TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

Three months	$ 00
Six months	4.00
One year	8 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4.00
" " " six months	2.0
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 00
" " six months	1.0

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

Conservative State Executive Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
COL. EDWARD D. HALL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT W. BEST,
OF GREENE.

FOR TREASURER,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
OF WAKE.

FOR AUDITOR,
S. W. BURGIN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
OF CALDWELL.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
REV. BRAXTON CRAVEN, D. D.
OF RANDOLPH.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SION H. ROGERS,
OF WAKE.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the State Conservative Executive Committee are hereby notified and requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday next, the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. A full attendance is most earnestly invoked.

The members of the Congressional and Judicial District Committees are invited and urged to be present.

By order, R. C. BADGER,
Secretary of the Committee.

CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, &c.

We beg to remind the members of the Executive Committees for the Districts and the Counties, as well as the gentlemen appointed as Canvassers for the State at large, that *all* of them are appointed with the expectation that they will forthwith make appointments to address the people at once. Much is expected from the county Canvassers, and the candidates for the several Counties and Districts, in the way of canvassing. The object of the organization is to move every registered white man in the State to go to the polls, and to vote intelligently and understandingly. The people need light.

The Radicals are flooding the State with hand-bills, secret circulars, speeches, &c. It is also understood that a considerable amount of money has been put at the disposal of the Radical leaders in this State, to carry the Constitution, *by buying up votes.* The Conservatives are poor, but they esteem the rights of the white man to be worth more than money. It will be worth everything that is dear to the white race to defeat the odious and ruinous Constitution now being prepared by the Radical Convention. *Down with the Constitution! Up with the white man!*

In nothing are the hypocrisy and insincerity of the Radical party, in their treatment of the negroes, so glaringly exhibited, as in the course they have pursued relative to representation in Congress. It is well known that large sums of money have been sent out South, from the immense corruption fund at Washington, for the purpose of paying off formidable negro aspirants for Congressional honors. It is pretty well known that Jim Harris, in this District, for backing out in favor of Dancey, has received as much as he would have sold for, some years ago, if he had been a slave.—The wonder is that negroes, anywhere, do not announce themselves as candidates, seeing Jeemes' good luck. Let them try it.—There is said to be plenty of money on hand,—sent out from Washington *to prevent negroes from sitting by the side of their Radical friends in Congress!*

Negroes are not good enough to go to Congress, to elbow Radical members, but they are good enough to be Governors, Judges, &c., in North Carolina,—good enough to be enrolled in the militia with white men here,—good enough to sit on the same benches in the public schools with white children!

THE RADICAL BRIBE.—During the debate, in the mongrel Virginia Convention, a negro member of the body said, "We intend to make Virginia drink negro suffrage broad as the earth, high as heaven, and deep as hell!"

THEN.

"WHO WILL PLOT FOR THE HEADS OF ABE LINCOLN AND GEN. SCOTT?"—*W. W. Holden, June 5th, 1861.*

NOW.

"Our beloved State will once more put on the garments of prosperity; and our people will be contented and happy through the long ages reserved for the existence of the government which Washington established, and which Lincoln labored and died to preserve!

Fraternally yours,
W. W. HOLDEN, President.
JAS. H. HARRIS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. H. JONES, 2nd Vice Pres.
C. W. Broadfoot, Sec'y.

(Closing sentences of the address to the U. L. A. in N. C. January, 31, 1868.)

THE GREAT and paramount issue is: SHALL NEGROES or WHITE MEN RULE NORTH CAROLINA? All other issues are secondary and subordinate, and should be kept so.

GOV. VANCE'S LETTER.

