TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

For one month	$1.00
For two months	2.0
Three months	2.50
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " six months	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

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

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1867.

CONSERVATIVE TICKET FOR THE CONVENTION IN WAKE.

HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE,
REV. BENNETT T. BLAKE,
PRIESTLY H. MANGUM, Esq.
Dr. JNO. A. McLEAN.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of a Conservative meeting in Greene will be found in another column. Delegates were appointed to the Conservative Convention proposed to be held in this city on the 11th prox. In some ten or twelve other counties, we presume, similar meetings have been held. The time is but little more than three weeks off, and if it is designed to make the proposition a success, it behooves our friends to be moving at once. Let meetings, therefore, be immediately called in every county in the State, in which they have not already been held.

The advantages of a consultation, about the time designated, among the Conservatives of this State, are too obvious to be specified. Conventions have been held already in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and one is to meet in Virginia on the day suggested for this State. There is an absolute necessity for unity of sentiment and concert of action among the Conservatives at the present time, and we ask our friends to take prompt steps to secure these results in the manner prescribed. Do not delay, and let the Press of the State at once take the matter in hand.

Apropos to the subject, we commend the following views of the *Old North State*:

"It seems to be settled that a Convention of the Conservatives of North Carolina will be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 11th. of December, for the purpose of effecting the organization of a Conservative party in the State. This movement has the approbation, we think, of the Conservative men of Rowan county. There are many reasons why such an organization should be formed that did not exist for forming it at an earlier period. The election for members of the Constitutional Convention will then be over, and we shall know the complexion of that body, and what we may have to expect from it. If it shall be a conservative body, the counsels of the leading statesmen of North Carolina might very materially aid it in shaping its course. If it should be a radical body, determined upon fastening upon the people of the State a radical and proscriptive Constitution, then there should be a thorough organization of the conservative element for the purpose of defeating its ratification by the people, when they come to vote upon it at the ballot box. Considerations like the latter have led to the call of a Convention by the Conservatives of Virginia. They have nothing to hope from the convention elected to frame a constitution for that State, and consequently they are going to organize for the purpose of defeating its action at the polls—They have no other hope at present. We hope for the election of a much more conservative body in this State, but in this we may possibly be disappointed. In any event, such an organization may be productive of good and can do no harm."

ALABAMA CONVENTION—THE TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 17.

The telegraph is used freely by the Radical leaders here, in their efforts to hold the Alabama Convention in check. The leaders in the Convention desire to place the State in the condition of Tennessee, whereas the Radical leaders here insist on nearly universal suffrage, taking the ground that the Northern elections showed hostility to negro supremacy and not to negro suffrage. The leaders here are not hopeful of controlling the Convention. It is stated that numerous dispatches are passing between these leaders and Gens. Pope and Swayne with regard to the Convention.

The whole temper of the Alabama Convention accords fully with the spirit of the Southern Radicals, black and white, in all the Southern States. Here and there, a moderate man, a man of policy, rises up and urges milder means, but the object to be accomplished by both is the same. The design is to hold the offices of the country—to drive out that class of men who are most competent and trust-worthy, and to reduce, by taxation or other means, every man of character and influence to such a state of poverty and dependence, as will either drive him from the country or to irrecoverable pecuniary ruin.

No extravagance of opinion or action on the part of State Conventions, composed of the material of which the Alabama Convention is made up, need surprise any one.—Perhaps, it is best for the cause of Conservatism, that where this rancorous spirit of Radicalism has the power, it should be left unrammeled to do its worst. Nothing else will so quickly arouse the great masses to put it down.

Those people in this State, who look with forbearance towards the Radicals, and hope that they will not go to such extremes here, are simply hoping against hope. The leading Radicals at Washington will find their efforts impotent to control them, when once they feel they have the power to do as they please.

LABORING MEN!

Do you not remember how violently the Radical organ, in this City, assailed the municipal authorities for employing you to work the streets, to the alleged exclusion *of negroes!* Vote against the negro Radical ticket!! Vote against those whose *sensibilities* are wounded, because you are given a job, which *they* (in their anxiety to control the negro-vote) say should be shared with negro laborers, or else a great wrong is perpetrated!

CONGRESS re-assembles on Thursday.

JUDGE FOWLE.

