undertaken to manage. Holden had charged him with wanting to save his negroes. I admit, said Colonel Russ, I did want to save my negroes, for I was attached to them and they to me. I have trusted them, and they had generally proven true. But as they have been taken from me, and as my purse is pretty low, I should like to have the money for them. Holden wanted to save his, too, and, therefore, before the danger came, he sent two of his off, hand-cuffed to Georgia to be sold, tearing them from their wives and children. He couldn't sell them there, as I learn, because they were too white, and might be in some way akin to their master. Holden had talked about his hiding from the dangers *of war, &c.* That was a pretty thing from a man who was kept in continual terror at his *shadow*; who, upon the slightest indication of danger from a Confederate, would streak away from home at all hours to evade his own *shadow.* Often at late hours, would my servant girl come to my door, and say, in a low voice, "*Master! Master*, Mr. Holden's come," and I have taken him in. His friends, anxious to learn his whereabouts, would come to my house and in a low whisper say: "Is Holden here?" And *he* to talk about a man's hiding. But the speaker had no desire to dwell upon such a subject—his full dissection would consume too much time. But as to the cursing part, Col. Russ said he would be glad to quit it. He did not approve of or defend the habit, but if Holden would sign a bond or a pledge, and give good security, that he would never again lie on any respectable gentleman in the State, he, Russ, would do the same, pledging himself to quit cursing. But we cannot pretend to give a report of the speech. The Colonel kept the house in almost a constant roar of laughter.

M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., was then loudly called for. Mr. B. was reluctant to speak. He was a disfranchised man, had retired from the political arena and expected never again to take part in party politics. He loved far more the retirement of a planter, and only desired to be allowed to pursue his vocation unmolested. But the objects of this meeting had drawn him out.—He heartily sympathised in the movement and endorsed the resolutions. He was a Conservative man—believed in Conservative constitutional measures, and was opposed to the ultra and vindictive measures of the ultra Radicals of this State. He warned the colored people against the machinations of demagogues, and secret political Leagues, whose designs were patent—who sought their own promotion and cared nothing for the black man. He was opposed to party pledges or party affiliation at this time with either of the great parties of the country. Never could the Southern people properly enter into either party, until the full rehabilitation of the Southern States and the restoration of full harmony and concord in the Union. He desired to see that time and that great object effected, in the best way for the honor and prosperity of the nation and of his own people. He entered into a very interesting course of argument and illustration, to show the colored people the hazards they ran, by yielding to the solicitations to join the Radical party or any other party at this time. If they should persist in listening to the suggestions of the enemies of both Southern whites and Southern blacks, which could not fail to produce alienation between the races, and should they all join the Radical party and thus make it a Black Man's party, they might expect, as a necessary consequence, a White Man's party,—a result which every true friend of the negro must deprecate and deplore. Mr. B's. remarks were able and timely, but we cannot do justice to him by any report we can make.

Maj. Gales was then vociferously called for:

Mr. Gales commenced by expressing his gratification at the character of this demonstration. It was an evidence that there was "life in the old land yet;" that the succession of discouragements, humiliations and bitter experiences, through which we had passed, had not quenched our desire and determination to restore North Carolina, if possible, to something like her former prosperity; had not crushed out our devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty or extinguished all the manhood in us.

He combatted, at some length, the idea, honestly entertained by some of our friends, who, while heartily sympathizing with the objects sought to be accomplished by this movement, were inclined to think it premature. His greatest fear was that, possibly, it might be too late. He saw no reason, as apprehended by some, that the effect would be to discourage the moderate Republicans or to close the breach between the two wings of the Radical or Republican party. It would be to discredit the honesty and sincerity of the moderate Republicans to suppose that such would be the case. Almost invariably, they were men of consistent Union records, honest in their convictions and principles, with "no enemies to punish;" while, on the other hand, nine-tenths of the ultra, vindictive and proscriptive Radicals were men who had done more than others to involve us in our present troubles, and had now turned State's evidence and were willing to see their neighbors punished, in order to screen their own heads. He saw no reason why—without either sacrificing their distinctive views on general questions of public policy—the moderate Republicans and Conservatives, in the existing emergency, might not unite in one common, earnest effort to rescue the State from the perils which menace it. While saying this, he wished it understood that he could never be a *Republican* by party affiliation, or in any possible *party sense*. For instance, while counselling obedience to and a faithful carrying out of the Reconstruction Acts, he could not believe that they were wise, just, generous or Constitutional; he could never consent, so far as he had any volition in the matter, to the virtual consolidation of all the powers of the government in the legislative department, or to the doctrine that the States had not the right to regulate their own domestic concerns; and, above all, so long as he had a voice to utter anything, he would not proclaim, by that voice, or any act of his, that his neighbors and friends, and those gallant spirits with whom he had stood shoulder to shoulder, during four years of bloody strife, were traitors.

