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THE SENTINEL.

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868

BRITISH CAPITAL.

Money is abundant in England. Its plenteousness, and the difficulty of finding safe investment, have reduced the rate of interest to two per cent. on loans well secured. This fact has excited a general anxiety among British capitalists to find out where they can invest, *securely*, to greater advantage than at home. The continent does not afford sufficient inducement or verge for British capital. Hence, many of them are turning their eyes to the United States, as the most promising field for permanent, certain and profitable investment.

For some time, the uncertain and unsettled state of Southern affairs has formed a great impediment in the way of their turning their attention to the Southern States. The climate, soil and products of the South, its large mining resources, and, especially, its immense advantages for manufacturing purposes, have led them, in spite of our political surroundings, to desire to make the South the theatre for the future operation of British capital. But investments to any great extent have been necessarily deferred in these States, and they have been turned, against their will, to the Northern States.

How can this be remedied? How can we induce them to turn their eyes to North Carolina? Cannot some feasible, practical and efficient plan be adopted, by which British capitalists can be induced to investigate the resources of this State—her rich and cheap lands—her vast supply of timber—her gold, copper, iron and coal mines—her fine grazing and sheep raising Counties in the West—her fine adaptation in the East to the rearing of vineyards and making of wines, and her immense water power for manufacturing purposes? The subject is abundantly worthy of the gathering of a Convention of the enterprising and intelligent citizens of the State, whose destiny for weal or woe is bound up with the good "Old North forever," at Raleigh, at an early day, to consider the subject and to adopt a suitable scheme to inaugurate in our State the introduction of British capital and British colonists.

An intelligent friend informs us, that, only a few days ago, three gentlemen arrived at New York, the representatives of a large amount of British capital, whose object is to seek in the Southern States, if possible, a suitable theatre for the investment of British gold. Meeting with an intelligent gentleman, now engaged in the cotton manufacture in "one of the South Western States, they have been induced to commence their explorations in the lower valley of the Mississippi. Their plan is, to examine the country thoroughly in all its aspects, and to purchase lands, mines, &c., and to form colonies of British settlers, not of the pauper class, or mere common laborers, but persons with their families, the substantial peasantry, mechanics and artizans of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, to settle these lands and buy or rent them.

This is precisely what North Carolina needs. We are not in a condition to encourage the introduction of the pauper labor of Europe into this State. We need capital and substantial peasantry and skilled mechanics, &c., far more than we do daily laborers, who are poor and thriftless. The State abounds in that class of humanity already. Hence we have no faith in, and can give no encouragement, viewing things at our stand-point, to Immigration Associations, which pledge themselves to furnish merely white laborers, at a given price, to planters and others. The thing will not pay, and the State, in its present condition, cannot be bettered by their schemes. Persons migrating to this State must become early interested in the soil of the State, to make good and permanent citizens. To such, North Carolina offers inducements, in our judgment, superior to those of any other Southern State.

THE WASHINGTON IMBROGLIO.

President Johnson, having afforded Mr. Stanton a sufficient time to resign the office of Secretary of War, which he has filled for some time, in open opposition to the wishes of the President, on Friday last issued an order to Mr. Stanton, removing him from office and appointing, as our readers are aware, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

This, as was to have been expected, has created great excitement in Washington, both in and out of Congress. It will be seen that Mr. Stanton is determined to hold on to the office. The President seems equally determined to test the validity of the Tenure-of-office Act, under which Mr. Stanton claims his position. Under the *forms* of the register, the Senate declared that the President had no right to remove Mr. Stanton, and the Reconstruction Committee of the House, by a vote of seven Republicans to two Democrats, resolved to present articles of impeachment against the President.

The arrest of Gen. Thomas looks as if the legal questions involved will soon be tested, but we are not prepared to anticipate any violent outbreak. Under other circumstances, the President would doubtless resist the encroachments upon his prerogative by the Congress, but the course taken by Gen. Grant leaves him without the means of exercising those powers granted him by the Constitution. What will come of it, time must determine.

Gen. Vance, by invitation, will address the people of Warren, at Warrenton, on the 20th inst.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORIES.

