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THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM R. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868

Conservative State Ticket.

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
EDWARD D. HALL, of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State.
ROBERT W. BEST, of Gates.

For Treasurer.
KEMP P. BATTLE, of Wake.

For Auditor.
SAMUEL W. BUMPS, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
BRAXTON CRAVEN, of Randolph.

For Attorney General.
SION H. ROGERS, of Wake.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin.

For Associate Judges.
William H. Battle, of Orange,
Edwin G. Reade, of Person,
Mathias E. Manly, of Craven,
Augustus S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

For Superior Court Judges.
1st Dist. David A. Barnes, of Hertford.
2d " Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort.
3d " George V. Strong, of Wayne.
4th " William S. Devane, New Hanover.
5th " Ralph P. Buxton, of Cumberland.
6th " Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville.
7th " Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Alamance.
8th " Francis E. Shober, of Rowan.
9th " William M. Shipp, of Lincoln.
10th " Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.
11th " John L. Bailey, of Buncombe.
12th " Allen T. Davidson, of Macon.

For Congress.
4th Dist.—SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, of Granville.

For Solicitor.
6th Jud. Dist.—William R. Cox, of Wake.

For State Senate.
Moses A. Bledsoe, of Wake.
BENJAMIN T. GREEN, of Franklin.

For House of Representatives.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
BURGES PERSONS,
JESSE A. NORRIS,
SAMUEL J. CASON OVERBY.

For Sheriff.
DAVID LEWIS.

For Coroner.—Henry T. Clewson.
" Treasurer—Noel S. Harper.
Co. Clerk of Superior Court—Quentin Busbee.
Register of Deeds.—George W. Taylor.
" Surveyor.—Fendall Bevers.
Commissioners.—Harry O. Parker, Robert S. Perry, Benjamin Y. Rogers, Charles B. Root, and Washington I. Busbee.

The above is a fair specimen of the kind of ballot to be cast at the approaching election by the Conservatives.

TICKETS! TICKETS!! TICKETS!!!

Don't forget that every candidate's name voted for in each county must be put upon one ballot. Gen. Canby allows but one box and one ballot.

Order your tickets as soon as the nominations are made in each county, with a correct list and the full names, from the most convenient printing office to you, and the State Executive Committee will pay the bills.

We shall charge $3.50 per thousand ballots, when ordered and paid for by the State Executive Committee. Gentlemen who want tickets for their own purposes, will be charged $5 per thousand.

It is important to have tickets enough.—Generally, the order for a county should be over, rather than under, the entire vote of the county, for the reason that so many are destroyed.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—THE WEST AHLAZE! Letters received from reliable sources in the West assure us that our people are fully and thoroughly aroused to the great and vital issues before them.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Burke says that the mass meeting at Morganton was a decided success. The speeches of Mr. Ashe, Mr. Nash, Mr. Turner and Gov. Vance, produced a powerful effect. He states that he has been greatly surprised at the state of public feeling in Cleaveland, Rutherford and McDowell. The white population is becoming confident of defeating the Constitution.

A gentleman from Macon county writes: "I am sure every thing is alive in these parts, in the way of politics. Our party is on the wing every where. Haywood is at work, Jackson is getting hot, Clay is stirring smartly and Cherokee is beginning to move. Our majority will be large in Jackson, Macon and Clay."

Other accounts from other sources are equally encouraging and glorious.

LEAVING THE LEAGUES.—The Asheville *News* has the names of about seventy-five persons who have left the U. L. A. Every one has read the so-called Constitution and says "I can't swallow the disgrace it brings upon my children."

About 300 have left the midnight, mischief-plotting concern in Rutherford county.

"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

IF HOLDEN should be elected Governor, (of which, we are profoundly thankful to say, there is no present prospect,) he cannot enter upon the duties of the office. Congress has no idea of remitting such a sinner's disabilities.

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.

COL. W. P. BYNUM has accepted the Conservative nomination for Solicitor in the Ninth Judicial District.

ANOTHER GUN SPIKED!!

GEN. ABBOTT'S LETTER.

