The Daily Sentinel.

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DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

(BY A MARYLANDER.)

I.—No reflecting citizen can be insensible to the dangerous condition of the country. It affects injuriously every interest, private and public. It palsies industry in all its branches, and shakes the financial credit of the Government; and whilst it lessens the means of meeting its demands, it renders more oppressive the burthen of taxation.—It paralyzes commerce, without whose healthful condition the nation cannot prosper. Our fathers thought, and experience has clearly proved it to be true, that without a real Union of all the States, and they and their people possessing equal rights, the nation could not prosper. With that view they adopted the Constitution of the General Government. They clothed it with all the powers necessary to its preservation, and designed it to be perpetual. In the language of its preamble their object was to "secure the blessings of liberty to *themselves* and *their posterity*." One of the cardinal principles of the Government thus formed is the equality of the States. Its very existence depends upon the continuance of that equality. They are made equal in the Senate as to representation without regard to population, and in the House of Representatives, according to population. They and their people are alike secured in the benefits of the judicial department, and in every State and personal guarantee. To guard against the possibility of any interference with this principle of equality through the assumption of powers not granted, which might be wielded to its modification, or destruction, they subsequently adopted an amendment of the Constitution, which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."—That equality is now at an end. Ten of the States and their people are not only not admitted to equal rights with the rest, but, as far as the legislative department is concerned, are denied them, and subjected to more military rule. The consequence is that the whole potential wealth of those States is, and will be as long as the present state of things continues, lost to the nation. Its great staples of sugar, rice and cotton, which, in the past, so materially contributed to the general welfare, are not, and cannot be produced. They served the arm of industry in all the other States as much as, if not more than, in the South. They enriched commerce—supplied the needs of the manufacturing industry of the East, furnished the best markets for its products, gave employment and remunerative wages to its employées, and increased the revenue of the country by increasing its imports.—As long as this political disorganization remains, the more destructive will it be to the interests of all. What has brought the country to this predicament? The answer is obvious. It is the course which the legislative department has pursued. Without meaning to impute unpatriotic motives to it, or indulging in vituperation, generally unjust and always undignified, but assuming that it has acted from an honest error, it cannot, the author believes, be doubted that that course has been the cause of the present trouble. The war terminated more than two years and a half since, with complete military success. It grew out of the insurrectionary attempts of the people of the South. To suppress such attempts Congress by the Constitution is vested with the power to suppress insurrections by military force. For this purpose they can call out the militia and use the army and navy; and long before the recent insurrection, laws were passed under this authority. The design of this power was to maintain the integrity of the Union and not under any circumstances to impair it. It was preservation and not destruction which was aimed at. To construe a power to preserve into a power to destroy is a glaring absurdity.—And yet what has been, and is being done by Congress, exhibits this absurdity. They did call out the militia and used the army and navy for the suppression of the insurrection; that suppression has been attained; no armed or other resistance to the Constitution and laws of the United States exists anywhere; and yet, the Union, which the insurrection for a time suspended, continues suspended. Was such a result as this contemplated by the authors of the Constitution? Was it contemplated in the early days of the insurrection? That it was not contemplated by the former is clear from what has been already stated; that it was not contemplated in the latter, is equally clear. For in July '61, Congress passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution disavowing any purpose of conquest or subjugation, and on the contrary declaring that the sole object was "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." Has the Union been preserved? Have the States which were in insurrection been preserved? Are they, in the language of that resolution, now in the possession, unimpaired, of their "dignity, equality and rights?" We know they are not. If the policy of restoring them to their enjoyment, inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln with the almost unanimous approval of his party, and which Mr. Johnson has endeavored to carry out, had not been interfered with by Congress, the States would long since have been in their full enjoyment. This, it is believed, no candid, sensible man will question.