For twenty years or more, we have regarded the indifference or the neglect of the Southern people, to embark in the manufacture of cotton goods, as well as other articles, the raw material of which is produced in the Southern States, as a great blunder. The policy of making the Southern States the producer only of the raw material of the great staples of commerce, confining so large a portion of our population to agricultural pursuits alone, we have believed to be injurious to the South. While we have been opposed to tariffs for protection, we never could see the wisdom of the South, in grumbling over the error and injustice of a scheme which we could not overturn, instead of making the best of a bad case, and endeavoring to share the benefits of the golden harvest reaped by the Northern manufacturers.

The Northern people, at great odds against them, have been the manufacturers of the country and grown rich, while the Southern people, contenting themselves with the less product resulting from making the raw material of all kinds, for the benefit of the North, grew intrinsically poorer. It is high time this policy was changed.

The attempts at Southern manufacture have been confined merely to the production of yarns, coarse cloths and ordinary implements of various kinds. Ordinarily, the common class of machinery has been employed, and hence, with all the advantages of cheap labor, and raw material at their doors, thus saving large freights and commissions, they have seldom been able to compete, even in the production of coarse articles, with the Northern manufacturers.

We believe the time has come fully, when our old policy should be changed entirely. The markets of the country, and of the world, are as open to us as the Northern manufacturer. The raw material of all kinds, for useful and profitable manufacture, is at our doors; cheap labor and cheap living are abundant, and the judicious use of capital, skill and enterprise, will procure the highest grade of machinery and secure as profitable results in the South, if not more profitable, than in the North.

We have just been informed, by an intelligent and reliable gentleman, that he recently met with the enterprising operator, Mr. Murdock, who erected a cotton mill some hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans, before the war, with the best machinery for the production of the finer cotton fabrics. It was located conveniently to the navigation of the Mississippi, in the heart of a fine cotton region. His enterprise was quite successful before the war, but his mill was destroyed by its ravages and his scheme for the time exploded.—Since the war, he has rebuilt his mill and supplied it with the best machinery the world can produce. We are told that there is nothing equal to it at Lowell, Massachusetts, if indeed in any of the Northern States. He is now producing the best cotton fabrics and those of the fine grades at lower prices than they can be produced at the North. We are told that his goods are forcing the Eastern goods out of the St. Louis and Western markets. He declares that he can pay for his cotton at his mill and manufacture it, as cheaply as the cotton alone can be put down at Lowell.—Hence he is underselling the Northern manufacturers in a class of goods which they have been long producing, and he is making money rapidly.

Why cannot this be done generally in the South? Why do our manufacturers content themselves with the old or common machinery and follow the old hum-drum policy of only producing yarns and common goods? We believe it was bad policy for the Raleigh Manufacturing Company to change their plans of operation, and delay or abandon the project of putting up their factory in this city. It might now have been in operation, doing admirably, and if its capital was large enough, might have bought a year's supply of cotton, months ago, at 14 cts. Oh! for capital, skill and enterprise in the old North State!

KEEP THE BALL MOVING.—Saturday's Charlotte papers contained a call for a Conservative Mass Meeting, on that day, signed by Z. B. Vance, J. W. Osborne, H. C. Jones, J. H. Wilson, Jno. A. Young and William Johnston, Canvassers for Mecklenburg.—There was, doubtless, a glorious rally of white men.

The Greensboro *Times*, of the same day, contained a call for a meeting, on that day, of the Conservatives of Guilford.

The patriotic work goes bravely on. We rejoice to say that we have never seen a finer or more determined spirit animating our friends throughout the State. In a few weeks, the Conservatives of North Carolina, from the mountains to the seaboard, will be thoroughly organized.

STARLING FOUKE.—Senator Hendricks concluded his late masterly effort, in the Senate, on the "Condition of the South," and in opposition to the iniquities of Congressional "reconstruction," with the following impressive figure:

"Mr. President, my colleague has spoken of a column—the column of congressional reconstruction—and has said that "it is not here of a single stone, but is composed of many blocks." Sir, I think he is right. Its foundation is the hard flint stone of military rule, brought from the quarries of Austria, and upon that foundation rests the block from Africa, and it is thence carried to its topmost point with fragments of our broken institutions. That column will not stand. It will fall, and its architects will be crushed beneath its ruins. In its stead the people will uphold thirty-seven stately and beautiful columns, pure and white as Parian marble, upon which shall rest forever the grand structure of the American Union."