Mr. Gales, alluding to the imputation that he had forfeited his parole by participating in this meeting, repelled the insinuation indignantly. He had sworn to obey the laws, and he should do so and counsel others to do so; but he had not sworn away his freedom of conscience or liberty of judgment. Even the meanest malefactor had the *right* to think harshly of the law under which he suffered.

Mr. G. touched on several other points, but want of time forbids further abstract.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of five, to prepare an address to the people of the State, urging their co-operation in this movement.

The Chairman gave notice that he would name the Committee hereafter.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the *Sentinel* and *Progress*, with a request that papers throughout the State, favorable to the objects of the meeting, copy the same.

The greatest harmony, good order and enthusiasm prevailed in all the deliberations of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. E. PELL, *President.*

Jas. A. Moore, } *Secretaries.*
Jno. G. Bagwell, }

## Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Newbern, Sept. 28th, 1867.

FREEDMEN IN AND AROUND NEWBERN.

By courtesy of Col. Stephen D. Moore, Superintendent of the 3rd. Sub-District of the Freedman's Bureau, which includes the counties of Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, and Jones, we have been permitted to examine his official report of the operations of the Bureau in the aforesaid counties from the 1st. of July last to the 25th. inst.

From this report, which embraces a variety of subjects connected with the seven counties in the 3rd. Sub-District, we glean the following facts and extracts, which may be useful to your readers at large, and of interest to "those here present:"

The whole number of rations issued during this period was 25,047, or 4,999 whites and 20,048 blacks. These rations were furnished by the Bureau proper; in addition to which we find 6,400 lbs. of pork, and 44,800 lbs. of corn, issued by the Bureau, but provided for by Congressional legislation of March 30, '67. The Bureau rations were to white "loyal" and black freedmen. The Congressional to white and black, irrespective of politics.

COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

But the Bureau begins to play out. By an unfortunate mismanagement *some little* part of the expense is bound to come out of Northern burglar proof safes, and poor devils'-rags; as the thing "is'nt as popular as it used to was." The rations have been whittled down to a point. Your correspondent has seen a poor decrepit creature with a child at each knee, and two or three at home keeping house, but worse than all a dead husband lying under the grain field of some wealthy planter on the hills "round Richmond;" this woman, praying nightly to be permitted to join an "absent one," and then reproaching herself for wishing to desert the fatherless starvelings, who cuddle in innocent couples upon the cabin floor, we have seen bending, in unnecessary timidity, before the Bureau agent, for a pint of meal and a half pound of bacon. Did she get it? *Cela depend!* If Congressional supplies permit, perhaps. If they run low—no.

It may, therefore, afford consolation to rich Confederates to know that "Reports from Wardens of the poor in Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, and Craven, state that they are able and willing to support all the poor without regard to color who may properly belong to their counties."

LADIES' NORTHERN AID SOCIETY.

Looking over Col. Moore's letter book, we find that certain parties in Boston had contributed an amount for the relief of the poor and destitute in North Carolina, (query—was this the "Southern relief fund?") which amount was entrusted to Messrs. Gen. N. A. Miles, W. W. Holden and R. W. Pulliam, who, thereupon, issued a circular, (a copy of which we have seen,) calling upon the Bureau agents in the different Sub-Districts to organize societies to take charge of and distribute the funds awarded to their respective Districts. Whereupon, the "Ladies Northern Aid Society" was organized in Newbern, with a capital of $300, which, we are informed, they judiciously expended upon the sick and destitute of the vicinage, in the shape of food and clothing.