The letter of Gov. Vance to the State Executive Committee, declining the nomination for Governor, will be found below. Its first announcement will send a thrill of regret to the hearts of the Conservatives throughout the State, and will be hailed with rejoicing by the Radicals. But their joy will be of short duration. We know, personally, that Gov. Vance, long in advance of his nomination, earnestly begged that he should not be urged for any position on the ticket. Having settled himself for the prosecution of his profession, he has been anxious, both from necessity and inclination, to avoid all temptations or inducements to office for years to come, hoping, by industry and energy, to provide for the future. Other very strong personal reasons influenced him. Hence, although his noble and generous nature subsequently made him willing, for the moment, to sacrifice anything to the wishes of his friends, yet mature reflection and consultation led him to the determination, which the people of the State will regret, but the necessity for which none deplore so much as himself. Moreover, he feels that the public exigency renders it necessary that all merely personal sources of irritation and violent feeling should be removed from the canvas, and that the entire white people of the State should calmly be brought to the consideration *only* of the great and absorbing issue of the contest, viz: the rejection of an odious Constitution, which is attempted to be forced upon the white people of this State without their consent—a Constitution which ignores the claims of the white people of the State, and is made for the special benefit of the blacks and of the Radical party.

The Executive Committee will meet on the 14th., to supply the vacancy on the ticket. Our friends throughout the State are assured, that the Committee will make such an appointment as will be entirely satisfactory to the Conservatives, and will ensure success.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 6th, 1868.

R. C. Badger, Esq., Secretary Conservative Executive Committee, Raleigh, N. C:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter informing me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina, by the Executive Committee of the Conservative party, was not received until my return on yesterday from Cleveland court. I answer at the earliest possible moment.

I am confident that no higher compliment has been or well can be paid me, than this request, so unanimously made, for me to bear the banner of the free white men of my native State in this great and eventful struggle for the rights and liberties of our race, for constitutional government and for Christian civilization. As I ask no other fate than theirs, so I could desire no greater honor than to lead them, whether the pathway of our destiny should point to a speedy and a happy triumph, or, in the good providence of God, still further into the valley of humiliation and suffering. But, after mature reflection, I feel compelled, both by public and private considerations, reluctantly to decline the nomination.

I trust, therefore, that the Executive Committee will promptly select another of the many very worthy sons of North Carolina to bear her banner and uphold her fortunes, and I promise him my most hearty and zealous support.

Congratulating the Committee and the State upon the many evidences which are to be seen everywhere, of a great uprising of our people, so surely indicative of approaching victory, and urging every man to his duty, as I shall endeavor to do mine, and thanking both the Executive Committee and yourself, as well for the high honor done me as for the manner in which a knowledge of it was conveyed to me, I am,

My dear sir, most truly yours,
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

CANDIDATES.

Our friends must bear in mind, that the only object the Conservatives have, in bringing out candidates in this contest, is to draw the people out to vote against the Constitution. Many of our friends are too choice about particular candidates. Let our personal friendships or prejudices be now given to the winds. We ought to have good men, men of capacity, intelligence and virtue, to fill the offices under the new Constitution, if it should be adopted, it is true, but it is more important, a thousand fold more important, to DEFEAT THE CONSTITUTION, than to elect every man on our ticket.

That is the point to be looked to in the selection of candidates. We want the best men to run to defeat the new Constitution, to defeat Holden and the Radicals, and consequently to defeat our own men as to offices. Our people desire no change in our State administration, at present. What they want is a *white man's government*, and, therefore, we must defeat the mongrel Constitution.

MASS MEETINGS.

Our readers are aware that the Radicals have appointed Mass Meetings of the "Republican party," to be held at different points, to be addressed by Holden and his body-guard. The object of this is obviously to prevent the Conservative Speakers from replying to them, in the presence of the Radical whites and blacks. We hope that, in every instance, our Conservative speakers, who can attend those meetings, will address notes to the Radical speakers, requesting the privilege of replying to them, and, in all cases, where they refuse, or do not give the Conservatives a fair chance to reply, that our Conservative people will arrange, in advance, to have Mass Meetings, and to call out the people to hear the truth from Conservative men. Indeed, we suggest to the Conservative people to arrange at once to hold Mass Meetings, immediately thereafter, at all those points where Mass Meetings are appointed to be held by the Radicals.

HOLDEN, with his body guard, went off on yesterday, to attend the "Radical mass meeting" at Beaufort, to-day, and Newbern to-morrow. We hope our friends in that section will be on the spot to reply to them, if permitted. If not, hold mass meetings at once.

Shall MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES and WHITES—amalgamation,—be allowed? That is one of the issues.

The Negro and Negro Suffrage.