THE HON. THOS. CLAY MCCREARY, who has been elected to the United States, over Senator Guthrie, is a relative of Henry Clay, and a lawyer by profession. In politics he is a Democrat, and as a Speaker is said to be fluent, eloquent and witty.

THE LEGISLATURE of Maryland, it is said, will assert the rights and dignity of the people of the State, by the instant re-election of Mr. Thomas.

The "Constitutional Convention," (So-called.)

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The Suffrage question was again taken up.

Mr. Rich, who was entitled to the floor, said that when he entered the door, this morning, he hoped to have recovered from his hoarseness, but, as he had not, he must request the Secretary to read his remarks. He had condensed them so as only to detain the House a few minutes.

The Secretary read the paper. It contained the usual argument in behalf of universal negro suffrage, and opposed the disfranchisement of any class of white men. A large portion of those already disfranchised were loyal and law abiding men, and, viewing the matter in a purely partisan point of view, they would gain more by a kind and lenient course than they could possibly by a harsh one. It must be confessed that the Republican party had lost ground in the North, by legislating in a proscriptive manner.

Mr. Rich was in favor of enfranchising all, and of presenting a just and wise Constitution,—thereby healing up all party strife and contention, and uniting all the people in bonds of love and affection.

Mr. Durham said that, at first, it was his intention not to speak, as he regarded this matter of negro suffrage as a settled thing, for the present, and he well knew that nothing that they could say would stop Radicalism in its blind and mad career. He had been surprised and amused, at the direction the debate had taken. It was extraordinary in the extreme. For the last three days and nights, this measure had been discussed in purely a party point of view,—not, as it should be, in a high minded, statesmanlike manner, with an eye single to the good of the country. It had been discussed solely for the advancement of the *Republican party*. At the same time, he was amused to see how frightened the gentlemen on the other side were, and how they kicked the poor old dead "rebellion," when there was no danger. A stranger, coming into this Hall, would have supposed the rebellion just in its incipiency, instead of having been dead for three years,—and that life and death were at stake to crush it out. It had become his duty to defend his *honest white* constituents, and the Conservative gentlemen who thought and acted with him, from the unjust and untoward insinuations that rebellious sentiments were lurking in their bosoms.

He had the honor of *dishonor* (whichever you choose) to belong to the Committee on Suffrage, and had been called, in conjunction with Mr. Graham, to offer a minority report, in which were embodied the sentiments of the honest, intelligent white citizens of this State. Mr. Pool, the Chairman of the Committee, in his speech, the other day, had said, in taking up the report, that he would divest it of all its finery. He started with the 1st section, and said that he (Pool) did not wonder that we (the Conservatives) looked with fear and apprehension upon the admission of so large a class of ignorant blacks to the ballot box, for we knew that that vote would be thrown with the Radical party. A most flimsy argument. He (Mr. Durham) did not know whether Mr. Pool had been a slave-owner or not, but he would venture the assertion that, six years ago, Mr. Pool advocated and believed in the right of holding slaves, as much as any other man in the State.

Mr. Durham, after demolishing the various shallow arguments of Mr. Pool, proceeded to draw a faithful picture of the existing state of things, in regard to colored suffrage, in the Northern States. It is a great moral right that you wish the negroes to have, why do not the Northern Republicans, who have controlled the Northern States, for the last 25 or 30 years, give to the negro suffrage? No, they will not do it, but, for party purposes, they use you (the negroes) for their tools. They laugh at you in their sleeves, and, for your supleness and servility, they look upon you with disgust.

Mr Durham entered into a long argument, showing the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the Republican party on the floor, in regard to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. In regard to our having falsified our oaths to support the Constitution, the reverse is the truth; it is you that have done it. We swore to support the Constitution of the United States. The reconstruction acts are declared, by the great enunciator of the doctrines of the Radical party, to be outside of the Constitution. The President of the United States has so declared them, and we (the Conservatives) reject them as being contrary to the teachings of that document. You, on the other side, in advocating these acts of Congress, violate your oaths—if not legally, you do morally. How can we be charged with having broken our faith in this matter? When he (Mr. D) took the amnesty oath, he did not swear to support Thad. Stevens and the rest of his infamous crew. He had kept his oath sacred and inviolate.