UNFORTUNATES.

Notwithstanding these public and private contributions, there are, says Col. Moore, a number of unfortunates, such as blind, deaf and dumb, cripples, &c., who, as a class, are most neglected; as there is no asylum for them, and no rations are issued; so they are thrown upon the charity of a poor population. (He refers to blacks we suppose,—the relics of the "Grandest army on the Planet.") This class has not suffered much as yet, as they have been receiving rations from the Bureau until about a month ago. But there seems to be no provision for this class for the future.

SCHOOLS.

The schools opened by Northern women were closed on the 1st. July. The effects of their labor are visible in many forms; the negroes buying and reading books, newspapers, &c. (Undoubtedly this is so. We have had repeated application for old books and papers, by negroes who have recently learned to read.)

FREEDMEN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

This institution, it seems, is under the supervision of the Bureau. It did not pay expenses at first; but with Rev. (!) A. A. Ellsworth as President, Secretary, Treasurer and Cashier, has already accumulated something like twelve thousand dollars of freedmen's earnings. The blacks seem to be getting enthusiastic on the subject. Old silver finds it way from hidden hiding places to Ellsworth's safe. Bonds, long since due, gladden Ellsworth's eyes and scissors. "La! Mr. Suggs, wat a peculiar people!"

REGISTRATION.

Partial returns show—Beaufort County—1,361 whites to 896 blacks. Carteret County 822 whites to 609 blacks. Craven County 1,822 whites and 2,940 blacks. Pitt County 441 whites to 562 blacks.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LAWS.

"State laws are now administered with justice and without discrimination to the prejudice of free persons of color. Only three cases have occurred under the civil rights bill; (the cases of Messrs. Smith, Coombs, and Harrison vs. Peter Gardiner, tried at a recent term of the United States Commissioner's Court.")

PUNISHMENTS.

"There has been no crime, nor unusual punishment awarded, nor inflicted, in this sub-district, the civil authorities, as at present constituted, showing a disposition to award justice to all, irrespective of color. This laudable state of affairs is no doubt the effect of the vigilance and energy of Maj. Van Horn, in removing the disloyal (?) and incompetent (!) and appointing proper (ahem!) persons in their place."

FREE LABOR SYSTEM.

"The free labor system is working well.—The Freedmen understand their rights, and show less hesitation in making contracts, at a distance from Bureau Headquarters, than heretofore."

VAGRANCY, &C.

"There are many idle colored people loitering around Newbern, and other towns in this sub-district, who will not go into the country to work, but prefer to earn a living by what little odd jobs they can do, and by pilfering. But the majority of the negroes work hard and earn a living."—

SELF vs. WAGES.

"They are all anxious to own land and often stand in their own light, by working two and three acres of land for themselves in preference to hiring out at $12 per month and board. Wages range, for able bodied men, from $10 to $15, and from $4 to $8 for women and board.

COMMENTS ON COL. MOORE'S REPORT.

It will be seen most of the extracts given above are taken *verbatim et literatim* from the official report regarding the *seven Counties in North Carolina which contain the strongest "secession element" and the greatest number of negroes.*

The Superintendent of the Bureau, a Northern man, long the Commandant of Elmira prison pen; surrounded by Radicals of the blackest dye; with a score of idle negroes tugging at his heels to complain of "insults,"—this gentleman (for he is a gentleman, fair minded and singularly unprejudiced) places upon record, in his official report, that in this hot bed of former slavery the State laws are impartially administered without prejudice to the blacks; "there are no unnecessary punishments; good wages are given; the Registrars are well treated, &c. We invite the attention of Northern correspondents, and Radical falsifiers in our own State, the *Tribune*, Forney's press, "and such," to the statements as given.

