TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by one of the ablest men in North Carolina, and, indeed, with out a superior in his department in the U. S. His logic is irresistible. When the author is known, it will add ten thousand votes of peace-loving men to the Grant and Colfax ticket:

"Many say rather than submit to let the negro vote and hold office we are for war. I say no, 'let us have peace.' The country needs repose. The last war clearly ruined us; another will finish the job. The New York Convention proclaims "the reconstruction acts of Congress unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," omitting the word *null*, lest it should raise unpleasant reminiscences of the days of nullification, when it required the strong arm of Jackson to keep us out of war. If the acts of Congress are *null and void*, so are the reconstruction measures of Andrew Johnson, and it still follows that the negroes are slaves. But it is said slavery and secession are dead issues. How or why? Admit, however, that the only purpose is to deprive the freedmen of the right to vote and hold office,can that be done without a civil war? History furnishes no instance in which four millions of people have been reduced to vassalage and deprived of all political rights. It is against the order of nature. They say we are going to do it by the ballot, not by the bayonet. How? The freedmen have now the right to vote. If they do vote the Constitution cannot be amended. To keep them from voting it will be necessary to act *practically*, on the doctrine; the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, null and void. Those who advise such a course are nullifiers, and their success renders war inevitable. It is absurd to talk of the peaceful success of their schemes, which requires the colored man to resume his shackles and the existing State governments to surrender to the revolutionists."

A friend has handed us the *Standard*, containing the above. We do not *know* the author, or to whom the *Standard* refers as "one of the ablest men in North Carolina and indeed without a superior in his department in the United States." Such eulogies upon unknown persons have but little weight with the public, because they are always regarded as extravagant and partizan and designed to give an extraneous importance to the views presented, which they do not possess intrinsically. This must be emphatically so in the present case, as neither the high sounding pretensions of the *Standard*, nor the "logic" of the man who "has no superior in his department in the United States," strike us with great force, much less with "irresistibility."

The *Standard* narrows down the inquiries of its readers to a very small compass, and if the extract from the letter is one of such a character as to impress the public mind greatly, the anxiety to know the author must become intense. But the *Standard* evidently misjudges vastly the intelligence of the public, when it supposes that the name of the author, when known, will add thousands of votes of peace-loving men to Grant and Colfax. What better evidence could be given of the imbecility, on the one hand, or the knavery, on the other, in any given number of *peace-loving* men, who would vote for Grant and Colfax in the feigned or real hope of getting *peace*! One may as well look for balmy breezes and blooming roses under the North Pole, as peace and quiet from that quarter.

Great names have but little weight with us, except when backed up by great deeds or great thoughts. For we have learned that 'great' men are not *always* wise. In the above case, we are not impressed with the greatness of the man, by the greatness of the thoughts presented. They are not statesman-like, nor do they exhibit genius, or great profundity, or far reaching wisdom. The extract indicates rather a utilitarian proclivity, one which looks closely to the weather-guage, and whose counsels are of "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" sort. We are impressed, from the extract, with the quiet, easy philosophy of the author, who, like Diogenes, was contens with his position, if he could hold it, as people would get out of his sunshine. He is much more of a *politician*, we judge, than a *statesman*, for what statesman narrows down the *situation* to the simple proposition, "rather than submit to let the negro vote and hold office, we are for war!"—When he says, "I say no, let us have peace; the country needs repose," he rises above his little "Utica." But when he says, "the last war nearly ruined us; another will finish the job," he sinks back into his pet, and seems to mean, "stand out of my sunshine."

No friend of the Union can, no statesman,—ever desired or sought war in this Republic. Especially, now, does every statesman, and every friend of the country, desire "repose." Why is it that the country has no repose? The Radical party, whose leaders are Grant and Colfax, and in whose interest the above letter seems to have been written, has had undisputed control in the country for more than three years. During all that period, it has been actively *reconstructing* it, professedly with a view to peace. Has peace come? Can there be repose, so long as the causes of discontent remain and are constantly augmented? Do you call that *repose*, which is only produced by being held to the ground by Grant's bayonets? Elect him and Colfax, and what hope have you of the removal of the bayonets? When Grant says "let us have peace," what does he mean but that the Imperial Republic or the Empire is *peace*?