The Conservatives of Wake are proud of their entire ticket. They are all gentlemen of intelligence, of integrity, of honorable bearing and of high moral standing. But his associates and the Conservatives of Wake yield to Judge Fowle the honor of bearing our banner aloft in the canvass, in a manner worthy of the noble cause and of a glorious triumph. Greatly reluctant to accept, yet yielding to the unanimous wishes of his friends, he has spared no pains to carry out successfully our principles and to secure the triumph of Conservatism in old Wake.

He has shown himself to be every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him.—His speeches have been highly instructive and forcible, and in some instances, we learn, he has beaten himself in the lofty, eloquent and powerful appeals he has made in defence of constitutional liberty. A friend informs us, who has been long in the habit of giving attention to such matters, that his speech at Oak Grove, on Friday last, excelled anything he has listened to. When the Judge closed, it is said the entire audience were excited to tears. Such a cause and such an advocate deserve success. We believe they will succeed. Old Wake will be redeemed and disenthralled.

THE PATH TO PEACE.

We called attention yesterday to an article in the New York *World*, under the above head, proposing a conference of moderate men from the North and South, with a view to some final adjustment of the affairs of the country, and indicating the establishment of qualified negro suffrage after a five years' probation, and the adoption of certain provisions of the late Confederate constitution, as the basis of such adjustment. This article, while not concurred in by the *Tribune* and *Times* of New York, is not assailed with that bitterness which would have been manifested a month since. The *Times* mildly pooh-pooh's it, concluding thus:

"Possibly it may be desirable by and by to have a National Convention, regular in form and binding in authority, with the view of revising the Federal Constitution and adapting it to the altered circumstances of the country. When that time arrives, it will be the duty of all to discard mere party considerations and to labor honestly for such amendments of the organic law, as shall fully cover every exigency growing out of the war, and, while restoring the smooth working of the Government, shall provide adequately for the rights and unity of the States.

In the meantime, the great duty is to complete the reconstruction of the South under the law as it stands, relying upon the good sense of the Republicans in Congress to tone down the proceedings of the State Conventions, and to establish a uniform policy of forbearance and liberality, instead of the proscription which is threatened. If the Democratic members choose to aid the Republicans in thus softening the asperities and mitigating the difficulties of reconstruction they may partially atone for the mischief they effected in the last Congress. However this may be, we cannot doubt that, as matters now stand, the Congressional plan is the only solid "path to peace." The path indicated by the Democratic organ is a will o'-the-wisp, leading through quagmires and ending in disaster."

The *Tribune* thus briefly disposes of it:

"We shall be satisfied with the results of the peaceful conferences of the whole people of each Southern State now being held at the ballot box, and the Constitution of the United States as it may from time to time be amended, without patching it from any worn out rebel garments."

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Remember the election to-day and to-morrow. Let no Conservative man stay from the polls! Give the entire Conservative ticket for the county a full support.—No friend of the Union, of peace and harmony between the two races, and of the prosperity of North Carolina, can hesitate which to choose. Look at the ticket! We defy criticism or sound objection.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
BENNETT T. BLAKE,
PRIESTLY H. MANGUM,
JOHN A. McLEAN.

BRAZIL.

We learn, from some of our exchanges, that emigrants to Brazil speak more encouragingly, than at first, of the prospect.—The climate, lands, labor and the disposition of the government to promote the interests of the emigrant, are all said to be favorable. Quite a number of persons have gone from our more Southern States, and persons interested in the matter are urging others to embark in the enterprise.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION ELECTION.—The election for the Convention took place in Mississippi on the 5th., 6th, and 7th instant, but in consequence of an order of General Ord no publicity of the return was to be made until after the last day's voting. The Vicksburg *Daily Republican* of the 7th. instant, however, states that the Convention will prevail by a majority of at least twenty thousand. The whites, notwithstanding the advice of Colonel Barksdale, of the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, to the contrary, mostly refused to vote. Judge Allcorn, a lawyer of distinction, has been elected to the Convention on the Radical ticket from the Yallabusha district.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Washington, says that considerable political engineering was carried on in Richmond during the sojourn of Judge Chase there. It is stated that a number of prominent politicians from various parts of the State were there, and that the Chief Justice expressed himself in *favor of such a modification of the Radical programme as will exclude negroes from holding office*, but favors universal suffrage!