II.—The ground upon which Congress claims the power, which it has exerted of holding the Southern States as conquered and subjugated, and legislating in regard to them as such, is that the insurrection, before it was suppressed, assumed such proportions as to make it a war, and brought it within our power, vested in that body by the Constitution. That this is an error is obvious. The power to declare war, and the power to provide for the suppression of insurrections, are, in their very nature, distinct powers. The one looks exclusively to hostilities with foreign nations, the other to disturbances at home, and they are so treated in the Constitution. Congress is vested with the authority to declare war, "raise and support armies and provide and maintain a navy." If these powers were intended for cases of insurrection, the conferring upon Congress any other authority for that end would have been mere surplusage. And yet, in the same section of the Constitution vesting these—the power is expressly given to call out the militia to suppress insurrections. At the beginning of the recent insurrection it was universally conceded that when it should be suppressed the Union would be, as it was before—composed of States of equal dignity and entitled to equal rights. The insurrection, however, became so formidable that upon grounds of humanity, as well as to give to the Government the means to assist in its suppression, belligerent rights were conceded to the insurrectionists. Humanity demanded that this should be done, in order to save the butchering of prisoners. If our Government had executed those captured by the forces, the Confederate authorities would have retaliated. Such a result would have answered no good purpose toward suppressing the rebellion, and would, not only have lacerated the feelings of our own people, but shocked the public sentiment of the world. Congress, therefore, and the President, wisely and with the best motives, recognized belligerent rights in the insurrectionary Government. And such concession at the same time gave to Congress the authority to exclude neutral nations from all intercourse with the South. As far as such nations were concerned Congress properly claimed the rights of war, and upon that claim declared the blockade of the Southern ports, and provided for the capture of vessels and their cargoes attempting to violate it. Such captures were made and adjudged to be lawful by our prize courts. This greatly aided the Government in bringing the insurrection to a close. In the first of these, called the prize cases, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the opinion contains one or two passages which have been relied upon as justifying Congress in considering the States in question as conquered provinces. This ground has been maintained with confidence in both Houses. The rest of the opinion, the author thinks, shews very plainly that the court did not design to announce any such doctrine. No case has since been before that tribunal calling for any correction of the misapprehension. In one, however, before Mr. Justice Nelson, (a member of that Court,) occurring since the termination of the rebellion, involving the personal rights of a citizen of South Carolina, he ruled that "the constitutional laws of the Union were thereby enjoyed and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the State as in other portion of the country." This view is plainly inconsistent with the pretence that the South is now a conquered territory.

The Judge places South Carolina upon the same footing, as far as her rights and the rights of her people are concerned, as New York or any other of what were the loyal States. Since that ruling one has been made by Chief Justice Chase, in June, 1867, in which that Judge refers to the opinion in the prize cases, and evidently treats the pretence that the Court intended to decide that the Southern States were not now equal States in the Union, to be unwarrantable. The case was this: A citizen of North Carolina was indebted on a promissory note to a citizen of one of the States loyal during the insurrection. Pending the insurrection, by force of a law passed by the Government *de facto* of North Carolina confiscating such debts, the debtor was compelled to pay it to the agent of that State, and he relied upon that payment as his defense. In his opinion the Chief Justice says, "To maintain these propositions, the counsel for the defendant rely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the late rebellion was a civil war, in the prosecution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National Government and accorded to the armed forces of the Rebel Confederacy, and upon the decision of the State Courts during and after the close of the American war for independence, which affirmed the validity of confiscations, and sequestrations decreed against the property of non-resident British subjects and the inhabitants of colonies or states hostile to the United Colonies or United States." "But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain the propositions in support of which they are cited."

"There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina, by the acts of the Convention of May, 1861, by the previous acts of the Governor of the State, by subsequent acts of all the departments of the State Government, and by the acts of the people at the election held after May, 1861, set aside her State Government and Constitution, and connecting under the National Constitution, with the Government of the United States, and established a Constitution and Government, connected with another pretended Government set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active warfare against the National Government; nor is there any doubt that, by these acts, the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them."

"But these acts did not effect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority, can separate him from the State."