Negro suffrage and negro office holding are the real sources of our trouble. They are the effects of a policy, which has deprived us of a Constitution and of a free country. The disturbed condition of the country seeks repose in the restoration of the Constitution and of the Federal Union. The Radical party does not promise to give us these by the election of Grant and Colfax. The New York Convention proposes to restore them by the election of Seymour and Blair, and, hence, "declares the reconstruction acts of Congress unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Why use the word *null*? Was it needed? Are not unconstitutional laws void, when law and order rule? Are not revolutionary acts void, when the revolution is estopped?—And are not void laws and void acts *null*? How could the New York Convention omit the word *null, for fear* of raising unpleasant reminiscences, if, when the triumphant Democratic party comes to apply *practically* the declaration that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, null and void, they become nullifiers? Such logic is not very transparent, even if it be "irresistible."

"If I am the writer of the above extract, "the acts of Congress are null and void, so are the reconstruction measures of Andrew Johnson, and it still follows that the negroes are slaves." Not necessarily and practically. The reconstruction acts of Congress have never received the approval or sanction of the government or people of the United States. It is not denied, that they have never been sanctioned by the Executive or Judicial departments of the government, but that both of those departments regard them as revolutionary and unconstitutional. If the writer of the extract were a Judge, would he not declare them unconstitutional, and, *therefore* null and void, unless he chose to shirk responsibility? But the New York Convention speaks by the book, when it says that slavery and secession are dead issues, and the writer of the extract simply plays the demagogue, when he intimates that the supporters of Seymour and Blair would disturb either of them. The war killed slavery and secession, both, as dead as Julius Cæsar, and every school boy knows it. Andrew Johnson's scheme of reconstruction, then, so far as the abolition of slavery is concerned, is not null. For, besides the incorporation of it in the Constitution, irregularly if you please, and though it be *technically* illegal, yet it has had the sanction of every department of the government and the concurrence of the whole people, so emphatically, that it is *irreversible*, and the questions forever put beyond cavil or controversy. Not so with the reconstruction acts of Congress, and upon them the people will pronounce their condemnation with such emphasis, in November, that the hand of resurrection will not reach them.

The writer says the freedmen have now the *right* to vote. If they have the *right*, it must be either natural or derived. Who gave them that *right*? If you say Congress gave it to them, the question recurs, how did Congress acquire the *right* to give them that *right*? So far as the Constitution of the State confers that right, it is invalid, for the reason that all the powers conferred by the Constitution, of any sort, are conferred by the votes of the negroes themselves, who either usurped the right or it was given by a power that had no right. Will the writer of the above extract say, that the negroes of the South have a *valid, legal and constitutional right* to vote? If not, all that he says is mere badinage and demagoguery.

"But the negroes will not submit to it.—It is against the order of nature for four millions of people to be reduced to vassalage and deprived of all political rights."—Such is the logic of the writer. Have not eight millions of white people, for three years, been reduced to political vassalage, who have called any man master, and been deprived by Congress of all their political *rights*, which they had always enjoyed?—Are those eight millions less valiant, or less able to cope with the strong arm of the government, than the four million blacks are? No, but this writer says, the negroes cannot be deprived of the right to vote and the right to hold office, without war. Then, according to his logic, it is war to deprive freedmen of the right to vote and hold office, but it is peace to deprive men who were born free of those rights. It is war, if negroes are deprived, but it is peace to deprive white men!

As to the negroes, their *normal* condition in this country, was one of vassalage—the war freed them and no Conservative ever thinks of again putting shackles upon them. But as to *political rights*, they *never* had any, and, according to the theory of this government, they *never can have any*, until the white people, who constitute legally and constitutionally the State, confer political Rights upon them. They cannot be deprived of what they never had, nor can have under the State Constitution, unless the reconstruction acts are declared constitutional.