Mr. Durham, in alluding to the brave men that had fallen in the Confederate cause, fallen in the defence of their country, said that if any member on this floor dared to impugn their patriotism, or reflect, in an improper manner, upon their motives in fighting for that cause, he would tell them, one and all, that they *lied in their throats*.

[We hope to be able to give Mr. Durham's remarks, *in extenso*, hereafter.]

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was next upon the floor. He seemed to think that all of Mr. Durham's allusions to the Republican party were leveled at *him*, and launched out into one of his characteristic speeches. He denounced the late rebellion as a wholesale murder, and the men engaged in it as murderers. Of course he told how many times he had been in the Legislature, and wound up by declaring he did not wish to trust any one, who had fought the rebellion out, to the end.

Mr. Durham at once characterized him as a clown and said he would not notice anything that came from such a source.

Mr. Watts had spoken once upon this subject, but, by consent, was allowed to attempt a reply to Mr. Durham. He expatiated for some time

Mr. Abbott next spoke, going over substantially the ground which he did when he last spoke.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) another speech, of the same old kind.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, arose to a personal explanation. He said that, in alluding to the late war, he did not mean to classify the masses of the men, who had fought in the war, as murderers, but only included such as President Davis and Gov. Vance, &c.

On motion of Mr. French, of Chowan, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bowers.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, moved that the body adjourn until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in honor of Washington's birthday.

Mr. Forkner moved to amend, by forfeiting the *per diem* for to-day.

Messrs. French, of Chowan, and King, of Lenoir, objected to the amendment.

Galloway, (negro,) favored it.

Hood, (negro,) did not.

By Mr. French, of Chowan: A resolution that this Convention honor the memory of Washington, by proceeding to engraft upon the Constitution the principles of truth and justice which have rendered his name illustrious.

On motion of Hood, (negro,) the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Pool moved to suspend the rules and take up the Suffrage question. Agreed to, when

Mr. Grant, of Wayne, took the floor. He spoke for some time in favor of the majority report, as he did not wish to present a Constitution that savored of a partizan character. He gave vent to the usual argument in behalf of universal negro suffrage, and grew "eloquent" upon the long sufferings of that down-trodden race.

Mr. Heaton next arose. He was glad that they were approaching the settlement of this great question upon the birth day of the father of his country, and he could have wished that the Farewell Address of that great man could have been read to this body, as the principles embodied in it underlaid the whole foundation of the government, and he hoped that at least some portions of it would be read, ere this day's work was done. Mr. H. went into a long argument upon the subject, and, in regard to the disfranchisement of a certain class, he said that though the remembrances of the late rebellion, and the appeals of aged men upon this floor, and the shrill notes of defiance from gentlemen on the other side, had made his bosom swell within him, yet he would not be driven from off his ground.—He did not think that they should for an instant set aside their cool and sober judgment in coming to a conclusion in this matter.

Mr. Heaton did not exactly favor any of the reports. He thought they should conform to the acts of Congress—not go one jot beyond them, or fall one iota below them. He held that any Constitution that they might frame must conform in every particular to the requirements of the reconstruction acts. As this plan is laid down, there was no other resource than to comply with it; and he thought, so far as *voting* is concerned, that when the State is reconstructed under that plan, universal suffrage will practically prevail, but not universal amnesty, until the Congress chooses to relieve men by a special act of legislation. He believed that there is a large class of men in the State, that should never hold office, and that, while they would be allowed to vote, yet many of them would grow grey before Congress would allow them to hold office.

In touching upon negro suffrage, and the rights of that class, he contended that the Declaration of Independence contained no clause that recognized the right of property in man, and that the noblest sentiment ever uttered by Madison was when he said that he (Madison) would not permit the word "slave" to appear in the Constitution.

Mr. Durham asked him if it did not contain a pledge not to interfere with the African slave trade until 1808.