Gen. Abbott, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has issued an address to the people in defence of the Radical party from the charge of providing for extravagant taxation. This letter is evidently in reply to the article published in the *Sentinel*, extensively copied in our State papers, and circulated in pamphlet form by the Conservative Executive Committee.

We are glad to find that Gen. Abbott, substantially, by his silence in regard to those items in the statements of the taxes to be raised by the first General Assembly, heretofore made by us. Of course, if he had been able to do so, the correctness of any of our estimates, he would have specifically done so, just as he spends his strength in regard to the item of the State debt. HE DOES NOT DENY THEM. He, therefore, admits their correctness.

1st. He does not deny that the General Assembly, at $8 per day and with many useless officers, such as reporters for Radical newspapers, Sergeant-at-arms, &c., will cost $50,000 more than heretofore.

2. He did not deny, *and cannot*, that the 20 NEW STATE OFFICERS will cost $50,000 per annum more than heretofore.

3. He did not and cannot deny that the Penitentiary will cost $250,000—at least $100,000 the first year.

4. He did not and cannot deny that the Common Schools, for whites and blacks together, will cost $500,000 per annum.

5. He did not and cannot deny that the University, hereafter to be free for blacks and whites, will cost $25,000 per annum.

6. He did not and cannot deny that the militia, whom Holden announces his intention to arm and equip to keep down opposition to his administration, will cost $300,000 per annum. The proposed Constitution violates the Constitution of the United States in imposing this duty on the General Assembly, but it was necessary to enable Holden to do like Brownlow, and hence this provision.

Now all the above named expenses are such as must be incurred right away by the first General Assembly. Gen. A. did not deny them, because they are laid down in black and white in the Constitution. We did not estimate many other expenses imposed by the Constitution, such as Houses of Refuge, Drunkard Asylums, &c., because these may be deferred by the General Assembly, if they choose. The expenses above enumerated the General Assembly must provide for, or break their oaths, as they must swear to support the Constitution.

These expenses make $965,000 *more* than the State has ever paid. Now add the taxation of last year, $380,000, and we have $1,345,000, per annum, to support the State Government—*not counting the interest on the public debt.*

And yet Gen. Abbott does not deny any one of them; only makes a general assertion, plainly absurd, as will hereafter appear.

Gen. Abbott estimates the State debt, already existing and to be created under ordinances of the Convention, at $18,888,000, whereas we estimated it *from official data* at $19,476,500, a difference only of some $600,000 per annum. Gen. Abbott must study figures a little more closely, before he becomes a *perfect* Chairman of Finance Committee. He takes his figures from the Treasurer's Report to the Convention, which brings down the outstanding interest to only October 1st, 1867. The Ordinance of the Convention, ordering the payment of interest, directs the funding of over a million dollars of interest, falling due after Oct. 1st, 1867, which, added to Gen. A's figures, make in round numbers the debt, as we stated it, $19,476,500. We see, by Mr. Battle's letter to Dr. Leach, that he estimates it at $19,480,500,—$4,000 more than we did.

The difference however is not very great. Gen. A. says the interest is $1,101,284, while we make it, *and we are right*, $1,168,000.

But Gen. Abbott says we have sets off of bonds and stocks, which diminish the State debt to $6,257,000, and he quotes from the Public Treasurer's report, to the General Assembly of 1865-'66, wherein he says, "while some of these sets-off are unproductive at present, I believe, in a short while, under the revival of trade and travel, they will, to a great degree, relieve the burden of the public debt."

Mr. Battle had a right to make this prediction in January 1866. He could not anticipate then, that hostile, so-called reconstruction legislation, vile slanders by infamous partisans, asserting the unsettled condition of the South, and ruinous taxation of our staples, cotton and tobacco, and on the whiskey manufacturers of the Western counties, would prevent "the revival of trade and travel," which he, in common with all patriots, hoped for. Trade and travel have *not revived*, and the public burdens are not, therefore, relieved by the Railroad stocks held by the State. Not a cent of dividend has been paid the State and there will not be in any certain time. Some of the stocks, as those of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, of the Western, and of the Western N. C. R. R., cannot be expected to be productive for many years.