ROBINSON'S CIRCUS

has been here for the past two days. It is perhaps the best that has been along this way since the war; but all reflecting minds will regret that any has come at all. Castello carried away $6,000 from the pockets of *the poorest classes* in the city. The next winter there was suffering in many hovels on account of it. Mike Lipman did the same. Robinson will take away from $2,000 to $3,000. The writer saw *forty* men get on at a station on the A. & N. C. R. R., half of whom (white) asked to be *trusted for their railroad fare*—had just enough money to buy a ticket! "That's the way the money goes!" R. A. S.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS,"

A NOVEL—BY "ONIDA," Author of "Granville de Vigne," "Idalia," "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage," etc., etc. Just received, (Price $2) and for sale at the Bookstore of
Sept 30—45-tf WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

12 GROSS LEATHER-HEADED CARPET Tacks
200 bars Tire Iron, 1 inch to 2½ inches
Best English Cast Steel, assorted.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Sept. 30-tf With Hart and Lewis.

HENRY GWYNN, of Baltimore. | R. R. COTTEN, Late of N. C. | WALTER GWYNN, JR., Late of S. Carolina

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
105 *West Lombard Street*,
BALTIMORE.
Liberal advance made on Consignments. Orders for General Merchandise solicited. Refer to Gen. Walter Gwynn, and Hon. Thos. Ruffin, N. C.
Sept. 30—45-eod3m&w3m

IMPORTANT TO CAROLINA SHIPPERS.

THE NEW
Baltimore and Carolina Grand Trunk
FREIGHT LINE,
VIA PETERSBURG, VA.,
Comprising the following great Freight Routes:
THE POWHATAN.
Steamboat Company's Freight Line of Steamers,
PETERSBURG AND WELDON,
RALEIGH AND GASTON,
NORTH CAROLINA,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON AND WELDON,
ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER,
CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.,
And their connections.

Time Quick and Rates Low.

THIS NEW TRUNK LINE FORMS A GREAT FREIGHT ROUTE between Baltimore and Weldon, Warrenton, Raleigh, Hillsboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Morganton, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Goldsboro', Newbern, Beaufort, Wilmington, Chesterville, Winnsboro', Columbia, Sumterville, Manchester, and all intermediate points on and near those great Railways and their connections.
The Powhatan Steamers connect at Petersburg with Petersburg Railway for all points in the Carolinas. Cars are run alongside of Steamers' Wharf and goods transferred with careful handling. Cars are run through without breaking bulk between Petersburg and Raleigh, Charlotte, Goldsboro', Wilmington, &c. &c. This Inland Line possesses many advantages over a Sea Route. Marine risk is small and insurance is comparatively nothing. The Wharf of the Powhatan Steamers being situated in the very centre of the great shipping district of Baltimore, renders it convenient to shippers, and drayage is very small.
Great attention paid to consignments of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Flour, &c. &c. All produce forwarded at the lowest possible rates.
To insure transportation over this Inland Fast Line mark all goods, whether Northward or Southward bound, "Via Petersburg."
Freight landed in Baltimore day following delivery to the Steamers.
Through Receipts are given and fixed rate per 100 pounds guaranteed both ways.
Rates in every case same as via Bay Line and Portsmouth to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
N. B.—With regard to last named points, freight is forwarded to and from Petersburg by Philadelphia and N. Y. Steamers.
For rates and all further information, apply to any Freight Agent on the Line, or at the
OFFICE OF THE POWHATAN STEAMBOAT CO.,
90 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.
J. BRANDT, Jr., Pres. Powhatan Steamboat Co.
R. R. PEGRAM, Sup't Petersburg Railroad.
A. B. ANDREWS, Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't N. CAR. R. R.
C. BOURNIGHT, Sup't Charlotte & S. C. R. R.
S. L. FREMONT, Sup't Wil & Weldon R. R.
J. V. JORDAN, Ass. Mas. Trans. Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.
WM M'RAE, Sup't Wil. & Manchester R. R.
Sept. 30—3m

COTTON GINS, COTTON PRESSES [illegible] Gins and Condensers, The Georgia Cotton Gin, Gullet's Steel Brush Gin, Ingersoll's Cotton Press, Lever and Railway Horse Powers, Cotton Bagging, Baling Rope, Patent Cotton Ties, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, &c.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Aug. 30—39-1t Newbern, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
Sept. 28—45-tf

FOR SALE.
Government Java and Ceylon Java Coffee,
Best Laguira
Best Rio
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 23—40-tf Wholesale Grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court. Office in the Standard building.
Raleigh, Sept. 21—39-3m

MEAL! MEAL!! MEAL!!!
200 BUSHELS MEAL, Water-ground, made from PRIME WHITE CORN.
Just received by
Sept 21—39-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
CHEAP LIGHT.
SUPERIOR KEROSENE OIL.
Lamps of all kinds, Lamp Chimneys, and Wicks, Oil Cans. J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Sept. 21—39-tf With Hart & Lewis.