The people will declare them revolutionary and unconstitutional. The Democratic party simply propose to arrest the revolution, to turn out the revolutionary party and *restore* the Constitution and the Federal Union. Can such a purpose be called revolutionary? Can such actors be called anti-liberal and revolutionists?

GRANT AND COLFAX mean war, revolution and the Empire!

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR mean Peace, the Constitution and the Federal Union!—Hence we go for Seymour and Blair.

The Legislative Radicals are plotting to make civil war in North Carolina.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of Iredell.

A. H. Galloway, (negro,) presented a petition from certain citizens of the city of Wilmington, praying the General Assembly to make some provisions for defraying necessary expenses of Jurors of Inquest. Referred to appropriate Committee.

The following bills were reported from Committees with favorable endorsements, viz:

Bill providing for a Hydrographic survey of the State;

Bill to amend chapter 42, section 8, Revised Code, entitled "Entries and Grants";

Bill concerning the settlement of estates of deceased persons.

Mr. Blythe, from a special Committee, to whom was referred his bill to punish conspiracy, sedition, insurrection and rebellion, reported back a substitute for the same.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution on *per diem* and mileage, providing as follows, to-wit:—Speakers $9, members $7, Clerks $5, Doorkeepers $7, and 20 cts. mileage.

On motion of Mr. Respass, an amendment was made, allowing Speakers $10.

Mr. Lindsay moved to strike out $7 for members, and insert $6.

Mr. Robbins moved to amend the amendment and insert $5.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by inserting $8, which he afterwards withdrew, by request, and the *per diem* for members was finally put at $6, by the following vote:—Ayes 23, nays 19.

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend the *per diem* for Clerks by striking out $8, and inserting $6.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend the same by inserting $10.

The ayes and nays were called and the motion was lost,—Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Galloway, negro, Hayes, and Moore, of Carteret, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, then moved to amend and insert $9; which motion was lost. Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Moore, of Carteret, and Respass voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend by inserting $8½; which was lost,—Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Etheridge, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Moore, of Carteret, and Respass, voting in the affirmative.

A. H. Galloway, (negro,) moved to amend by inserting $8¼; which motion was lost.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Sweet protested against the action of Senators, in consuming the time of the Senate, by introducing so many futile amendments.

A. H. Galloway, (negro,) replied that he would inform the Senator that any Senator on this floor had the right to make any motion he desired, so that he was in order. *He* did not fear the consequences—*he* was no candidate for Congress.

Mr. Sweet replied that whilst the Senator had the right to make a motion in order, yet the House has the right to vote such frivolous amendments down, and he hoped they would do so. As to the implication that he was an office-seeker, he had done nothing, either by word, correspondence, or act, to give rise to such an impression.

Galloway replied that there was another way to accomplish this object, to wit: *through Agents.*

Mr. Sweet said he would hurl the insult back—that it was utterly without foundation and false.

Galloway replied that whether it was false or not,his (Sweet's) constituents had so reported him.

The Speaker called them to order.

Mr. Respass moved to amend ("*provided* no gentlemen will get mad at it") by allowing Clerks, $7½. The motion was lost—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Blythe, Davis, Etheridge, Epps, (negro,) Galloway,(negro,) Hayes, Hyman, (negro,) Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Respass and Shoffner voting in the affirmative.

Epps, (negro,) moved to amend and allow Clerks $7; which was finally agreed upon.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, $6 *per diem* was agreed upon for Door keepers, and the mileage at 20 cents, as provided for in the Resolution, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Shoffner: A bill to prevent the sacrifice of property under execution.

By Mr. Lassiter: A bill to incorporate the Union Emigrant and Transportation Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Barrow: A bill to prevent frauds in the County Treasury.

By Mr. Shoffner: A bill to amend an ordinance in relation to the jurisdiction of the courts.