ED. FULLINGS, one of the Radical candidates for the Convention in Mecklenburg, being a citizen of New Jersey, at the commencement of the war, gave aid to the Confederate troops by furnishing them munitions of war. He came South in 1862, and brought military buttons for the use of Confederate troops, and in 1865 he expressed his satisfaction at the murder of Mr. Lincoln! Fullings is a specimen brick.

CONSERVATIVES OF WAKE!

Your fellow citizens in all parts of the State are looking to you with intense anxiety and hopefulness. A Conservative triumph in Wake will settle beyond all doubt the character of the Convention.—Will you not exert yourselves to carry the whole ticket? Every man on it deserves the honor of a triumphant election. Be at the polls early and work like men.

Remember you are contending for the restoration of the Constitution and the Union—for peace and harmony, and for freedom.

Remember we go for the rights of all men, the protection of all men, but for the rule of the white race in North Carolina!

The New York *Express* denounces the Radical attempt to subject the Southern people to the political control of the negroes, saying:

"We protest against it, and we say that every white man who does not unite in this protest is false to his blood."

The *Express* publishes a letter from Hon. Hiram Ketchum, in which he says:

"Shall the descendants of the African race among us, recently emerged from a state of bondage, be admitted to the governing class? I object not to their freedom, to their education and to their being protected in their essential rights of life, liberty and property; but to admit them to be the governing class I do object, for in all past time the negro race have proved themselves unfit to govern. States of which it is composed have hitherto been governments of white men, and, in my judgment, it is better for the preservation of liberty to all races in this country, that the governing class should remain as it was in the time of our fathers."

EVERY colored man, who may vote, today or to-morrow, for the Conservative ticket, will show that he desires friendship with the white race. His conduct will be appreciated. If he wanted, now, a personal favor, employment or assistance, where would he look for it? Let the colored people think of these things and turn a deaf ear to the men, who, for their own selfish purposes, are herding them on, like so many sheep, into variance and enmity towards the white portion of the community!

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN GREENE.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Greene county, held in Snow Hill, on Tuesday, the 12th. inst., Theophilus Edwards, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. A. Darden, Jr., appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of six, consisting of R. C. D. Bosman, W. E. Best, John Taylor, Wm. Faircloth, D. W. Edwards and Richard Butts, was appointed to prepare resolutions and recommend a candidate.

During the absence of the Committee the meeting was agreeably entertained by speeches from Messrs. Woodco and Morrisey, of Goldsboro'.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It behooves every friend of law, order, and constitutional liberty to stand firm in their defence, whenever assailed, or attempted to be put in jeopardy from any quarter; and whereas, a combination has been formed in this and other States, the tendency of which is to destroy every vestige of popular liberty; therefore,

Resolved, By the Conservative citizens of Greene county, that we will, in the exercise of the rights of American citizens, denounce and oppose by all legal means such encroachments upon our rights and privileges.

Resolved, That while we intend to be perfectly obedient and submissive to any and all laws passed by our government, we *nevertheless* maintain the right and esteem it to be our duty to oppose, by all legal means, any act, which we consider oppressive and unjust; and that we regard the Reconstruction acts, and the supplements thereto, lately passed by Congress, as totally at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and imposing a perfect *ex-post-facto* law upon the citizens of ten States of this Union, by compelling them to adopt just such Constitutions as they in their madness and thirst for perpetuation of power may dictate.

Resolved, That while we are willing and intend to accord to all classes of our citizens equal rights in their legitimate sphere, we never can willingly consent to place the governing power exclusively in the hands of the ignorant and infatuated of any class or color.

Resolved, That entertaining these views, we desire to be represented in the approaching Convention to revise our fundamental law by a delegate whose views are Conservative, and who will use his best endeavors to preserve that great and fundamental truth, underlying all Republican governments, viz: That the people of a State have the perfect right to regulate their own questions of suffrage and system of jurisprudence, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the integrity, patriotism and pure Conservatism of our countryman, J. B. Faircloth, we cordially recommend him as a suitable person to represent this county in said Convention.

Mr. Faircloth then briefly addressed the meeting, accepting the nomination.

On motion, Dr. J. W. Jones, W. E. Best, Richard Jordan, J. H. Aberdeen, Dr. F. M. Rountree, Bennet Fields, Jr., and R. J. W. Beaman were appointed delegates to the Conservative Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 11th December.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Goldsboro' *News* and Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The meeting then adjourned.