DESTINY, OR LIFE AS IT IS.
BY ROSALIE MILLER MURPHY.
SPLENDIDLY PRINTED, and nicely bound in cloth. Price $1.75.
This is a charming NEW BOOK, by a young Southern author. Just received and for sale by
BRANSON FARRAR & CO.
Sept 21—39-tf Booksellers, Raleigh, N. C.

DURYEA'S REFINED MAIZENA, prepared from the best White Corn.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Sep. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

STRAY COW.
ABOUT a week ago a light red COW, without horns, with a calf about six months old, strayed from the N. C. Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Any information about them will be suitably rewarded upon application to me at the Institution.
Sept 19—37-tf JAMES A. LEACH.

JAVA COFFEE.
A FEW BAGS OF PRIME OLD GOV. JAVA Coffee, in packages to suit Families, received to-day.
Sept 20—38-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!
Just received, a lot of English Dairy and Factory Cheese. For sale by
Sept 20—38-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1867.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.
LARGEST! BEST!! CHEAPEST!!!
SINCE THE WAR.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS IN EVERY STYLE.
PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!! From 10c. per yard and upward.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, From 10c. and upward.
SIXTY CASES OF SHOES, For Men, Women and Boys. In original packages.
HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! All of the latest styles and qualities.
UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c.
GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!
HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
All now arriving at our old Stand.
Will move in three weeks to New Store.
Sept. 19-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

To the Farmers of North Carolina:
IF YOU WANT PURE
PERUVIAN GUANO,
BUY OF
HERBERT & HAIRSTON,
COTTON, GRAIN AND TOBACCO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 20—38-3m

N. C. BROGANS.
Just received from the Factory, two cases of heavy N. C. BROGANS, warranted *whole Leather and all Leather*, and offered as low as the same quality can be sold any where.
Merchants will please call and see them and encourage Home Work.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept. 12—2w. Agent.

J. P. DILLINGHAM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
COR. SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STREET,
(*Old stand of W. P. Moore, Esq.*)
NEWBERN, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all orders for Corn, Fish, &c. Consignments of Produce and Manufactures solicited.
REFERENCES:
W. P. Moore, Esq., A. T. Jerkins, Esq., Disosway, Guion & Co., B. H. Rountree, } Newbern.
Sept. 12—32-1m

FOR SALE.
White GOOSE FEATHERS, and another lot of Factory CHEESE.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 19—37-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SUGARS! SUGARS!!
A SELECTED STOCK received to-day, consisting of
10 bbls. Common Sugar.
20 " Porto Rico
25 " Crushed A B and C Sugars.
Which will be sold at lowest market price.
ALSO
50 bbls. Flour, of all grades.
Sept 20—38-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
Just received and for sale by
Sept. 16—34-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

FRESH ARRIVALS!
PLAIN GLASS GOBLETS, STAR TUMBLERS
ALSO
OUR FALL STOCK:
Table Knives and Forks, Good and Common Carvers and Forks, Steels, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Putty Knives, Pocket Cutlery of all prices.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Sept. 26—43-tf With Hart & Lewis.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
Pickled Jole—something good and cheap. Mountain Cheese and choice Southampton Hams and Sides, at
Sept. 26—43-tf JENKINS & PERRY'S.

NEW LABOR-SAVING PUMP, OR THE PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF SINKING WELLS.
For Safety, Convenience and Economy, it has no equal. An inexhaustible supply of water is furnished wherever wanted, either in Yard, Stable, Kitchen or Dining Room.
Liberal terms offered to Agents.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Aug. 21—31-1t Newbern, N. C.