By Mr. Osborne: A bill concerning refunding bonds. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Winstead, the Code on Civil Procedure was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Love, its further consideration was made a special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Bill to amend an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company was taken up on its second reading and rejected.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill in relation to legal process passed its second reading.

Bill concerning the government of counties passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House, refusing to concur in the amendment of the Senate to the resolution on *per diem*, and asking for a Committee of Conference.—Agreed to. Senate branch of the Committee, Messrs. Osborne, Cook and Blythe.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.

House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the House.

Mr. Robinson, of Macon, arose to a question of privilege. He said that, in connection with the substitute which he had offered upon the subject of *per diem*, on yesterday, he saw, in the *Sentinel* of this morning, that the member from Robeson (Proctor) was quoted as saying "that those who voted for such *per diem* were not acting honorably, but were influenced by dishonest motives." He (Mr. Robinson) thought it was due to himself, as the mover of that substitute, to say that if the language used by the member from Robeson was intended to apply to him, that he denounced it as a vile slander and infamous falsehood, unbecoming any *gentleman* on the floor.

Proctor, (the Hinglishman,) said that the *Sentinel* report had expressed his sentiments, and that the gentleman could make the most of it.

Mr. White presented a memorial from the citizens of Perquimans county, asking an appropriation to clear out the head-waters of Perquimans River. Referred.

Mr. Parker offered a memorial from certain citizens, praying the abolition of capital punishment. Referred.

Stilley presented a letter from some unknown scallawag in Currituck county, charging that Mr. Humphries was passed by the Howard amendment, and, therefore, could not hold his seat. He moved to refer the letter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Durham said that if such reference was made, he would move that the title of every member in the House be investigated. He believed that the titles of a good number of gentlemen on the other side would be found defective, on such ruling, if closely inspected.

Mr. Pou thought Mr. Durham's contemplated motion took too wide a range and Stilley's too narrow a one. He thought that all such charges should be based on good and undeniable authority.

Stilley said he would be glad if the House would suggest some better way to dispose of the letter than by reference, but he was not willing to see it treated with contempt.

Mr. Jarvis said that he thought *contempt* was the proper treatment to award such a letter. He did not think the House ought to notice a letter from an irresponsible man, making charges against a member of this House. He was not afraid of an investigation in the case of Mr. Humphries, and would vote for a resolution, in its proper shape, but would not consent to this House taking action upon a letter from an irresponsible man making unfounded charges. Mr. Humphries had been admitted to registration, after being challenged by one of the instigators of this rascally movement. He (Mr. Humphries) had not taken his seat upon this floor, until he had consulted Judge Dick and the Hon. John Pool. Both of *them* thought his title to the seat unquestionable.

Old Major Downing drowsily inquired what was the matter,and, on being informed, resumed his recumbent position, spreading his handkerchief over his face, and again tickled the ears of his neighbors by long drawn and melodious snores.

Seymour offered a resolution that, J. C. Humphries, being charged with being banned by the 14th. article, the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to investigate his case, with the power to send for persons and papers, and to investigate a like case vouched for by any member.

Mr. Durham said that there was no proof in this case to warrant such a procedure—nothing save the assertion of an unknown person.

Stilley said the disabilities of the gentlemen were known to Stevens, of the House, and Etheridge, of the Senate.

Stevens, being called on, said that Mr. Humphries had been a magistrate before the war, and sheriff during the war.

Mr. Durham said that it was a strange thing that when there were so many Republican members on the floor, banned by the 14th. article, only Democratic and Conservative members were ever ejected from their seats. He cited the infamous conduct of the late Convention in such cases, and told the House plainly that they were none too good to follow the example of rascality set them by the late "so-called" Constitutional Convention.

[Seymour here amended his resolution, but the Reporter could not catch its substance.]

Mr. Durham moved to lay the whole matter upon the table and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the motion lost by a vote of yeas 22, nays 58. (Party vote.)

Mr. Durham then moved the indefinite postponement of the matter and demanded the yeas and nays upon the motion.