SPEECH OF DR. J. R. ELLIS, OF CATAWBA, IN THE "CONVENTION," FEBRUARY, 1868.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It will be remembered that, on the 18th day of January, when the resolutions of the delegate from Cleveland, (Mr. Durham,) came up, there was an effort made to set apart a day for their consideration, but, the majority refusing, they were indefinitely postponed. I, however, stated that as the merits of these resolutions would be involved in the passage of the Constitution, I would give my consent to their postponement, and also gave notice to the Convention that I would take occasion, while the subject of Suffrage was under discussion, to present my views on the propriety of extending the right of Suffrage to all Blacks, indiscriminately, at this time.

In discussing this question, sir, it becomes necessary to consider it, to some extent, purely in a physical sense, as all objections that can be raised against it seem to me intimately and indivisibly connected with, and traceable to, this one primary cause,—a physical or ethnological difference of the races of men. It becomes necessary for those who believe that a natural distinction exists, to defend it by argument, as the opposition has seen fit to force the assertion that there is no such distinction existing, but that the races are one and the same in all respects, except that the skin of one is black.

This denial imposes the burden of proof on those who believe in such a distinction, and, therefore, should be a sufficient reason to give them a hearing on the subject.

I shall, however, make my remarks, which bear directly upon this physiological and structural difference, as brief as possible, as this is not a *hall of science* for the discussion of metaphysical and physiological questions. I might pile Pelion on Ossa, if it were necessary, to prove to the satisfaction of every intelligent man on the globe, except, perhaps, interested politicians, the truth of the assertion, that the races are separate and distinct from each other by nature, and that no human laws can abrogate such distinction.

The Ethiopian or African negro differs in so many respects from the white man of Europe or Asia, that it will be impossible to notice them all in detail in the few observations which I desire to offer upon this very important subject. The external appearances of these two races are so well marked, that any one having eyes to see can readily distinguish them; even a man without eyes can tell a negro from a white man by the sense of touch, and, if deprived of both these senses, he could tell a negro from a white man by the sense of smell. Am I not correct? If this be so, a wonderful difference, indeed, must exist between the two races. It needs not a Prichard, a Blumenbach, a Camper or a Cuvier to point out the black skin, the prognathous muzzle, the wooly head, the broad flat nose, thick lips, broad, flat foot and long heel; small retreating chin, receding forehead, the narrow and compressed shape of the negro skull, cheek bones projecting forward, lengthened jaws, legs without calves and arched outwards and knees bent; with a peculiar characteristic odor. There are, however, other important anatomical and physiological differences, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the men of science. They have pointed out to us the deeply marked maxillary pits at various points, the narrow and elliptical alveolar edges, and the forward obliquity of the front teeth of the upper jaw, with the great strength and large size of the lower jaw. The skin, as they have shown, is composed of five integuments, with the coloring pigment deposit, while the Caucasian's skin is composed of but three integuments and is devoid of the coloring pigment deposit. This is an important structural difference, and is by the celebrated Mr. Flourins deemed sufficient evidence that the negro is of different stock from the whites, and he sets them down as essentially distinct races. The head and face of the African race is so essentially different from all others, as to be actually prognathous in its anatomical construction—that is, more like the lower order of animals than any other species of the *genus homo.* The lower animals, according to Cuvier, are distinguished from the European and Mongol men by the mouth and face projecting further forward in the profile than the brain. The typical negro of adult age, when tried by this rule, is proved to belong to a different species from the Caucasian or white races; because the head and face is more after the fashion of the Simiadiæ, the mouth and jaws projecting beyond the forehead, containing the anterior lobes of the brain. The face is also proportionally larger than their crania, instead of smaller, as in the white species of the genus man. The nerves of organic life are larger in the prognathous species of mankind than in the white, but not so well developed as in the Simiadiæ. The brain is something more than a tenth smaller in the prognathous man than in the Caucasian, as proved by actual measurement by Pulsot and Viry.