THEOPHILUS EDWARDS, Ch'm.
W. A. DARDEN, Sec'y.

ARE NEGROES ELIGIBLE FOR CONGRESS?—Under the famous Dred Scott decision the Supreme Court of the United States decided that negroes were not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution. Whatever the popular sentiment may be in regard to such decision, it was never reversed, and remains of the law of the land, at least until the proclamation of amnesty issued by President Lincoln in September, 1862. If that proclamation made negroes citizens they attained their citizenship at that time. The Constitution of the United States provides that no one shall be eligible to the United States House of Representatives until he has been seven years a citizen, or to the United States Senate until he has been a citizen nine years. These facts may dash the hopes of some of the ambitious Sambos and Quashees, who have anticipated the honor of representing some of the Southern districts in the next Congress.—*New York Herald.*

The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, an exceedingly spicy, and even peppery journal, speaks of a politician in that State who "hates himself because he is not a nigger."

For the Sentinel.

"NON-ACTION" has masterly policy, when pursued by both parties, but it will insure defeat and degradation to the great Conservative element in North Carolina, if the negro party should fail to accept it as a common principle.

Mr. McDuffie having declared that Congress could make peace, was asked by Mr. Crittenden to tell the Senators how Congress *could* make peace. McDuffie replied, by withdrawing the supplies from the Army and Navy. Mr. Crittenden replied that the gentleman's idea was a most brilliant one, *provided* Congress could at the same time cut off supplies from the Army and Navy of the national enemy.

Those gentlemen who counsel non action must, at the same time, bind every white and black negro in the State, hand and foot, or else they will find themselves in that very unenviable predicament after the adoption of the proposed Constitution.

Whatever right may have existed in the Federal Congress to regulate suffrage in the States prior to the late revolution, certainly no such right ever was claimed, much less exercised. And if there was a dormant right, it has reposed so soundly that it would be the greatest pity to arouse it, and call it into action at this stage of the National Drama.

Secondly, We all know that, at one time, free negroes voted in North Carolina; at another a certain amount of property was a necessary qualification for a voter for Senator. We know that in New York a certain class of negroes could vote, to the exclusion of others; that in some States negroes could vote; in others they could not, while in *one* they were even prohibited the State—We know one set of laws as to real estate and personal property prevailed in one State; others in another State. We know that in New York a man used to go to the penitentiary for larceny; in this State the man who took another's property went to the whipping post. To be brief, I assert it as true, that it was conceded by the General Government, that each State had the right to regulate its own affairs; and not only was it conceded by the General Government, but it is so written in the Constitution, for the powers which are not *granted* to Congress by the States, or prohibited the States, are vested in the people.

If I understand the present status of affairs, we are called upon to hold an *election*. Certainly there can be no election unless there is to be a choice made,—something to be done or not to be done, as the people say. Now what is that thing which is to be done or left undone? Simply whether the word white is to be taken out of the Constitution. That is the issue. This is one is a grave one. The people have had no time for reflection. There has not been a full and free canvass. A great many have not made up their minds. Why then vote for a Convention? Why incur the expense?—Why agitate the State with the question of suffrage? Congress, you know, can force negro suffrage on any State! and, if my memory serves me aright, Mr. Sumner has a bill to present at the next session of the National Legislature, which bill enforces negro suffrage on all the States. If the people vote down suffrage, Mr. Sumner forces it on them. If they are for it, the National Congress will guarantee it to us, without the expense of a Convention.

Again, we should be more magnanimous to New York, Ohio, California, Minnesota, Maryland, etc., than to take the advantage of the great blessing of universal suffrage before they are allowed the same privilege. Talk of great statesmen, of noble patriots, of times, the memory of which makes men's hearts to leap with generous feelings of gratitude,—but, when the great Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, in all the pride and glory of his *manhood*, rises in the U. S. Senate to impose suffrage on this Union—negro suffrage—at that scene the human heart will want for gratitude to express its emotions and the human tongue will beg language to tell his praise!

This suffrage is a scrub-race, but then, I for one, am in favor of doing the fair thing, and of all the States coming in together under the

"Act to inquire into the constitution of Ohio, New York, etc., and to guarantee all the States a republican form of government," introduced by Chas. Sumner, of Bosting,—Mr. ——, that man from Ohio, who has *Ben Wade* and found wanting, to be chairman of the Committee; always provided Judge Thurman don't beat him for the Senate.