Mr. H. replied: "I know very well that the slave trade was permitted to exist until the year 1808, but was then abrogated, as a great moral crime, and those who engaged in it were held to be pirates."

Mr. H. continued for some time, and, in conclusion, was followed by

Mr. Durham, who said that he hoped that Mr. Pool would not, according to his notice, call the previous question at this hour, as he found that he was compelled to reply briefly to the remarks of Mr. Heaton. He (Mr. Durham) thought the invocation of the spirit of Geo. Washington was merely made to hush the mournful death knell that was about to be sounded over the death of the liberties of the people of this State. Washington was, himself, a large slave holder, and never a word fell from his lips advocating the freeing of those slaves, in order to give them suffrage and privileges, to the degradation of a portion of his own color and fellow-citizens. In regard to the foul aspersions cast upon the people of this State, who had done their duty to their country, in defending its sacred rights, he would defend them, or, at least, that portion of them who were his constituents. As to outrages and wrongs perpetrated upon humanity, he could charge ten cases upon Northern troops, where *one* was committed by the Southern soldiers in the late war. Northern men charged upon us the commission of a great wrong in attempting a separation from the Union. That was *their* version of it, but he honestly believed that wrongs had been inflicted, that our rights had been outraged, and we acted as men *should* act,—took up arms to resist encroachments; and those who assail their honesty, in so acting, and their belief in the justness of their cause, spoke most falsely.

We believe now in the principles upon which the war was fought, but we accept the issue of that war as settling forever that for which we contended. We have accepted that, as a legitimate result of the war; and now, is it, the part of a magnanimous conquerer, to say that a large class of our intelligent fellow-citizens shall go down to their graves, deprived of their rights as citizens?

The real intention of the Radicals in this matter was to persecute all men, who will not swear to support the Republican party. Some of you do not say it directly, but you do indirectly, while Messrs. Candler and Congleton have, with more boldness, come out and said so openly. All of you, in truth and fact, legislate for the same end. This is a pretty Constitution to offer the should be free and intelligent citizens of this State! You come out and say plainly that, failing to make them come into your measures, by honorable argument, you intend, by infamous test oaths, to keep them from opposing you at the ballot box.

Mr. Candler wished to refer him to the Constitution adopted by Alabama.

Mr. Durham replied that it was as infamous and iniquitous as the measure with which this Convention would outrage the people of this State. The people of Alabama had hurled it back in their teeth, though the negroes had a large majority in the State. It was too monstrous and hellish for even them to swallow.

Mr. Candler replied that loyal men had framed it.

Mr. Durham: "*Loyal! loyal!*" There goes that perverted word, again! It did not come well *from a man who had deserted from the Confederate cause*, after he had, of his own free will and accord, volunteered in its service.

Mr. Candler replied that *he was a young* man, not of age, when he did it, and he soon found that he was in the wrong pew.

Mr. Durham: Yes, I have seen men under fire, whose not very *permanently conduct* seemed to indicate that they had come to the conclusion, that they had got into the *"wrong pew!"* I was not of age when the war commenced. I had no vote, but if I had, I should have voted "no Secession believing it to be a right and a sacred one.—I fought the war through, and to-day am *proud of my record*, believing now, as I did then, that our cause was right and just.—But at the surrender, I accepted the result in good faith, as did the whole people of this State.

Mr. Durham ably argued, for some time, the various propositions contained in the reports, and the various amendments and substitutes proposed, and concluded by branding the whole thing as a vile and infamous measure, gotten up to choke off all opposition to the Radical party.

Mr. Heaton replied in quite a lengthy argument.

Mr. Ashley was next rampant upon Mr. Durham's allusion to the causes that led to the rebellion, &c.

Mr. Candler, one of the signers of a minority report, said he had not changed his opinion in regard to it *one* iota. He was in favor of disfranchising all "traitors," especially Govs. Graham and Vance, whose influence and ability were worth thousands of votes.

Every body that had participated in the rebellion should be grateful for escaping with their necks. The blood of thousands of loyal men cries to this Convention for vengeance. He would go for disfranchising more, if he could get his hands on them, and remove the disabilities now resting on such good and true men as W. W. Holden, and some other Radicals. He concluded by offering a substitute for the whole subject matter.