From the small brain and large nerves we can readily comprehend why it is that the digestion of the negro species is better than that of the white race, and its animal appetite stronger, approaching the Simiadiæ, but stopping short of their brutality. His nostrils open higher up than in the white man—thus, for instance, approaching the gibbon. All the senses of the negro are more acute, but less delicate and discriminating, than the white man's. The blackness of the Canaanites, Cushites, Ethiopians or Negroes, is not confined to the skin, but pervades, in a greater or less degree, the whole inward man down to the bones, giving the flesh, blood, the membranes, and every organ of the body, except the bones, a darker hue than in the white race. Who knows but what Canaan's mother was a genuine Cushite, as black inside as out, and that Cush, which means blackness, was the mark put upon Cain? The hair of the Ethiopian is not tubular, like the white man's, but is eccentrically elliptical with flattened edges, the coloring matter residing in the epidermis and not in tubes. In the place of a tube, the shaft of each hair is surrounded with a scaly covering like sheep's wool, and, like wool, is capable of being felted. True hair does not possess that property. Hence the negro's hair should properly be called wool, and not hair.

Another very important physiological difference is in the economy of the lungs.—The negro consumes less oxygen than white people—the amount of each being accurately ascertained, by the spirometer. The negro consumes about twenty per cent. less than the white man. The lungs of the negro are less, and less expansible, and the liver larger than with the white race.

Mr. Jefferson discovered this difference, in the economy of the negro's lungs, many years ago, and made some observations upon it in his notes on Virginia.

He also noticed a difference in the action of the kidneys, between the two races, which is now confirmed by careful experiment.—These discoveries led Mr. Jefferson to remark: "To our reproach be it said, that although the negro race has been under our eye, for a century and a half, it has not been considered as a subject of natural history", and he goes on further to say: "Will not a lover of natural history, one who views the gradations in all the races of animals with the eye of philosophy, excuse an effort to keep those of the department of man as distinct as nature formed them?"

In this connection I will mention another declaration of Mr. Jefferson, as his opinions are so often referred to by those entertaining different views on these subjects. He says: "Among the Romans, emancipation required but one act, but with us a second is necessary, unknown to history." This second properly belongs to natural history, as he says, and no human laws or governmental changes can ever obliterate them. George Washington, in experimenting upon his own negroes, found that their natural gait was about one fourth slower than the white race; and that they could not undergo the constant fatigue of the white man. This, however, is well known to every man, who has had any experience in the movements of the black race, and is another striking proof of the fact that they consume less oxygen than whites. This is the cause of the lubelude of body and mind in the negro race. This want of muscular and mental activity, in the negro species of man, is also apparent to every observer among the lower order of animals; although he may know nothing of the law discovered by Cuvier, that muscular energy and activity are in direct proportion to the development and activity of the pulmonary organs.

It is an established fact that all slow-motioned anamals, fishes or fowls, consume a less quanty of oxygen than the active do. The size and construction of the lungs of animals or gills of fishes enable us, as soon as we see them, to determine their motions. The stupidity of certain species of God's creation is the inevitable physiological effect of the deficient aeration of the blood.

As to the mental capacity of the negro, as a race, compared to the Caucasian, Camper's scheme for ascertaining or estimating the degrees of intellect and sagacity, bestowed by nature on the whole members of the animal kingdom, possessing a skull and brain, is that of the *Facial Angle*, as he termed it. This is the rule now in general use; it enables us by experiment at once to tell the capacity of a skull or an average of a class of them. It is found by this rule that the heads of birds display the smallest angle; and that it becomes greater as the animal approaches the human figure.

Thus there is one species of the ape tribe, in which the head has a facial angle of forty-two degrees; in another animal of the same family, which is one of those *simia*, approaching most closely to the human figure, the facial angle contains exactly fifty degrees. Next to this is the African negro, which forms an angle of from sixty-five to seventy degrees; while the angle discovered in the white race contains eighty to eighty five degrees. The same remarkable difference was found to hold good by a rule adopted by Dr. Morton—that of measuring the internal capacity of the skulls. By this rule, he found the same deficiency in the Ethiopic skull.