S.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.—Several leading gentlemen of both political parties, among whom, we are informed, are Messrs. Brown Brothers and Peter Cooper, have recently addressed a letter to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, requesting his presence in New York, during the first week in December, to address our citizens on the actual condition of affairs in the South, social and political. Mr. Stephens, it is said, has accepted the invitation and may be expected here in a few days, when the gentlemen having charge of the preliminary arrangements will publicly announce the day upon which the Vice-President of the late Confederacy will deliver his address. Among the leading men connected with the ex-Confederate government, he is, perhaps, the only one who has retained a certain kind of affectionate esteem from all parties in the North, and there are very few speakers of the day who can command more eager and attentive audiences.—*New York World*, 15th.

THE REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"From the views of members of Congress who have been here recently, and others now in the city, it appears that there is a strong probability that the tax on cotton will be repealed shortly after Congress convenes. The pressure in favor of this repeal in all directions of the North from influential citizens is almost irresistible."

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.—The trial of Jacob Jones, Jacob Johnson and other negroes supposed to be engaged in an insurectionary plot, in Campbell, seven miles below the city, will take place to-day before Justices Bruce, Reese and Langhorne. The developments of the devilish scheme are looked for with unusual interest by our whole people.—*Lynchburg News*, 15th.

Ned Horton, the colored Conservative who shot three negro Radicals, who, with a large crowd of the same class, were trying to mob him on election day, has been turned over to the civil authorities by Gen. Wilcox.—*Lynchburg News.*

"LOYALTY" IN TENNESSEE.—A bill before the Tennessee Legislature, to "encourage and protect loyalty," provides that it shall hereafter be an offence for any person or family to have a picture of Jefferson Davis or General R. E. Lee in their possession.

The papers are wondering over the story of a Hindoo girl who married an *idol*. But that is not so unfortunate as the Yankee widow who married Sumner, the *negro idolater*. And it seems that, as a husband, Sumner is no better than an idol.

It is estimated that Washington will be shown by the new census to have a population of at least 110,000 when the returns are complete.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.

The town of Beaufort was one of the wealthiest and best built places in the Southern States. It was the residence of the planters of the neighboring islands, where the Long or Sea Island Cotton was grown. It had two colleges—one for males and the other for females—a public library—charitable and religious institutions—with missionary enterprises, not only extending over the neighboring islands amongst the negroes, but reaching even to China, where the Bishop of China was supported chiefly by the contributions of its people.—Affluence, refinement, and piety went hand in hand, to form one of the most civilized and virtuous Christian communities in the world. When the Northern people took possession of the town, they expected to find it filled with mulattoes, the justification of their malignant aspersions of Southern society. Letters from them appeared in the Northern press, expressing their astonishment at negroes inhabiting it. Everything in the town was in complete repair;—houses, fences; gardens, and even the furniture in the houses of the planters were generally left to the civilized custody of our Radical brethren. What is the condition of the place now, after six years' of their possession? The population has dwindled to six or seven hundred. The fences have disappeared—out-houses have been pulled down, and desolation, poverty and ruin brood over the town.

The fertile islands around Beaufort have shared its fate. The planters, by the unexpected fall of the forts at the mouth of Port Royal, at the beginning of the war, left their houses on these islands completely furnished with every comfort, their lands in excellent tilth—and an abundance of food to support the negroes, with seed and implements of husbandry, all ready for successful cultivation. Here was an admirable field, to show the benefits of emancipation. To these advantages, were added the expenditures of large amounts of money by the Government of the United States during the war, in supporting the army and navy, concentrated here for the reduction of Charleston and the subjection of the State. There was no lack of enterprising agents of Abolition Societies at the North, male and female, who flocked to this region, to spread abroad their beneficent counsels and instruction. Six years have passed since the Islands of Beaufort—Hilton Head, St. Helena and the other islands, constituting St. Helena Parish,—have been under the absolute control of the Radicals and the negroes. What is now the condition of these islands? Instead of the abodes of affluence, plenty and prosperity—poverty and ruin are spread over the land. Famine stares the negro population in the face where there has been no devastation of war, but, on the contrary, large means of enrichment by its expenditures. If the Government of the United States does not interfere, and renew its almsgiving, which was never needed by the negroes, at any time since our existence as a people, whilst slavery lasted, they will most probably perish by thousands of hunger. The lands, without any renovation of skillful husbandry, have been worked down to sterility.—All the energies of the negroes on these islands were devoted to the single object of obtaining food. But the season was wet—the grass grew freely—and negro industry failed to meet the season. Their crops were destroyed by the grasses. The caterpillar did them very little harm, for they had little or no cotton planted for the caterpillar to consume. The fences, and even many of the negro houses, are burned up, and the shade trees around the beautiful abodes of the planters, are cut down, to furnish fuel to the negro, too lazy to go to the woods, reserved in forest specially by the planter to administer to his comfort or necessities.—As a natural sequel to such a state of things, the negro population is rapidly diminishing. But one thing appears to be flourishing amongst them—the beneficent gift of their Radical brethren—hate towards the Southern white race. The grand mission of New England, under God, seems to be the destruction of the negro race in the South.