In referring to the legal effect of conceding belligerent rights during the war to the Confederate Government, and to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice further said: "In the prize cases the Supreme Court simply asserted the right of the United States to treat the insurgents as belligerents, and to claim from foreign nations the performance of neutral duties under the penalties known to international law. The decision recognized, also, the fact of the exercise and concession of belligerent rights, and affirmed, as a necessary consequence, the proposition that during the war all the inhabitants of the country controlled by the rebellion, and all the inhabitants of the country loyal to the Union were enemies reciprocally each of the other. BUT THERE IS NOTHING IN THAT OPINION WHICH GIVES COUNTENANCE TO THE DOCTRINE WHICH COUNSEL ENDEAVOR TO DEDUCE FROM IT—THAT THE INSURGENT STATES, BY THE ACT OF THE REBELLION, AND BY CARRYING WAR AGAINST THE NATION, BECAME FOREIGN STATES, AND THEIR INHABITANTS ALIEN ENEMIES." In this view of the opinion of the Supreme Court the Chief Justice no doubt has the concurrence of all his associates as that bench. Since he became its presiding Judge the subject has been several times discussed by counsel; and although the Court has not deemed it proper to decide it in any subsequent case, the point must necessarily have been considered by them in consultation, and their views in that way have become known to the Chief Justice. Indeed his language in the Carolina case shows that he must speak from positive knowledge as to what the Judges really meant: "There is nothing," he says, "in that opinion which gives countenance to the doctrine which counsel endeavor to deduce from it—that the insurgent States, by the act of the rebellion, and by levying war against the nation, became foreign States, and their inhabitants alien enemies." Now, if they were States, as he holds them to have been during the war, and not foreign States, they must have been States of the Union, and as nothing has occurred since the termination of the war to change their character, they must be such States now. The ordinances and other acts of North Carolina, in the words of the Chief Justice, merely "suspended" the practical relations of that State to the Union. Those ordinances and acts being now themselves annulled by the result of the war and the acts of her citizens, suspension caused by them necessarily terminates, and the prior relations of the State are restored, and she and her citizens entitled to all the rights, and bound by all the duties, as at first. But the doctrine itself which Congress seems to have adopted toward the Southern States, that by the result of the war they are not States, but Territories subject to the unlimited power of Congress, cannot be supported upon any constitutional or other theory. The idea of conquest, by a government, of its own territory, is ridiculous. The idea that any department of the Government of the Union has any other powers than those conferred by the Constitution is equally ridiculous. That Government had no existence before the Constitution was adopted; it came into being solely under and by virtue of that instrument; all its powers are granted by it. This being the case, how can it be, that under any circumstances, as long as the Constitution remains unchanged by the authority creating it, the Government can exercise powers not delegated? This can only be done by its making a conquest of the Constitution itself, which, if possible, is more absurd than a conquest of its own territory. If that could be done, it would become but a Government, *de facto*, without any other restraint than its own will, which would be tyranny, for whether unlimited power is in many men, or in one man, is immaterial.—Tyranny is unlimited power, and its character is not changed by the number of persons who may exercise it. And yet the claim which Congress makes to legislate for the Southern States is without any limitation. They have subjected them to the military power, which they assume it, for such a purpose, within their unrestricted control. They not only disregard the Constitution as the charter of their powers, but the constitutions of the Southern States. They are not only not acting under any authority derived from the people of the United States, but in direct contravention of the known will of the people of the South. It is true that some of the members of the dominant party, in and out of Congress, justify legislation upon constitutional grounds, but Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who has in the public judgment become the master of his party in the House of Representatives, is guiltless of such a folly. In a letter of his, recently published, with the frankness and boldness which belong to him, he rejects the absurdity and places the authority of Congress upon some ground outside of the Constitution, and admits that it has no warrant whatever, under any of its delegated powers. If he is right, then it follows that as far as regards the South there is no other restriction upon the legislation of Congress than its own discretion. It may consequently treat all the Southern States as having no existence whatever, as States, and govern them, through all time, as territories, or constitute the whole in one or as many States as they may think proper, and with such powers and rights as they may choose to confer. They may, of course, if they make States at all of them, deny them equality of representation in the Senate, or any representation there, and deny them also representation in the House of Representatives. They may also deny them the benefit of the judicial departments of the Government, and citizens of the other States the right to sue their people in the courts of the United States. They may keep them altogether out of the Union formed by the Constitution, and make them a Confederacy of themselves, under such a Constitution (if the term can be so profaned) as Congress may from time to time grant them. They may also refuse their people some or all of the guarantees of personal liberty secured by the Constitution of the United States, may suspend at will the writ of *habeas corpus*, declare martial law in time of peace, grant titles of nobility, authorize such States to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, make any currency a legal tender, regulate commerce without regard to restraints on that power in the Constitution, and, in a word, may rule them more absolutely than the Government of Spain was wont to rule her colonies, and infinitely more so than England endeavored to rule this country before '76—an endeavor which our fathers thought justifiable, and required resistance by force of arms to establish themselves as an independent nation—a course which has long since received the sanction of all other nations, including England herself.