So much for Gen. Abbott's sets off. The truth is that for the present the State must look to other sources than dividends from Railroads, to enable her to pay interest on the public debt.

Gen. Abbott makes a radical mistake as to our position. We are as much opposed to repudiation as he is. In fact, we are more so, as he voted for the ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the debt *dated before* and since the war, totally ignoring, and thereby repudiating bonds issued *during* the war, issued for internal improvement purposes only. We think, however, this, as well as other matters of detail, should be left to the General Assembly, who are the best judges as to the time and manner of commencing payment of interest. Especially we insist that a Constitution, which imposes, besides the $1,168,000 interest, additional burdens of $1,345,000 per annum should be voted down, as not suitable to the people of North Carolina. And we are sure that the feeling of our people will induce legislation of Northern men, who have loaned us money, to begin payment of interest before they are ready, will foster the spirit of repudiation. Hence we are the truest friends of the bond holders.

GEN. ABBOTT IGNORANT OF THE CONSTITUTION!

We are amazed that Gen. Abbott should say that, under the action of the Convention, "new bonds can be issued to pay every cent of the interest as it falls due, until the people shall be able to pay the tax!" The ordinance expressly directs, that payment shall be made on part of the debt on 1st January, 1869, IN CASH, and, then, funding all interest not paid into new bonds, the ordinance directs the General Assembly to pay interest on the whole debt accruing 1st July, 1869, and afterwards, IN CASH. We reprint the ordinance in another part of this paper, so that our readers may judge for themselves. Indeed, the Constitution itself declares, that "the General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation *and by adequate taxation*, provide for *the prompt and regular* payment of the interest of the public debt." The Constitution further provides that the General Assembly, "after the year 1880, shall lay a specific annual tax," for the purpose of creating a SINKING FUND, i. e. the General Assembly shall begin right away, *promptly, by adequate taxation, to pay interest regularly*, and, after 1880, *a tax in addition* shall be levied to create a Sinking Fund. Words cannot be plainer.

Surely, Gen. Abbott was napping *terribly* when he said: "To correct this, (i. e. depreciation of our bonds) it was only necessary to provide for the resumption of the interest, and this the Convention did, *but did not direct a tax* to be levied till 1880." Oh, General Abbott!

COTTON TAX.

Gen. Abbott argues that our people can pay all these Convention expenses of over $2,000,000, because in 1867 they paid $1,800,000 taxes on cotton, and "there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation."

In the first place, it is not true that there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation. Many cotton planters were ruined last year. All, except a few, who have held their cotton until now, lost money. To many farmers the tax amounted to *one-fifth of the gross proceeds of their crops*. This is certainly "extraordinary oppression."

Secondly, cotton planting does not exist all over the State. Those who raise this staple might manage to pay their share, but the taxes must be uniform, and we really believe very many worthy people, now hardly making both ends meet, will be totally unable to pay their increased taxes.—Lands will be sacrificed at tax sales, bought by capitalists and speculators, and our good citizens, with whom we have been raised, will give place to strangers. Perhaps Gen. Abbott would like this. We cannot think of it without horror. We have North Carolina hearts.

Gen. Abbott defends the Convention by showing, at length, that certain prominent Conservatives, Presidents of Railroad Companies, asked and obtained aid for their Roads. Certainly, and they did their duty to their Roads, by getting all they could.—Railroad Presidents are generally sanguine in regard to the ability of the State to bear increase of debt in their favor, and nobody blames them. We have not found fault with their action. We might have voted for their schemes, for they have extremely "winning ways." But we presume no one of them asked the Convention to aid them by giving the people a Constitution which will cost over $2,000,000, FOR STATE TAXES ALONE. They would not be guilty of such bad "Railroading" as this.

GEN. ABBOTT JOCULAR.

The General is not only a financier and expounder of Constitutions, but he is a regular Joe Miller. Hear him: "The people must remember that it will not cost as much to conduct the affairs of the State *under the new Constitution as under the old*. By a careful estimate, it will be found that there will be a saving to the State of over $100,000!!"