COST OF RECONSTRUCTION.

It is said the cost of the military establishment in Virginia, to carry out the reconstruction acts of Congress, was, for the last ten months, five millions of dollars—that is, at the rate of six millions a year. This is independent of other costs and of the Freedmen's Bureau. Taking all the expenditures together for Virginia, as the result of the radical legislation of Congress, they would amount, probably, to over ten millions. A proportionate sum has been spent, of course, in all the other Southern States. The cost of reconstruction in all, then, is little less than a hundred millions a year. What a prodigious sum wasted—literally thrown away! The South might have been restored long since, and without this cost. Restoration has been delayed, with all the frightful consequences, socially, politically and financially, for no other purpose than to keep the dominant party in power. An overburdened people are called upon to pay a hundred millions a year to establish negro rule in the South and to keep the radical republicans in power. This is the naked fact, and one which we believe the people will long remember.—*N. Y. Herald.*

It is our painful duty to add the name of another Ansonian to those who have fallen victims to the yellow fever in Texas. The Rev. Martin P. Myers, a native of this county, and a highly respected citizen, is announced among those who fell victims at Houston, a short while since.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

The citizens of Botetourt county, Virginia, have addressed a petition to General Schofield asking him to suppress the secret meetings of armed negroes in that county. They state that unless these leagues are broken up, they see no recourse but in counter organization and a general arming for the protection of their homes and of the women and children. They simply demand that the negroes be compelled to conduct themselves in as quiet and orderly a manner as the whites.

The Louisville Democrat has found a use for those cuts of male and female fugitives, each with a bundle, which used to represent runaway slaves. It makes a row of cuts of the female fugitives to celebrate the defeat of woman suffrage, and of the males to celebrate the like defeat of "nigger suffrage." Thus it has turned to account property which had been thought to have lost all value.

We must go into the Presidential contest to win. We cannot afford to lose, for the loss of the election would be the death of the nation. It, when the time for action arrives, it shall be perceived that the nomination of Sherman is essential to the success of the Democratic party and its principles, it would be criminal not to nominate him.—*Louisville Courier.*

"A "VOTER" OUTRAGED.—"A voter," who could not read, was made the subject of a baleful joke at the Savannah (Ga.) election. Some person gave him an old bill of fare of the famous "Our House!" With great dignity and solemnity he deposited it in the box, and walked away, evidently highly pleased with himself and ticket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUCKER HALL.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

THE RENOWNED

SARGENT,

WIZARD OF THE SOUTH,

FROM THE

Principal Southern Theatres.

ADMISSION.

Parquette ..... 50 cents
Gallery and children 25
Reserved Front seats secured by Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them, 75
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock
Nov 19-tf

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD morals and steady habits desires a situation in some active employment; he has a good English education. Best of references given.—Address staff, kind of business and full particulars, P. O. Box 66, Raleigh, N. C. All communications promptly attended to.
Nov. 19—1*

COTTON BAGGING AND BALING ROPE.

Extra heavy Bagging, Baling Rope,
Patent Cotton Ties, Ingersoll's Cotton Press,
H. L. Emery & Son's UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.
The Georgia Gin, Gullet's Steel Brush Gin,
Lever and Railway Horse Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, The new Labor-Saving Economical Pumps.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Aug. 29—19-1t Newbern, N. C.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
Nov. 14, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RENTING THE HOTEL at this place, belonging to the N. C. Railroad Company, will be received until December 19th.