The Chair ruled it out of order, saying that that were already two substitutes before the house.

Mr. Tourgee said that he wished to know what the effect of the previous question would be. Would it cut off amendments?

The Chair decided not.

Mr. Pool said that the attendance was so slim, that a fair vote could not be obtained.

He, therefore, moved to adjourn until Monday next, 10 o'clock.

After various objections and a good deal of wrangling, it was carried.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN WAYNE.

A meeting of the Conservatives of Wayne was held at the Court House, in Goldsboro, on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

On motion, the Hon. W. T. Dortch was called to the Chair, and W. G. Hollowell and Jesse W. Edmundson were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, and the situation correctly and fully defined in a short and impressive speech.

On motion of C. S. Wooten, Esq., that a committee of five be appointed, to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, the Chair named the following gentlemen for the purpose, viz: Messrs C. S. Wooten, Geo. V. Strong, John C. Slocomb, Geo. C. Moses and E. A. Wright.

In the absence of the Committee, the Hon. S. J. Person was called on to address the meeting.

Judge Person spoke of the danger of negro supremacy and Radical rule, alluded to the mongrel body now at Raleigh, and dwelt upon the evils which may be expected from their monstrous doings, if the true patriots of North Carolina, the men of intelligence and of the proper spirit, remain passive and indifferent.

After Mr. Person's speech, the Committee on Resolutions reported through their Chairman, C. S. Wooten, Esq., the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the Declaration of Principles set forth by the Convention of the Conservative people of North Carolina, assembled at Raleigh on the 5th and 6th, of this month, and that we pledge our best efforts to ensure their triumphant success.

Resolved, That we approve of the Plan of Organization adopted by said Convention, and that, in pursuance thereof, the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a committee of three or more for each Captain's District, in his discretion.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to a District Convention, to be held at a time and place hereafter to be designated, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Geo. V. Strong was then called upon, and he too advised the assembling of the duties of the hour. There were dangers now threatening our country—dangers of the subjection of the white race *for a short season*—which can easily be averted, if action and argument are only used, to arouse the people from those feelings of apathy into which they have fallen.

Mr. Strong and Mr. Person both spoke at length and ably, and were greeted with long and continued applause throughout their speeches.

On motion of Col. Geo. C. Moses, the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Goldsboro *News*, *North Carolinian* and *Sentinel*, for publication, with the request that all other patriotic Journals in the State notice the same.

On motion, thanks were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The Chairman was allowed time to make the appointments referred to in the second resolution, and of the delegates in the third.

W. T. DORTCH, *Ch'm.*

W. G. HOLLOWELL, } *Sec'ys.*
J. W. EDMUNDSON. }

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Greensboro QUOTATIONS FOR N. C. BANK NOTES!

BUYING RATES AT BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY G. KELLOGG,

Greensboro, N. C.

CORNER OF WEST MARKET AND SOUTH ELM STS., IN TATE BUILDING.

Bank of N. C.	70
" Cape Fear	20½
" Charlotte	20
" Wadesboro	21
" Wilmington	25
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	15
" Lexington at Graham	20
" " " Lexington old	18
" " " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	6
" Yanceyville	60
Merchants Bank of Newbern	65
Farmers Bank of Greensboro, old	20
" " " new	10
Miners & Planters Bank	35
Commercial bank of Wil	24
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Any Bank Notes not on the Express will be remitted for, on day of receipt, at highest market rate, and if prices given are not satisfactory, the notes will be returned.

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DEAL IN GOLD AND SILVER, SOLD IN, DEPOSITED AND BROKEN BANK CURRENCY, U. S. BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, REVENUE STAMPS, &C. &C.

receive deposits, and conduct the business of an Incorporated Bank.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED

Feb 24-167-3m

The Celebrated Spanish Jack.

THE subscriber will sell, privately, the celebrated SPANISH JACK, known to fame of the best blooded animals in the State and a sure foal-getter. He is so well known, a description is deemed unnecessary.

Also, two splendid Mules. They are healthy, good size, and well broken. For particulars apply on the Atlantic Road at Isaac Rowland's old place, South from Raleigh.