Now think of it a moment. Under the new Constitution 20 new offices are created, which will cost $40,000; the Common Schools, to be opened for negroes and whites, will cost $500,000; the Militia must be armed, equipped and paid when in service, which costs old Brownlow $300,000, and will cost Holden the same; the University is to be made free for black and white, which will cost $25,000; the Asylums to be thrown open for all colors, rich and poor, which will cost $50,000 more, and a Penitentiary *must be built by the first General Assembly*, which will cost $100,000 the first year, &c., &c. And all these things, according to Gen. Abbott, can be done for $100,000 less than we have heretofore paid for our State government—i. e. for less than $200,000. The General Assembly, alone, will cost two-thirds of this!

THE POLL TAX ARGUMENT.

The General quotes the clause in the Constitution which says the poll tax shall be equal to tax on $300 worth of property, as showing that the taxes cannot be very high. To this we reply: 1st. That all the provisions of the Constitution must be construed together, and, as, very closely, other clauses command a much higher taxation than the words of this section, taken *literally*, would warrant, the Courts will be compelled to give them such a meaning as will make all the provisions stand.

2nd. Or else if the rate cannot be raised, the quantity of property taxed must be increased. Besides land and other property heretofore taxed, it will then become the duty of the Assembly to levy on WEARING APPAREL, horses, cattle, provisions, &c. All these will have to be brought in the tax list, as well as CARRIAGES, school books, schools, mechanic's and farmer's tools, &c., in order to raise what this Constitution prescribes shall be raised.

This last view derives plausibility from the following considerations:

1st. While the Constitution is full of details, in fact being a mere code of laws, NO EXEMPTION from taxes is put into the Constitution. The General Assembly shall *have power* to make exemptions, but they are not compelled to do it. And they *could not do it*, if thereby they would fail to raise money enough to carry out the directions of the Constitution.

2. The late Convention actually levied a TAX ON EVERYTHING,—*on the baby's cradle*, the BIBLE, the clothes we wear, the food we eat—to pay the expenses of the Convention—to pay negroes and others $8 per day. No doubt, the Radical party, if elected, will pass another Revenue act just like this. In fact, if the section under consideration be interpreted literally, no other act can be passed.

Gen. Abbott is oblivious of the increased County taxation under this abominable Constitution. He fails to notice the enormous increase of taxes under his Yankee *regime* of County Commissioners, salaried Justices of the Peace and *townships*. We have not space to eliminate this heavy expense.

The truth is, the extravagance of this Constitution cannot be defended. It is, to state the whole truth in a few words, a *Yankee Constitution*, fitted only for rich and populous communities like Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a people homogeneous in character. Imported here, and offered to a people poor and sparsely settled, with one third of their number ignorant Africans, just emerged from slavery, it is in such a place A GRIM AND HIDEOUS MOCKERY.

Its success will be the ruin of the people—ITS DEFEAT THE BEGINNING OF RENEWED PROSPERITY. In three weeks, it will be cast, by a terrible rebuke of 30,000 WHITE MAJORITY, into the rubbish of history. It may be exhumed hereafter by some antiquarian and held up as a monument of legislative folly. Some of its advocates will take conspicuous places in history, as *petty* Dantons, Robespierres, Burres and Benedict Arnolds.

General Abbott's letter has not only appeared in the *Standard*, but will, doubtless, be sent, in another form, all over the State. It is a deceptive and misleading article, and we call upon our cotemporaries throughout the State to publish our reply, that the antidote may go along with the poison.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2—(BY MACAULEY.)

(Similia non idem.)