So we find the weight of the white man's brain to be greater than that of the negro. This result is exactly the one to be expected, considering the capacity of the cranias—an index of intellectual power. The convolutions of the brain are different. The anterior and frontal lobes of the white man show a far better mental development than those of the African. From the foregoing facts, it seems that it ought be apparent to every man, who will study them, that there is a clear and distinct difference between the races, not only in general appearance but anatomically and physiologically—a difference in the construction and economy of both. This should, I think, be sufficient to show that it is not the mere color of the skin, alone, that parts the white from the black race. God created us different for a wise and good purpose, and we should not disregard the distinctions made by Him.—It is not my purpose, sir, to offer an argument to prove that the negro has no soul, as some writers are doing. This question of ethnology has nothing to do with that—the soul, being both invisible and intangible, should not be made a subject of political discussion.

From what has been demonstrated, showing the inferiority of the negro intellect—his lebetude of body and mind, and his preference to doze out a miserable existence in his native woods and jungles, and live on ants, eggs, caterpillars and lizards, rather than labor for a more decent and respectable living—it naturally causes the reflecting man to inquire whether he is, under the most favorable circumstances, capable of self government. The Caucasian stands highest in the scale of intellect, as a race, and has produced the most civilized nations; while the Mongolian, the next highest, has produced a number of nations, which remain at a fixed point in semi-civilization. The Malay is a degree more barbarous and the American Indian next lowest; while the negro is the lowest and most barbarous of them all. It would seem, in view of the fact that the Ethiopic variety occupies the lowest place in the scale of human beings, that of course he would be the least capable of maintaining a government.

This would be a logical conclusion, based on his anatomical and physiological construction, and, for the practical proof of which, we must examine further into his ethnological and political history, and see if we can find a single instance where he has been successful in establishing government and bringing order out of chaos, or whether he has even been able to maintain a rule of government which was made and put into his hands.

My remarks on this point will be general and brief, as it is more my province to deny their capacity, than to advocate it. Hence, it is for those advocating the doctrine of "equality" to prove the ability of the black race to govern themselves, first, before it is put into their hands to govern others, rather than mine to disprove it.

I have pointed out some of the most prominent distinctions, showing indeubitably that they are a separate and inferior race, based upon the authority of the ablest scientific men that ever penned a line on the subject. I was taught these great truths when a youth, not in the South but in the North, not by politicians but by men of science, who had thoroughly studied the subject. I want the other side of the house to show one instance where they have, in the long period of four thousand years, established a form of civilized government.

Can they point us to Africa, the native land of the negro? I think not. We are enabled, from numerous inscriptions on the Nilotic pyramids, to trace him back and in the capacity of a slave, near two thousands years before the Christian era.

They have always been surrounded by the white race, especially on the North and East, and have, from their earliest history, repeatedly been drawn from their native barbarism and carried among the civilized nations of the world, thus giving them numberless opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the habits and customs of the advancing races of mankind. But they soon forget what they learn or see, and relapse into their original barbarism. Europe and Africa are separated from each other by a narrow sea, but a few miles wide, but, notwithstanding their close proximity, and easy facilities for intercourse for centuries, generations upon generations have passed, and the negro race is to-day as remote on the high road of civilization, which has been opened up by the white man, than he was three thousand years ago.

We cannot point to the West Indies for the proof. In Hayti, where the slaves have been free since 1793, almost as long as the white people of the United States, and where they have had every encouragement extended to them that could be asked, they have made a most signal failure. The Republic which was established, after emancipation, soon gave place to an Emperor. The commerce soon dwindled to comparatively nothing. The productive industry has been almost abandoned, and the morals of the people have become wretchedly corrupt. Insurrections have been the prevailing order of things, for the last seventy years. The whites were soon expelled or exterminated, and the Island divided between the mulattoes and the negroes, as they could not live together in peace. The negro Government there has been anything but a success.

Jamaica, the garden spot of the world, has met with a similar fate. It was here, under the English guidance of emancipation, that the world was to be convinced of the capacity of the colored man to rise by side with the white man. This was the grand experiment. And what has been the result?

Under the most favorable circumstances that have ever been vouchsafed to men, the experiment has been tried of social and political "equality" with the whites, since the emancipation in 1833; and now, after a period of thirty years, the English government has been compelled to take the right of suffrage from them, at least for the present, and, perhaps, forever. The negro government has been a plain and undeniable failure. The productive industry is gone. The commerce amounts to nothing, compared with what it once boasted. Insurrections of the most barbarous character are frequently occurring and her morals are extremely corrupt.