A. J. BLANCHARD.

Feb 24-167-3t* Wake Co., N. C.

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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Statement, Dec. 31st, 1867.

Accumulated Assets

$17,670,288,88

INCOME FOR 1867

$7,726,516 53

FOR PREMIUMS

$6,322,804,95

FOR INTEREST

$1,393,711,58

Losses paid in 1867

$1,365,756,19

Dividends paid in 1867

$643,065,00.

Interest received more than pays losses.
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount.
Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.

SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent,
Feb 17-165-1f Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

King of the South Plows!

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

I AM HAVING MANUFACTURED, AND intend to keep, a supply of the best one horse plows in the State, which I call the KING OF THE SOUTH,—using three points on the same plow, two of which are reversible, making them equal to five points. I refer to a large number of gentlemen, that have been using the plows in this and the adjoining counties

ALSO,

Family Groceries, Side and Upper Leather French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings &c.

Always in store for sale as low as the lowest, for cash or country produce.

JORDAN WOMBLE,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
North side Wargett St., 5th. door from Fayetteville St.

Feb 8-155-3mwswlm.

FOR RENT.

THE BOYLAN HOUSE AND LOT, ON HILLSboro Street, with ten rooms, all furnished.—Possession given 1st March. The furniture in the house could be bought on 6 months time, with note and good security for rent and furniture

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers & Comm. Merchants.

Feb 21-165-tf

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FORTY SACKS N. C. Family Flour, in store and for sale by

Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PATAPSCO Family Flour!!!
Ballair Family Flour!!!
North Carolina Flour!!!
in Barrels, and warranted first rate.

Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

ONE Hundred Bushels prime Oats, for sale by

Feb 8-156-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Whiskey! Whiskey!

20 BBLS. Pure Rye Whiskey, Full proof, very cheap.

ALSO,

An excellent assortment of Wines and other Liquors—and a fresh supply of Cockade CITY ALE.

Feb 19-159-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FARINA, FOX, EGG, MUSHROOM, SUGAR and Soda Crackers.

At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

20 BBLS. No. 1, FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving

At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

ANOTHER

LOT Cockade City Ale, just to hand.

Feb 8-153-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

600 lbs Family Lard in Kegs.

TONNOFFSKI'S

Feb 3-150-tf

In Store and for Sale low,

100 Choice Maryland hams.

At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Feb 3-150-tf

50 LABORERS WANTED

To Work on the Western N. C. Railroad.

CONTRACTS to be closed on Thursday, the 27th. inst., and transportation to be furnished to Burke County.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Arthur N. McKinnon, Raleigh.

CHAMBERS & AVERY,
Morganton.

Feb 21-165-1d

HARDWARE TRADE—1868.

CAST IRON HEATING STOVES, AIR TIGHT Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, assorted sizes.

ALSO

Stove Pipe made to order at short notice. Sold low for cash

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Jan. 9—tf With Hart & Lewis.

C. W. B. HUTCHINGS & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND WAGON SADDLES,

Coach, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness,

BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES

and all other goods usually kept in a regular Saddlery establishment.

They will sell, a short time, for cash, at a small advance on cost, in order to reduce their heavy stock now on hand.

Citizens and strangers, visiting the City, who wish to purchase goods, will do well to look at our stock, 4th. door North of Post Office and opposite Market Square, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 7-154-tf

NIGHT SENTINELS,

TO GUARD your premises, at night, for sale by

Feb 3-150-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WITH SEVEN acres of land attached, good dwelling and necessary out-houses, and the best water in the vicinity of the city.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

N. C. Wafonia.

25 BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior flavor.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Western N. C. Apples.

10 BBLS., very fine, just received.

Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

N. C. Sweet Potatoes.

SWEET and good, at $1 per BUSH. also, No. 1, Irish Potatoes.

Feb 19-159-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

RAILROADS.

Notice to Shippers of Spirits Turpentine!

THE SEABOARD

INLAND AIR LINE,

VIA PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

IS NOW PREPARED TO SHIP

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

To Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, its Steamers having been strengthened for that purpose.