"As soon as Barere ceases to write trifles, he begins to write lies;—and such lies! A man who has never been within the tropics does not know what a thunder-storm means; no man who has never looked on Niagara has a faint idea of a cataract; and he who has not read Barere's papers, may be said not to know what it is to lie. When a man is not ashamed to tell lies about events which are known by hundreds of witnesses, and which are recorded in well known and accessible papers, what credit can we give to his account of things done in corners? No writer, who does not wish to be laughed at, will ever cite the unsupported authority of Barere, as sufficient to prove any fact whatever. The only thing, so far as we can see, on which these writings throw any light, is the exceeding baseness of the author. In fact, they are the mere dregs and rinsings of a bottle, of which even the first froth was of very questionable flavor. The worst vices of the writer had not yet shown themselves; but the weakness, which was the parent of those vices, appears in every line. His levity, his inconsistency, his servility, were already what they were to the last.—All his opinions, all his feelings, spin round and round, like a weather-cock in a whirlwind. Nay, the very impressions which he receives through his senses, are not the same two days together. In this state of mind, without one settled opinion, the slave of the last word, royalist, aristocrat, democrat, according to the prevailing sentiment of the coffee-house or drawing room into which he had just looked, did Barere enter into public life."

Again, here is a side picture: "When the Convention met, the majority were with the Girondists, and Barere was with the majority. On the King's trial, indeed, he quitted the party with which he had ordinarily acted, voted with the Mountain (the Jacobins,) and spoke against the prisoner with a violence such as few members, even of the Mountain, showed. He concluded his speech with a sentence worthy of his head and heart: 'The tree of liberty flourishes when it is watered with the blood of all classes of tyrants.' It was natural that a man like Barere should, under the circumstances, try to distinguish himself among the crowd of regicides by peculiar ferocity. It was because he had been a royalist, that he was one of the foremost in shedding blood."

HARD ON LOGAN.—The Asheville *News* says that Gen. Geo. W. Logan, the Radical candidate for Superior Court Judge, in the Ninth District, in speaking, a few days ago, of what Daniel Webster said about the "infernal abolitionists," spoke of that great man substantially as follows: "Who is this Daniel Webster? Why, a fellow that lived up there in Massachusetts, and spent his time in making School-books and Dictionaries for children."

If Logan knows no more about law than he does about the history of the great men of our country, he will be as likely to charge a jury from one of Webster's Primers as from the laws of the State.

AND NOW MICHIGAN (see telegram) votes down her new Constitution, because it proposed to give the NEGRO suffrage! Has Michigan a Republican form of government? The people of North Carolina are offered an election. Have they not the same right to vote down an odious Constitution that Michigan has? In Michigan, negro suffrage would practically amount to nothing, as there are, probably, not one thousand negroes in the State. In North Carolina, it will be NEGRO SUPREMACY!

LINCOLN, GATES AND CHEVERAND.—The Editor of the Charlotte *Times*, who has been through this country, says: "We were gratified by having a very interesting conversation with that sterling patriot, Col. J. F. Hoke, who has been active as a volunteer in the canvass, in which he gave the assurance that Lincoln would give a good account of herself. The same glorious tidings come to us from Gaston and Cleveland, the home of the fearless and indomitable Durham."

DIED:

At his residence, in Wake County, on the 25th of March last, ALEXTAN McDADE, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. McDade was a worthy citizen, an affectionate husband, a kind father and had given to benevolence and charity. For months before his death, he was wholly occupied with reading the Scriptures, prayer and profound meditation. He often expressed his faith in the truths of Revelation and rejoiced in the hope of salvation. He manifested an humble resignation amidst all his afflictions and often gave strong assurances of happiness after death.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my last end be like his!" O. W. T.

In Greensboro', Alabama, March 11th, 1868, Miss SOPHIA C. PEARSON, of Salisbury, N. C., daughter of the late Olive W. Pearson.

"Even so, those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young lady, well qualified to take charge of a Family School, who can give instruction in Music and all the branches usually taught, desires a situation. Address MISS S. JONES, Kittrell's Depot, Vance, N. C., or the Editors of the *Sentinel*.
April 8-2w

CHEESE! CHEESE!

Twenty Boxes prime FACTORY CHEESE, just arrived at UPCHURCH & DODD'S.
April 8-1f

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1868.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A CREECH!