The call was sustained and the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 27, nays 61.

Mr. Jarvis offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire into the case of *any* sitting member of this House, who is alleged by any member of the House, to be banned by the Howard amendment, and report the name of the same to the House.

2d. That the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, to enable them to make a fair investigation of *all* cases.

The previous question (gag-law) being moved by Seymour, Mr. Jarvis was only allowed a minute to show that his substitute applied alike to all members of the House. Mr. J. said it had been stated that others on this floor were under the ban.—Let the action of the House,to-day, have *the same effect* upon all, and he would cheerfully support it, but he would protest against the passage of the original proposition because it did not have that effect.

Mr. Durham moved that the matter be postponed until the 3rd Monday in November next, as this matter had been sprung upon Mr. Humphries in a sudden manner, without any notice being given him, and that, as it had been determined to adjourn on the 10th. of next month, in justice to Mr. Humphries, time should be given him to defend himself.

Seymour (from somewhere "up North") insisted that the motion to postpone was out of order, as he had called the previous question.

Mr. Durham contended that a motion to postpone to a day certain took precedence of the previous question, and called attention to the ruling in the Senate.

The Chair ruled *adversely* to Mr. Durham!!!

The call for the previous question was sustained, and the question recurred upon Mr. Jarvis' substitute.

The yeas and nays being called upon its passage resulted yeas 42, nays 43, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Barnes, Banner, Clayton, of Chowan, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cherry, (negro,) Cawthorn, (negro,) Davis, Durham, Farrow, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, High, Hinnant, Hawkins, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly,of Davie, Long, of Caswell, Long, of Chatham, Leary, (negro,) Moore,Matheson, Nicholson, Pou, Parker, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Allegany, Smith, of Martin, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Thompson, Williamson, (negro,) Whitley, White and Williams.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Carson, Cherry, (negro,) Crawford, (negro,) Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Hutchings, (negro,) Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, (negro,) Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Mayo, (negro,) Morrill, Morris, (negro,) McCanless, Peck, Proctor,Pearson, Robbins, (negro,) Ragland, Rea, Rhodes, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sykes, (negro,) Siegrist, Vestal, Wilson, Wiswall and Waldrop.

Seymour's resolution was then adopted. (An infamous proceeding throughout.)

A communication from Hon. Chas. Manly was received and ordered to be printed.

A bill from the Senate, in relation to the Chatham R. R. Co., was taken up and referred.

By Seymour: A bill in relation to holding Courts in the city of Newbern. Referred.

Mr. Barnett, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill in regard to the representation of stock owned by certain counties in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton R. R.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules and take up House bill No. 80, which defines the duties of Superior Court Clerks.—Carried.

Seymour, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported various amendments, which were adopted, and, after a good deal of discussion, the bill passed its final reading.

The bill specifying the time of holding Courts in different Counties was taken up, and after a long discussion and some few amendments, passed, as reported by the Committee.

Mr. Pou called up the bill regulating the admission of Attornies to the bar. The bill was taken up and passed its second reading.

Upon being placed upon its third reading, Mr. Durham opposed it, on the ground that it was calculated to lower the dignity of the profession.

The bill, however, passed its third reading.

On motion of Laflin, (c. b.) the rules were suspended, and the bill allowing the air-line Railroad of South Carolina to extend their road within the limits of this State to Charlotte, was taken up.

Foster, (whom Sinclair calls "vinegar cask" and "mummy doctor,") wanted the bill printed, but it was objected to.

After some little debate, the bill passed its several readings.

After some further unimportant business, the House, on motion of Mr. Sinclair, adjourned.

MARRIED:

On the 23rd ult., in the Presbyterian Church of Pittsboro', by the Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, of the Methodist Church, Capt. N. A. RAMSEY to Miss ANN S., daughter of the late Maj. John Thompson.

DIED:

In Chatham County, on the 19th ult., Mrs. JULIA C. BYNUM, widow of the late Tu ner Bynum. She was an excellent member of the M. E. Church, South, and died in great peace.