The Hotel, with its furniture, will be rented for three years. Possession given 1st of January next.
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.,
Nov. 18-2w Pres't N. C. R. R. CO.

Secretary and Treasurer's Office,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 12th Nov., '67.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and the Governor of North Carolina having set apart Thursday, the 28th instant, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer, the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting, in Wilmington, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH INST.,

instead of Thursday, the 28th instant, as heretofore published.
WM. A. WALKER,
Nov. 18-td. Secretary.

1867. 1867.

Second Stock of Goods this Fall.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR DAILY ARRIVALS of GOODS by Express and Freight, have purchased ANOTHER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS, &c.,

All of which we guarantee better value than has been sold for the money since 1861.

Our Col. Tucker is again in the Northern Market buying at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Our prices are proportioned to the COST of the ARTICLE, and the QUALITY of the GOODS in proportion to the PRICE.

If we buy Cheap, We sell Cheap,

And our facilities for buying cheap are as good as any establishment in the State. Why?

BECAUSE WE BUY FOR CASH.

We are always in the Market,

WE HAVE A LONG EXPERIENCE,

We attend closely to our own business.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:—We thank you for your liberal patronage, and with our large and conveniently arranged Establishment, we are determined to increase our business by selling a

Larger amount of Goods at Smaller Profits.

For "a nimble sixpence is worth more than a slow shilling."

WE SELL FOR CASH.

It is best for the buyer and the seller. Money is scarce. A little will go a long way with us. Continue your patronage and bring all your friends who want GREAT BARGAINS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.,
New Iron Front Building,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Nov. 16—87-tf

E. J. PARRISH & CO.,

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(EAST MARKET SQUARE.)

RALEIGH, N. C.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES IN RECEIVING, selling or shipping Produce or general Merchandize. All business entrusted to their care will receive personal and prompt attention.
Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES:

Jno. G. Williams & Co., Geo. W. Cox, Pulliam, Jones & Co., Raleigh; H. N. Brown & Co., Hillsboro'; C. P. Mendenhall & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 16—87-tf

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Bacon, Pickled Pork, Lard, Flour, Meal, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c., which will be sold cheap. TRY THE NEW STORE, and see if a change will not prove beneficial. You can find us East of Market Square.
Nov. 16—87-tf E. J. PARRISH & CO.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH ALL kinds of Country Produce and Family Groceries, at the lowest market rates, by calling on
E. J. PARRISH & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Nov. 16—87-tf

TO CLOSE OUT ON CONSIGNMENT.

2 bbls Rip Van Winkle Whiskey (Rye.)
1 do Parkers do do
1 do Tuscarora do do
1 do Parker & Co. do do
1 do J. Martin do do
2 do N. E. Rum.

The above will be closed out cheap. Call and buy.
E. J. PARRISH & CO.,
Nov. 16—87-tf Commission Merchants.

Price of Cotton Gins Reduced!
THE GEORGIA COTTON GIN AT $4,50 PER SAW.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ABOVE Gin having reduced the price to four and a half dollars per Saw, we are prepared to receive orders for the coming season at this price. This Gin has been favorably known for many years, as the Taylor (Columbus, Georgia) Gin, and now as "THE GEORGIA GIN,"—one of the best in the market.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Aug. 27—17-1t Newbern, N. C.

MEDICINES, &C.

THE BEST

BLOOD PURIFIER

In the World,

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS.

READ THE FOLLOWING

HOME CERTIFICATES

From Physicians.

We hereby certify that the Rosadalis is prepared by a Physician, who is an experienced Pharmaceutist and Chemist, and that his remedy is an efficient and reliable one in SCROFULA, Syphilis, &c., it having performed some remarkable cures in this vicinity.

W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. KING, M. D.
Wilson, N. C., February 4th, 1866.

We hereby certify that we regard Dr. Lawrence's Compound Extract of Rosadalis as a Reliable Alterative, &c.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.,
L. A. STITH, M. D.
Wilson, N. C., May 10, 1867.