JUST RECEIVED, $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next sixty days, if possible—If you want

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, and

At Low Prices,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, CREECH'S is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville Street and down the other; yes, and then the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that CREECH'S is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, CREECH'S is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES or CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen CREECH'S, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the city. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people, some time ago, that there was no House in the City that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to CREECH'S, on R. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH,
April 8 2w Fayetteville Street.

Hay! Hay! Hay!

100 BALES PRIME HAY.
For sale by
April 8-1f UPCHURCH & DODD.

Bacon! Bacon!

10,000 LBS. COUNTRY (hog round) Bacon. For sale by
April 8-1f UPCHURCH & DODD.

Flour! Flour!

75 SACKS N. C. FLOUR.
50 bbls. N. C. and Patapsco Family Flour.
For sale by
April 6-1f UPCHURCH & DODD.

200 BUSHELS MEAL.
Just received and for sale by
April 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

GREEN CORN, GREEN PEAS, and Fresh Peaches, at
April 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUSTARD, at
April 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

BUCKWHEAT, LAST OF THE SEASON.
For sale by
April 6-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Popular Goods at Popular Prices!

The People will tell of the Prices and our Prices will tell!

Important Facts for the People!

IT IS KNOWN THAT THE RAW MATERIAL of Cotton has materially advanced, and is still advancing,—and all goods manufactured of cotton have been enhanced in price.

It is known that we bought our present

LARGE SPRING STOCK

BEFORE THE ADVANCE, and we are now prepared to accommodate the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
MOZAMBIQUES, LENOES,
BERAGES AND LAWNS,
PERCALLS AND ORGANDIES,
MUSLINS AND PRINTS,
GINGHAMS AND HOMESPUNS,
BLEACHED DOMESTICS,
UNBLEACHED DOMESTICS,
GENTS' AND LADIES' HATS,
SHOES AND GLOVES,
LADIES' PARASOLS,
PLAID AND PLAIN NAINSOOKS,
PLAID AND PLAIN MUSLINS,
PERCALLS AND JACONETS,
SWISS AND TARLETONS.

Additions will be daily made to the stock, by our resident Partner in New York.

"*Quick Sales and small Profits.*"
"*The Best of Goods at the Lowest of Prices.*"

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 8-1f

SUPT. OFFICE, N. C. RAILROAD CO., GREENSBORO', N. C., April 1, 1868.

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

Leave Charlotte daily	11.55 P. M.
" Salisbury	2.07 A. M.
" Greensboro'	5.05 A. M.
" Raleigh	9.41 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro'	12.20 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.30 P. M.
" Raleigh	3.50 P. M.
" Greensboro'	7.17 P. M.
" Salisbury	9.34 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte	11.35 P. M.

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

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with Passenger trains on W. & W. Road to and from Wilmington, and to Weldon by freight trains. Also to Newbern on A. & N. C. Road.

Freight trains will leave Charlotte at 7 A. M. and arrive at 6.30 P. M.

April 4-tf JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't.

BOARDING HOUSE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

MRS. S. J. CARROWAY has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of her friends and the public, at the Cole House, on Pollock Street, Newbern, a few steps West of the Railroad, where she is prepared to furnish excellent accommodation to ladies and gentlemen, who may favor her with a call. Terms moderate.
April 2-3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND ITS BENEFITS ARE INCALCULABLE.

A COMPANY PAYING LOSSES PROMPTLY FOR A LONG SERIES OF YEARS, and is a stranger to litigation, is entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people.

ETNA LIFE COMPANY.

In addition to the very large amount of

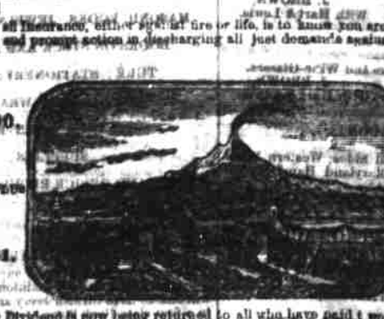
$17,485,894.71

paid since its organization, may be added the following policies settled in North Carolina, since the March, 1865, thus providing support and comfort to the widow and orphan in their bereavement and distress:

Policy No. 15,275 settled	
" " 15,607 "	
" " 17,613 "	
" " 17,409 "	
" " 17,974 "	
" " 19,068 "	
Total	

The value of all Insurance, either against fire or life, is to know you are investing in a Company of responsibility, and prompt action in discharging all just demands against it. Such is the Company having now

ASSETS,
$8,000,000.