Consequences, such as these, legitimately following the Congressional doctrine, should cause it to be sternly condemned by every lover of constitutional liberty. But, even if the power which it involves was not obnoxious to every idea of such liberty, and could be vested anywhere with safety, Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, is not the body to possess it. Its very number diminishes the responsibility of individual members, whilst it makes them subject to the influence of popular passions, or the whims and caprices of the hour. The whole current of history proves that such a body is not a safe depository of unlimited power. The authors of the Federalist so thought and maintained the necessity of giving it only certain prescribed powers and subjecting the exercise of these to the restraints of the judicial and executive departments. In one of the numbers of that work, Mr. Madison says, nearly in terms, that the tendency of such a body is to become a mere mob; a reference to historical instances to prove it. Its course during the last few years, in the judgment of many considerate citizens, has shown that in this respect history has repeated itself.

(CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.)

For the Etna 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, dated, Nov. 28, 1857, for $5,000, and a dividend of 40 per cent. on cost, for $3,000.

WILLIS H. SANDERS,
Attorney for
Mrs. Sanders and Children.

Sept. 3—36-2m

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy.

WILL PRACTICE IS ALL THE COURTS, except the Bankrupt Court.
Office in the Standard building.
Raleigh, Sept. 2—35-3m

RAILROADS
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, Kinsboro', Columbia, Sumterville, Manchester, and all intermediate points on and near these 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. Cars run through between Petersburg, Wilmington, &c. &c. The Powhatan Line possesses many advantages over a [illegible] route. Marine risks is dispensed with, and insurance is consequently 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, Rosin, &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.,
20 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Pres. Powhatan Steamboat Co.
R. B. PEEGRAM, Sup't Petersburg Railroad.
A. R. ANDREWS, Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't N. C. R. R.
C. BOUKNIGHT, Sup't Charlotte & S. C. R. R.
S. L. FREMONT, Sup't Wil. & Weldon R. R.
J. V. JORDAN, Act. Mas. Trans. Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.
WM. M'RAE, Sup't Wil. & Manchester R. R.
Sept. 30—3m

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
Company Shops, N. C.,
October 17th, 1867.

On and after this date the following will be the schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte daily	9.40 P. M.
" Greensboro	4.11 A. M.
" Raleigh	10.00 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	2.00 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.22 P. M.
" Raleigh	3.50 " "
" Greensboro'	9.10 " "
Arrive in Charlotte	2.54 A. M.

Through passengers by this line, have choice of routes, via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Weldon to Portsmouth or Richmond, arriving at all points North of Richmond at the same time by either route.

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with the passenger trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Road to and from Wilmington, and by Freight Train to Weldon.

JAS. ANDERSON,
Sup't.
Oct. 18—62-2m

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1867.

On and after October 15th, 1867, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10.10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.17 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3.50 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00 A. M.
" arrives at Raleigh	5.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North.

A. R. ANDREWS,
Sept. of Trans.
Oct. 15—59-tf
☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE AT
GILLIAM & DUNLOP'S
IRON STORE,
121 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.,
BEARD'S
PATENT LOCK AND SELF ADJUSTING TIES FOR BALING COTTON.
Combining strength with rapidity of adjustment
TO BALES OF ANY SIZE.
Each Tie is complete and ready for use,
And needs no directions for putting on.
It is impossible for it to come off.
IRON TIES ARE SUPERIOR TO ROPE,
Being a great protection against fire, and they will not rot off.
BEARD'S TIES
are put on in less time, and the
Bale is Set more Securely, Firmly and Squarely,
Than any other Tie in existence.
These Ties are made of the best quality hoop iron, and are thoroughly painted.
GILLIAM & DUNLOP,
Oct. 17—62-6m Petersburg, Va.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BENCH PLANES
MAUL and Bed Planes,
Cross-cut Saws, 5 to 64 feet,
Adze-Eye Hammers and Chopping Hatchets,
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Oct. 15—tf With Hart and Lewis.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR!!!
Bought expressly for PICKLING.
For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 15-tf

SALT! SALT!
AND Sacks LIVERPOOL and AMERICAN SACK SALT for sale very low by
WORTH & DANIEL,
Oct. 22—58-3t Wilmington, N. C.

N. C. SUPREME COURT REPORTS
For sale by
J. H. ENNIS,
Oct. 17—61-tf N. C. Book Store.

DRY GOODS.
NEW ARRIVALS.
Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude.
AT
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,
No. 21 Fayetteville St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods, for the last twenty years, in this market, and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER
STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
October 4, 1867—tf.