THIS AIR LINE ROUTE, FROM THE FACT of its avoiding trans-shipment from one Steamer to another, to which other lines are subject, and being the direct line between the Carolinas and the Northern Cities, with daily communication to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and to Boston a few times every five days, offers great facilities for shipping, and is in advance of all other routes from Norfolk in five days and at as low rates.

In shipping from the Northern cities, or from Carolina, be careful to ship via Portsmouth, and by the Steamship lines connecting with said long line of this route.

From Boston, Merchants and Miners' Line, E. Sampson, Agent, end Central Wharf.

From New York, Old Dominion Steamship Co., Pier 37, North river, M. L. McCready, President, Office 197 Greenwich Street.

From Philadelphia, Clyde Steamers, 14 South Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

Annemessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, J. L. Winsor, Agent.

From Baltimore, Bay Line Steamers, Foot of Union Dock, R. I. Pegg, Agent.

All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, promptly settled by applying to

JAS. McCRACKEN, Trans Agt.,
Seaboard Inland Air Line, Portsmouth, Va.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD AND BAY LINE, having been consolidated under one Management from Weldon to Baltimore, offer greater facilities to shippers of freight to and from Baltimore than any other line, and guarantee safety of freight and prompt settlement of all claims.

E. G. OHIO,
Sup't Transportation, S. & R. R.
W. C. SMITH,
Jan. 6—126-2m Sup't Bay Line Steamers.

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,

For sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 22—3m

FRESH PEACHES!!

50 dozen 3 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4 80 per doz.
15 " 6 lb., " (2qt.) 8 00 " "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again

Apply to

E. H. FOGUE,
Feb 19-164-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

COFFEES, TEAS AND SPICES.

Old Gov. Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees.
Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Feb 17-163-tf Fayetteville St.

For Sale.

NICE WHITE CORN MEAL.

W. H. JONES & CO.

Jan. 17—146-tf

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., Wednesday, the 26th. instant, for cleaning, repairing, and keeping in repair, the Wells and Pumps of the City, for twelve months from the date of contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject, any offer that may be made.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Feb 18-163-1d Mayor.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF OUR SUPply of GARDEN SEED for 1868, grown in 1867, all of which we warrant of the best kinds.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 17-163-tf

Flour, Flour, Flour.

A LARGE lot just to hand—various grades, in Bbls. and Sacks. Cheap to close consignment.

Feb 13-159-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

FROM "New Garden Nurseries," now on hand and ready for planting.

As Agents for the proprietors, Messrs J. Lindley & Son, we can fill orders for Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., &c., at short notice for cash.

Jan 21-158-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

Medical College of Virginia!

RE-ELECTION OF PROFESSOR.

A MEETING of the Board of Visitors of the Institution will be held at the College, in Richmond, on Thursday, March 5th, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the chair of *Materia Medica*, created by the resignation of Professor WELLFORD.

Applications and testimonials may be forwarded to the care of the undersigned.

By order of the President of the Board.

L. B. JONES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Feb 15-161-3taw3w Richmond, Va.

GREEN APPLES.

JUST to hand and for sale by

Feb 3-150-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S ENGLISH Chow-Chow, Pickles, Cauliflower and Durham Mustard.

Feb 3-150-tf At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Select Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE MISSES HALL and MISS ROLLOCK'S School will commence February 7th, 1868, and close June 30th. (Twenty weeks.) Circulars for a school can be had at Row 20—3m

VERY OLD SCUPPERNONG WINE.

Feb 6-153-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

SEED POTATOES.

30 BARRELS

Prime Jackson Whites

ON HAND.

25 Barrels Choice Varieties

Now Expected

Feb 19-164-tf

Corn, Corn.

ANOTHER lot of corn to day in store.

Feb 8-153-tf

Cotton, Cotton.

PERSONS having Cotton to sell will find it to their advantage to call on

Feb 8-153-tf

No. 44, Fayetteville Street.

FRESH arrival of Western Extract Cod Oil, Sperm, &c.

ALSO, ON HAND

Ale, Brandy, and Cold Drink Sherbets, Soda Water, Figs, Lemonade to order.

ALSO,

A Full Line of Tea and Cheese from first hand at Factory prices.

Feb 8-153-tf With Hart & Lewis.