The blacks in Canada, where they have had every political advantage, for upwards of fifty years, have made no essential progress towards civilization. It has been precisely the reverse, as every official account will attest. Virtue and morals among them are at a low ebb; and their material prosperity has amounted to nothing, compared with that of the English or white inhabitants.

The colored man's sojourn in England, among his first and fastest friends, was anything but auspicious. He was not permitted, however, to remain there long before the people declared him to be a nuisance; and as soon as the slave trade became unprofitable, the government sent the last one to Africa.

Tschudi, a Swiss naturalist, says "That in Lima and Peru, generally, the free negroes are a plague to society. Dishonesty seems to be a part of their very nature.—Free born negroes admitted into the houses of wealthy families, and who have received in early life a good education and been treated with kindness and liberality, do not differ from their uneducated brother."

Nor is there a single instance in the known world, where the two races have succeeded in maintaining anything like a government, giving security to either life or property, where the blacks were numerous enough to become a rival element in the body politic.

The negroes of the United States have always been a subject of discontent—breeding disturbances and collisions of various kinds among the people, while the negroes themselves, in their free state, have made no material progress, not even sufficient to stop the clamor over them in favor of their pretended friends and advocates, but, on the other hand, have furnished material more and more, every day, for those opposed to the theory of making them the white man's political and social equal.

The negro, in the United States, has had sufficient opportunities, in many of the States, to have accomplished something towards redeeming his oft assailed character, had it been his lot and fortune to do so. The truth is, he has not advanced in the direction of civilization and virtue, in any essential degree, although he has had abundant opportunities in some of the States equal to those of the white man. The free colored people of all the old thirteen States were permitted to vote and enjoy other rights, at the formation of our Constitution, with the exception, perhaps, of but one. It is true the number was quite small, and it was thought by our forefathers that it was not necessary to restrict them, as there were not enough to disturb the political equanimity of the country and, therefore, it might be permitted, in order to test for themselves the question of whether the race would, by training, ever become capable of self Government. This they desired, as they had secured for them a part of the Western Coast of Africa, and intended to colonize them there. He was not recognized as a citizen, but a sojourner, and, as such, he was permitted to enjoy the right to vote as a matter of grace, in order to try his capacity for self government. He was not counted as one of the "body politic" of the country.—They looked upon him as only a temporary creature. All equally deplored the circumstances of his advent into the country, and all of them longed to see the day, when he would retire from their midst, and take up his abode in a more congenial clime. Many of our most illustrious Statesmen, among them Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jay, Franklin, Jefferson, Randolph, and a number of others, desired the freedom of the slaves, but they all unreservedly coupled it with a separation or colonization of the blacks. None of them ever contemplated, without shudering at the thought, such a state of things as is now about to be inaugurated. Years after the formation of the government—after sufficient time had been given to thoroughly test the experiment of their natural ability, coupled with all other advantages for improvement, to take part in the affairs of this government, it was deemed inexpedient to continue such a system, and the States, as they saw fit, wholly or in part, withdrew from them a privilege they had permitted them to enjoy, as a mere experiment, without violating any one principle of the State or Federal Government.

(To be concluded to-morrow.)

A new correspondent contributes the following perfectly original anecdote:

Place, town of Weldon, old North State. Scene, bar-room. Enter dilapidated *Rebel* of diminutive size, with huge knapsack, slung musket to the right shoulder shift. Coated, to bar-keeper, with long drawling accents: "Say, mister, got any brandy?" "Yes, sir." "Got any whiskey?" "Yes, sir—yes, sir." "Well I believe I'll take a drink." Decanter and tumbler placed upon the counter with a flourish peculiar to such institutions.—Coated, fills the glass to its utmost capacity, places it to his lips, and in a moment its contents disappeared, at the same time placing upon the counter a $5 *new issue.*—Bar keeper hastily rakes the V into his drawer, quickly replacing decanter, &c., and with dignified composure stands ready for the next customer. Reb. hesitates as though in expectation of some change from the V, but seeing no disposition to this effect, begins moving slowly and by easy marches towards the door when suddenly he faced about and, confronting the bar-keeper, delivered himself: "Say, mister, what do you charge for a drink?" Bar-keeper tranquilly, "Five dollars, sir." "Well, I'll tell you what I'se gwine to do. I'se gwine back home and raise a company, and I'se gwine to make a raid through Weldon, and I aint gwine to take nary a prisoner."—*Southern Home Journal.*

SHALL WHITE MEN BE ENROLLED in the MILITIA with NEGROES, and be placed under negro officers? That is one of the issues.