Edgecombe County, N. C., May 24, 1867.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE.—*Dear Sir*—Please send me immediately per Express to Tarboro, two dozen more bottles of your Rosadalis. I have carefully examined its Formula, and have used it in my practice in a number of cases. I am well pleased with it. I think it, beyond doubt, the best Alterative I ever used. I have tried it in several cases of Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, &c., with much satisfaction to myself and patients. I have also used it in Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, [one a terrible case of eight years' standing,] in which it acted with surprising and satisfactory effect—making a quick and thorough cure. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to Physicians and others, as the most reliable Alterative now known.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A. B. NOBLES, M. D.

A Wonderful Cure of Scrofulous White Swelling.

HOME CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that last September I was attacked with White Swelling of the left knee—and also with an enlargement of the glands of the neck—[one tumor reached a large size.] The swelling of the knee was enormous, and was attended with the most excruciating pains. I was so reduced that I was confined to my room over three months. My leg was so completely drawn up, that I could not bend it at all. I tried various remedies, and they failed to give me any relief. I was in this condition when I commenced taking Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis. The swelling in the knee and neck began to subside before I took all of the first bottle. By the time I took the second bottle, the swelling of the neck entirely disappeared and that of the knee nearly so. After taking three bottles I found myself completely well—able to walk as well as ever, &c.

LATIMER WILLIAMS.
Wilson, May 13, 1867.

Rosadalis will cure the very worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism.

HOME CERTIFICATE.

Wilson, N. C., May 6th, 1867.

I hereby certify that I was cured of long standing Chronic Rheumatism, by taking four bottles of Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis.

JAMES WILLIS.

Rosadalis cures Carbuncles, Boils, Pimples, &c.

Certificate from an old and much respected citizen of Greene County, now a resident of Wilson, N. C.

I hereby certify that, during the summer and fall of 1866, that I was severely afflicted with Carbuncles—having had as many as fourteen large Carbuncles, and twelve ordinary Boils. I suffered so much from them that I could not get out of the house half the time for several months. Being induced to try Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of that truly valuable medicine.

W. A. DARDEN, Sr.
Wilson, May 11th, 1867.

Consumption, in its Early Stages, can be Cured.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4th, 1867.

Dear Dr. Lawrence—My daughter having been cured of a deeply seated disease of the lungs by your "Rosadalis," I feel it my duty to make the fact known to you for the benefit of others. She suffered nearly two years with a hard cough, which troubled her day and night; at last the consumptive form, glossy eye, night sweats, together with the cough, told too plainly that it was *Consumption*, beyond question, eating at her vitals. Our Physician's remedies brought no relief. She was advised to try your Rosadalis, as a tonic—which she did—imagine my surprise and gratification, when I found her appetite returning. Slowly she regained her strength, her cough and night sweats gradually ceased, and she is now, after taking five bottles of your medicine, apparently as well as ever.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. E. ANN SMITH.

Rosadalis cures all Skin Diseases.

Salt Rheum Cured! Remarkable Cure!!

DR. LAWRENCE, Wilson, N. C.:

My Dear Sir—For the last ten years (until recently) I suffered with an inveterate eruption of the skin—called by physicians "Salt Rheum," with which I suffered terribly; the pain and itching was almost intolerable. I tried several of the best physicians in Europe and this country—have visited several celebrated Springs—spent thousand of dollars—and failed to get any relief. In December 1866, being in Charleston S. C., I was told by a gentleman at the hotel, that he had been cured of a bad tetter by a medicine called "Rosadalis." I resolved to try it, without any hope though of its doing me any good. I procured a bottle of Messrs. King & Cassidey, and commenced taking it. Finding, to my surprise, that I was improving, I bought four other bottles; but before commencing on the last two, I found I was completely well—able to walk as well as ever, &c.

Enclosed find "One Hundred Dollars," which please accept as a token of my gratitude. Why do you not make your invaluable Rosadalis widely known?

Your sincere friend,
W. T. SELTZER.

Major John W. Dunham, one of the editors of the Wilson "North Carolinian," says in the issue of the 26th April, 1867: "I believe from personal experience that the Rosadalis is the finest, ever prepared."

Beware of Counterfeits.

See that J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., is blown on the bottle and stamped on the cork.

All Letters of Inquiry, &c., promptly answered.

Address
DR. J. J. LAWRENCE,
Wilson, N. C.

Sent anywhere by Express on receipt of price.

For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Druggists, Raleigh, N.
September 7—ocwtm.