1867.
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

OUR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHing, for Men and Boys, is now in store and ready for inspection.

It has been our custom for many years to have our goods cut, trimmed and made in the best manner, believing it to be to the interest of both the buyer and seller.

With HARMSO, BALDWIN & Co. in New York, for Manufacturers, we can safely assert that our advantages for selling reliable goods at low prices are not equaled, in our line, in North Carolina.

Citizens and strangers will always find our stock full and desirable.

Particular attention is called to our stock of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance. ☜

Orders for suits made to measure will receive prompt attention.

Our best endeavors shall be to please the numerous patrons of the house, as well as all others, who may favor us with a call.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
Gent's Outfitting Rooms.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HATS, embracing all of the new styles, just received.
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
Gent's Furnishing House.

TRUNKS, VALISES, and TRAVELLING BAGS of every description kept constantly on hand.
Sept. 27—44-3m R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLINER MALT EXTRACT!
OR
Dr. Hollender's Beer of Health!
$4 Per Dozen.

AN EMINENT NOURISHING AND strengthening remedy for all diseases of the
BREAST AND STOMACH,
GENERAL WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
ALSO,
DYSPEPSIA,
and a great nourishment for convalescents.

MOTHERS, unable to give sufficient natural nourishment to their infants, will find this Extract a remarkable remedy.

It has been examined by the highest Medical authorities and approved to be not alone a very healthy, but extraordinary strengthener, and is successfully used in all Hospitals in Europe and the Northern Cities.

In compliance with the desire of a number of Physicians, we have introduced a second, lighter quality, at

$2,50 Per Dozen.

By this arrangement every class of the public is enabled to provide this healthy remedy and thereby preserve their health.

PHIL THIEM,
Sole Agent for North Carolina.

HANZ & MICHEL'S
CELEBRATED
LAGER BEER,
BREMEN.
$3 Per Dozen—(PINT BOTTLES)
A Genuine Imported Article.

PHIL. THIEM,
Sole Agent for America.
Oct. 9—54-3m

LAND SALE.
GOLD MINE, MILLS AND FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Commissioners to sell the Real Estate of the late S. H. Christian, in Montgomery and Stanly Counties, N. C., will offer the same to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the
14th Day of November,
at said Christian's residence, his interest (one-fifth) in the
Swift Island Gold Mining Co.,
commonly called "Christian's Gold Mine," a splendid GOLD AND FLOURING MILL, newly built, on the Pee Dee River, with unsurpassed water-power, conveniently located for custom. A Factory for the manufacture of Cotton Yarn, in good running order, and about
TWO THOUSAND ACRES
of good Farming and well timbered Land, lying on both sides of the Pee Dee River, with a good dwelling-house and all necessary outhouses, barns, &c.

A credit of six months will be given.

☞ No mistake about the sale. Possession given 1st of January next.

Any person wishing to invest in this kind of property will find no better opportunity.

Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale, can find some one at Swift Island at any time, to give the necessary information.

O. H. DOCKERY,
E. G. L. BISSINGER,
Com'rs.
Oct. 15—60-4t

ALMANACS FOR 1868.
WE SHALL HAVE
NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS
ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be the same as usual, and the price, cheap as ever. Orders from all parts of the State for any book or article in our line, accompanied with the cash, or City references, will be promptly attended to, by addressing
JAS. H. ENNIS,
Bookseller,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.
July 25-30-tf

CORN! CORN! CORN!
Constantly arriving and for sale by
Sept. 18—51-tf S. P. WILLIAMSON & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY
PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

DUVALLS IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALLS PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.

These Engines and Mills have received the first premium over all competitors. They afford the best, cheapest, and most economical power in use and exceed in power any Engines made in the Union.

These Engines are fired, and thoroughly tested before leaving the works, and are warranted in all respects perfect and ready for immediate use. They are warranted to cut more lumber with less hands and at less expense than any other in the Union.

For descriptions, price lists and other information address,
JOHN B. GRETTER,
Guilford Land Agency,
Greensboro' N. C.
June 28-27-3m Sole Agent for N. C.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 25-29-tf.

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.

☞ September Grinding. ☜

OLD Horses can say Flour ground in September is the BEST, especially if it is to be laid by for the year. For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Sept. 26—43-tf Market Square.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE,
AND THE
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE BEST AND ONLY WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER THAT HAS BEEN FULLY TESTED IN THIS PLACE.