No POLICIES
$8,000.
DIVIDENDS SURPLUS
$1,884,769.51.
50 PER CENT.

Fifty per cent Dividend is now being returned to all who have paid 5 no. Returns and the Dividends will be given annually to all such hereafter, who are insured upon the Life Plan.

The Ætna issues policies upon ages from 14 to 65.

The Ætna will give a policy upon which 10 payments may be paid, and nothing more will be required, though the party might live thirty or forty years, and after the payment of ten years he is entitled to the dividends of the Company as long as life continues.

The Ætna issues 10 years Endowment Policies to be paid at death or the expiration of the term.

The Ætna gives a general permit to travel or reside in any part of the United States without any extra charge, and in all respects gives as many advantages as any other first-class Company.

W. M. ROSS, M. D., Examining Physician.
W. D. MCRAE, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. The insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received along, and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $[illegible] on account of losses, and never contested a claim.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a safe business.
8. It will not revoke its insurance.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured, which does not become due in case of death, is never deducted from the face of the policy.
10. It has no connection with any other Insurance.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets (and Surplus) are to meet each dollar of Liability:

Phœnix Mutual	[illegible]
Ætna	[illegible]
Brooklyn	[illegible]
Connecticut Mutual	[illegible]
Equitable	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States, in the matter of residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, Conn.

For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. RASLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
June 1-1f-3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, LIFE AND ENDOWMENT, PAYABLE IN CASH OR EQUIVALENT.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan on premium note is a lien or claim on the policy in case of death after the second year.* ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE, IN THE MATTER OF

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 1-41 Broadway, New York City.

WM. H. COLE, Secretary.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Esq.
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 25—1868.-3m

AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDING LIME.

I have made arrangements for supplying for any and all purposes, and in any quantity, good STONE LIME, on the lowest possible terms that can deliver it at any of the Depots on the Railroads, at short notice.

April 2-tf JAS. M. TOWLES, Agt.

NOTICE.

The copartnership of C. P. Mendenhall & Co., is this day (March 6th) dissolved—none of them only to be used in *Liquidation*.

A. D. McLEOD, 27 and 29 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, is authorized to receive payment of debts due the late firm, and give receipts therefor.

April 3-tf CYRUS P. MENDENHALL & CO.

PRINTER'S NEWS INK.

FOR THE accommodation of our cotemporaries in the State, we propose to keep in Raleigh a variety of NEWSPAPER INK, manufactured in Philadelphia, and will sell it, by the keg, at Philadelphia prices. We have it in kegs of 25 to 40 pounds each, and 20 lbs. the smallest quantity we can supply. The cash must accompany orders. J. BOOTH.
Apr. 6-tf "SENTINEL" OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. COX, of Wake, is a candidate for Solicitor of this (the 6th) Judicial District.
March 25—tc.

200 BUSHELS SWEET POTATO PLANTS, single, in store and for sale by
April 1-2t LYNN ADAMS.

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

FRESH ARRIVAL—BUGGY MATERIAL.

Hickory Rims, Spokes, Finished Shafts, Long Arm 4 inch patent Axles, Plated Hub and Band Bolts, Silver head, Japanese and Iron Lining Nails, Band Nails, Carriage Cloths, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Axle Oil and Felloe Plates, Enamelled Moulds, Leather and Cotton Trimmings, Leather and Hole-skin, Oil-cloth Carpeting, Japanese and Plated Buckles, Curtain Frames and Whip Sockets, Wood-screws, Enamelled Buggy Paint, Varnishes, &c.

J. BOOTH.
Raleigh, April 4-tf. With Hart & Lewis.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN SOAP.
April 1-tf