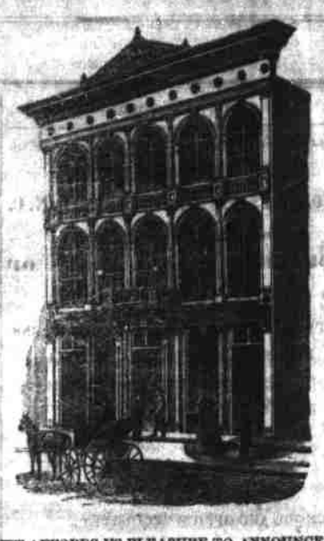
DIED:

In Chicago, Ill., on the 23d inst., Mr. S. E. FAYETTEVILLE, formerly of this State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868 — 1868

SPRING TRADE.



IT AFFORDS US PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the PUBLIC that we are now receiving our

SPRING STOCK OF GOODS.

Our assortment will be constantly replenished from day to day.

Our purchases are made with great care and discrimination and for CASH. Therefore, we are prepared to offer the greatest inducements to CASH BUYERS.

REMEMBER OUR MOTTOES:

"*Quick Sales and small Profits.*"

"*The Best of Goods at the Lowest of Prices.*"

"*Honesty is dealing the best Policy.*"

"*We attend to our own Business.*"

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

GENT'S SPRING HATS.
20 DOZEN White, Drab and Black HATS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

500 YARDS N. C. CASSIMERE, for Gents and Boys.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Mar 10—tf

IMPORTANT SALE!!

PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT ENTERED into between THOMAS D. HOGG and SAMUEL BOWLAND, on the 24th day of January, 1867, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 18th. day of March, a tract of land called FAIRY KNOWE, situated two miles from Raleigh, on the Newbern Road, adjoining the lands of John W. B. Watson and Richard B. Haywood, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES

with all the houses, out houses, &c, for a farm. TERMS CASH. For particulars, apply to FOWLE & BADGER.

R. C. BADGER, Agent
March 7, td for T. D. Hogg.

Mullets, Mullets.
FOR sale by the Barrel, on consignment, by
Feb 21-165-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FINE WHITE MEAL, CORN, FLOUR AND RYE.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 25—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale low.
100 Choice Maryland hams
Feb 8-150-tf At TONNOFFSKI'S

SUPERIOR OLD APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb. 26—tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

N. C. IRISH POTATOES.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

PATAPSCO Family Flour!!!
Hollair Family Flour!!!
North Carolina Flour!!!
in Barrels and warranted first rate.
Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
The genuine article, for sale by
Feb. 29-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NO. 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Cross-cut Saws, various sizes, Mill Saw, Hand Saw, and Blacksmith Files. Anvils, Bellows and Vices. Best quality Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Feb. 29—tf With Hart & Lewis

VERY OLD SCUPPERNONG WINE.
Feb 6-153-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.
ANOTHER lot of those delightful CIGARS, "La Bouquet," "Tres Reinas" and "Legatimedad."
W. H. JONES & CO.
Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-166-tf

Salt! Salt!
8,000 SACKS OF SALT, DIRECT IMPORTATION from Liverpool, for sale by
WILLARD BROS.
27, 28 and 29 North Water St.,
Dec. 10—196-3m Wilmington.

FOR SALE.
LARD in Bbls., Molasses in Bbls., and Mountain Butter in Kegs.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 21-165-tf Auct'n. & Comm. Merchants.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A Steam Saw Mill, of 20 horse power, all in perfect order, with two Saws, Log Cart and Waggon.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Mar 9—tf Auctioneers & Com. Merch'ts.