THESE MACHINES have been used for some time in the family of the Secretary of the State and the Senate Office of the Sentinel, and can authorized to state, have given entire satisfaction. These Machines are warranted, and persons using any other Machines like them are liable to be prosecuted. Persons wishing to purchase can get one on trial.

Do not be induced, by any kind of representation, to buy a Machine, until you examine these.
Sept. 14—52-tf D. G. MURRAY, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED,
FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS.

MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS, Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailor's ordered work, at a saving of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a suit, worth saving in these times.

FINE CLOTH SACKS,
FINE BEAVER SACKS,
Silk-Mixed Business Suits,
gotten up in the latest style, at prices to suit the times.

A full variety of FINE DRESS SUITS always on hand, at
R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S,
(Below Exchange Store.)
Oct. 15—60-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

BEAUTIFUL FAMILY FLOUR.

Just received, 1 warrant every barrel first class Family Flour,
Oct. 17—61-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful French CHINA TOILET SETS, just received.
JULIAN JONES & CO.
Oct. 17—61-tf Wholesale Grocers.

BOOK STORE.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE"
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No. 1 Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the
"NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE."
conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at The North Carolina Book Store, No. 1, Fayetteville St.

He intends that no time shall be lost in the management of the business in the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a desire to merit the reputation and business of the old stand, he will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.

The stock of Books, Stationery, Music, &c., which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Standard and Common School Books, Miscellaneous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of Blank Books, Stationery, and new Music, comprising
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
to be found in the State, and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Orders from all parts of the State for any book or article in our line, accompanied with the cash, or City references, will be promptly attended to, by addressing
JAS. H. ENNIS,
Bookseller,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.
July 25-30-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
(LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
237 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Associated with HOOPER ALFORD, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will practice in the Courts and promptly, to all business committed to his management.
Aug. 24, 1867—1y.

LIME.

An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for building purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12.00 at Cheraw Station.
Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Cheraw Station, N. C.
June 26-27-6m

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THE CELEBRATED "LYONS" Cooking Stoves, just received.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Oct. 26—60-tf Wholesale Grocers.

GREAT THROUGH INLAND
MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE
TO THE NORTH,
VIA
Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York and all Points West.
NO OMNIBUS TRANSFER ON THE ROUTE
NO CHANGE OF CARS
From Weldon to Acquia Creek,
Or from Washington to New York.

PASSENGERS FROM COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE, Raleigh and all points on the North Carolina and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, make close connection at Weldon with this old favorite route. For comfort, continuous connections and first class accommodations, this Route is unsurpassed.

TIME AS QUICK
and FARE AS LOW as by any other Route.
☞ Ask for Tickets and have your Baggage checked
Via Petersburg, Richmond, &c.

Passengers, upon arriving at Weldon, should ask for and take the Train marked THROUGH ROUTE.

E. H. GILL, Sup't R. & G. R. R.
R. B. PEEGRAM, Sup't P. & W. R. R.
Oct. 15—59-1m

☞ Price List furnished on application. ☜

IRON AND STEEL.
GILLIAM & DUNLOP,
121 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Have in stock at all times, and offer at low prices, in lots to suit, the most complete assortment of
IRON & STEEL,
CONSISTING OF
REFINED BAR IRON FLAT, SQUARE AND ROUND.
SWEDES IRON,
NORWAY NAIL RODS, PLOUGH IRON,
HORSE SHOE IRON,
CARRIAGE IRON, OVAL, BAND AND SCROLL IRON,
HOOP IRON, ALL SIZES,
BEST CAST STEEL, GERMAN STEEL,
BLISTER STEEL.
Extra sizes of Iron furnished promptly.
GILLIAM & DUNLOP,
DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL,
Agents for the sale of
Fairbanks' Scales,
And all description of Gills manufactured by the Manhattan Oil Co.
October 4—tf.

SAUNDERS'
CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being coated with Gum they are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dysentery, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has so long acted as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral ingredient whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-13-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE
AMERICAN BITTERS.
The Great Southern Tonic,
AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED.

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERED STOMACH, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Impurities of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels, An Element Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally. For the loss of appetite it is the most efficacious and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In intermittent attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nervous system. To debilitated females it is invaluable—and in fact wherever a tonic and agreeable Stomachic is desired, you should be used.

Dr. Johnston, R. Jones, one of the oldest and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

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