CORN! CORN! CORN!
Constantly arriving and for sale by
Sept. 16—34-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

LIME! LIME!!
2,000 BBLS. FRESH STONE LIME, In store and for sale by
WORTH & DANIEL,
Sept. 25—41-1m Wilmington, N. C.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, BELTING, PACKING,
WAGON MATERIAL, &c.
CORNER MAIN STREET AND MARKET SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
Sept. 10—30-3m

W. E. BENBURY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH
W. R. C. LAND,
DEALER IN
LUMBER, LIME, COAL, WOOD, HAY, SHINGLES, LATHS, PLASTER, HAIR, TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE,
WIDE WATER ST. AND WOODSIDE'S WHARF,
Norfolk, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

J. BERKLEY. | W. H. MILLAR. | J. W. GRANDY, *formerly of N. C.*
BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
16 WEST MAIN STREET,
NEXT TO EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NORFOLK, Va.
Sept. 10—30-3m

W. B. CHEEK, | W. E. 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. ROPE, BAGGING, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, kept constantly on hand.
Aug 20-11-6m

COWAND & HARRISS,
General Commission Merchants,
26 Commerce Street,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO SALES of Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.
D. O. COWAND, Washington co., N. C. | E. J. HARRISS, Granville, late of Halifax co., N. C.
aug10-3m

J. B. HUNTER & CO.
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
Produce Commission Merchants,
CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,
Portsmouth, Va.
Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.
Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.
Aug 13-5-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE BOOKS.
The Music Teacher (sent per mail,) $1,25
Southern Harmony and Musical Companion, 1,25
Presbyterian Psalmodist (7 shaped notes) 1,50
Jubilee, 1,50
Happy Voices, (for Sabbath Schools,) 40
Devotional Hymn and Tune Book, (Baptist,) 1,00
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Sept. 13—tf Raleigh, N. C.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
Esop's Fables, (sent per mail,) $1,50
Gulliver's Travels 1,50
Robinson Crusoe 1,75
The Dog Crusoe 1,25
Mechanics' First Book 1,75
Text Book of Modern Carpentry, 1,25
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
September 13—tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR RENT.
The Cottage next to my residence on Hillsboro' Street. Possession given Oct. 1st.
Sept. 14—33-eod2w ANNA H. SAUNDERS.

NORTH CAROLINA SCUPPERNONG WINE, in bottles, just received.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.
Extra White CORN for Bread, run through a Wheat Fan, just received from the Western part of the State.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
BUGGY MATERIALS.
FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Finished Shafts, Enamelled Muslin Drilling and Canvass, Enamelled Muslin, blue and figured Back, Dash Leather in sides, Axles and Springs. J. BROWN,
Sept. 17—35-tf With Hart & Lewis.

For the Ætna Life Insurance Company.
$7,000,000 00 Assets.
RECEIVED OF WM. H. CROW, (General Agent of North Carolina,) payment in full for the policy of John F. Sanders, dec'd, No. 16,887, for $5,000, and a dividend of 50 per cent. on same.
WILLIS H. SANDERS,
Attorney for
MRS. SANDERS AND CHILDREN.
Sept. 3—32-2m

FOR SALE.
Best English Breakfast Tea, black.
" Gunpowder " green.
" Imperial " "
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 23—40-tf Wholesale Grocers.

COAL!
White Ash Coal, Red Ash Coal, constantly arriving and for sale by DOUGLAS BELL,
Sept. 24—41-tf Market Square.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
B Coffee Sugar, Extra C Sugar, Yellow C Sugar and Pulverised Sugar.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 14—tf Wholesale Grocers.

North Carolina Tobacco Ware House
WALKER, FARRAR & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Manufactured TOBACCO to be found in the State. We have made arrangements with the manufacturers in Virginia and North Carolina to furnish their best brands to the Eastern North Carolina trade at Factory prices.
Also, the largest stock of Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Flour, Salt, Cotton Bagging, Rope, &c., to be found in this market.
Virginia and North Carolina Sheeting and Yarns, always on hand.
Manufacturers' Agents for Holt's celebrated Yarns, Shirtings and Checks.
Brick Block, Craven St., Newbern, N. C.
Sept. 24—41-3m