FOR SALE,
Very large N. C. Mountain Irish Potatoes.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Ma. 9—tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

100 SACKS N. C. FAMILY FLOUR.
50 sacks " Extra Super Flour.
25 " " Super "
On consignment at
Mar 9—tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

SWEET MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
Just received.
Mar. 6—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BITTING'S WHISKEY.
15 & and 10 gallon kegs
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Mar. 5—tf Commission Merchants.

ANDREWS' FAMILY GROCERY.
Here you find any article of Family Groceries you desire. No. 1 articles sold for cash only at small advance. Apply at
Mar 5—tf ANDREWS'.

CORN AND BACON.
200 bushels White Corn.
1,000 lbs. Shoulders and side Bacon.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'

APPLES.
A fine lot of N. C. Apples.
Mar. 5—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS

P. F. PESCUD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:

Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.

Their combined Capital and Assets exceeding $3,500,000.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Dec. 14—110-tf P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agent.

J. A. McDONALD, OF CHATHAM, AT the request of many friends, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth (Metropolitan) Congressional District.
Feb 28—td

N. C. Herrings.
SOUND and good, at $5 per Bbbl. Also, No. 1, Shore Mackerel.
Feb 13-159-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

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

RECEIVED THIS DAY
500 lbs. Family Lard in Kegs.
TONNOFFSKI'S
Feb 3-150-tf

N. C. Walnuts.
25 BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior flavor.
Feb 15-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

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 17-162-tf Fayetteville St.

For Sale.
NICE WHITE CORN MEAL.
Jan. 17—146-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

POTATOES!
Jackson White Potatoes, Peach Blow Potatoes, Dykeman Potatoes, Mercer Potatoes, selected for planting, and for sale cheap by
Feb. 29—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

N. C. POTATOES AND APPLES
To-day receiving by
Feb. 29—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

WINTER OATS!
50 bushels Winter Oats to-day received.
Feb. 29—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

PLASTER! PLASTER!
TO FARMERS.
We are now grinding at our Mills 500 tons NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, for agricultural purposes, which will be sold VERY LOW.
A. P. GRIDE,
Union Car Works, Portsmouth, Va.
A. M. McPHEETERS, Agt.,
Mar 3—tf Raleigh N. C.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FANCY GOODS
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

WHITE PEPPER.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES AND OYSTERS
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

COX'S GELATINE.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

JELLIES, JELLIES,
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CATSUP'S AND SAUCES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

SARDINES, SARDINES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

FIGS CURRANTS, CITRON AND RAISINS.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

FINE WINES, ALES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
March 2—tf

20 BBLS. No. 1. FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving
At
Feb 3-150-tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

Flour in Sacks!
FORTY SACKS N. C. Family Flour, in store and for sale by
Feb 8-155-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SHOES, made to order. Come and see them! Cheap and well made—best material.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

CROCKERY AND CHINA WARE.
20 Crates well assorted Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, &c. China Tea and Dinner Sets.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 26—tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

Cheese, Cheese.
I AM TO-DAY RECEIVING a consignment of Cheese, which I will sell cheap for cash.
Feb 26—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COLGATE & CO'S
GERMAN
ERASIVE SOAP,
THE STANDARD OF
EXCELLENCE.
For sale by all Grocers.
Jan. 22—3m

FRESH PEACHES!!
50 dozen 2 lb., Cans (1qt.) $4.00 per doz.
15 " 6 lb., " (3qt.) $8.00 " "
ALL WARRANTED FRESH.
The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again.
Apply to
E. H. POGUE,
Feb 10-151-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

FAMILY FLOUR.
25 bbls. Family Patapsco.
25 " Superfine
15 " Family N. C.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

JUST RECEIVED.
500 lbs. Mountain Butter.
Mar 3—tf At DOUGLAS BELL'S.

N. C. IRISH POTATOES.
For sale low by
Mar 3—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

5 BLLS. RYE WHISKEY,
5 bbls. Corn Whiskey,
On consignment and for sale low, to close out.
Mar 3—tf DOUGLAS BELL.

BACON AND LARD.
6,000 lbs. Baltimore Sides.
6,000 " " Shoulders.
1,500 " Sugar cured Hams.
8,000 " Family Lard in 10, 20, and 50 pound kegs. At
Mar 9—tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.