At the residence of his son, Rev. James B. Averett, Winchester, Va., at 4 o'clock, Monday afternoon, July 20, 1868, JOHN A. AVERETT, SR., in the 71st year of his age.

This gentleman for over forty years was one of the most successful planters in North Carolina, and his home—"Lock Katrine Hall"—was the seat of a delightful hospitality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A situation as TEACHER by the advertiser, who has had nine years experience, and can give the best of references.

Address Miss ELEANOR MIDDLETON,
Care of Dr. W. H. MILLER,
Aug. 1-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED!

A SITUATION AS SALESMAN in either a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, for the remainder of the year. The very best reference given. Address W. W. WOODEL
Raleigh, Aug. 1-1w

Meal, Meal, Meal.

TWO HUNDRED Bushels PRIME WHITE BOLTED MEAL, Just received by
Aug. 1-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF AUGUST next, I shall expose to public sale, on the premises, by virtue of an order of Johnston County Court, the following Tracts of Land, belonging to the estate of Edwin S. Sanders, deceased, on a credit of six and twelve months, to-wit:

One Tract, containing 151 acres, known as the White Oak Lands. The Tract lying on Swift Creek, about four miles West of Smithfield, containing 210 acres. One other Tract joining the above tract, containing about 300 acres. On said land there is a good Mill site and Mill-house and two good dwellings with necessary outhouses.

Said lands will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the lands, will please call on the undersigned or Wm. H. Lancaster, who resides on the premises.

JOHN W. HODGES,
Aug. 1-2awtd Executor.

Arrangements Perfected!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH a House FROM BOTTOM TO TOP

With **House Furnishing Goods**, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

Through our resident Partner in New York, we will furnish PUBLIC and PRIVATE HOUSES with all that is required, using our best judgment and taste in the purchases.

If desired, the whole will be bought on commission.

Aug. 1-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN!!!

1868.

GOOD NEWS TO BUYERS!

M. ROSENBAUM,

HAVING CONCLUDED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE Stock of

CLOTHING,

Consisting, in part, of

BLACK CLOTH COATS,
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
FANCY CASSIMERE SUITS,
(Suitable for Fall and Winter wear,)
SILK VESTS,
LINEN SUITS,
ALPACA COATS,
&c., &c., &c.

He offers the same

AT COST!

As they must be closed out in less than

SIXTY DAYS!!

ALSO a large assortment of Summer

DRESS GOODS!!

At 20, 22½ and 25 cents per yard—worth from 30 to 50 cts.

M. ROSENBAUM,
Aug. 1-tf No. 16 Fayetteville Street.

CAMPAIGN OF 1868!

Old Iron-Clad First in the Field!!

TUCKER'S

IRON FRONT BUILDING!!!

WE ARE AGAIN RECEIVING A NEW SUPPLY OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUMMER AND FALL PRINTS,
Bleached and Unbleached Domestics,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
MUSQUITO NETTINGS,
FANS! FANS!! FANCY!!!
UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! & SHOES.
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS!

Stock fully supplied by our resident Partner in New York.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,
Raleigh, July 28, 1868-tf

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Louisburg Female College,
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF 1868 will begin on the 18th day of August.

The success of the Institution under its present administration, has far surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board (exclusive of washing and lights), $70. Tuition in the regular English course and Ancient Languages, $100. Extra Studies moderate. $50 in advance,—remainder at the end of the session.

ADVANTAGES.

An able, energetic, and successful Faculty; an extensive and wisely arranged course of study; a judicious and thorough system of instruction; a select Chemical and Philosophical apparatus; a good Library; fine Musical Instruments; a beautiful, pleasant, and healthful location; a large, commodious building, with rooms well ventilated and well warmed in winter; excellent water, good fare; kind attention to the wants of the pupils; mild and efficient government, and ample Religious privileges.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, apply to T. M. JONES,
June 15-tf President.

Wake Forest College, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first day of August, 1868, with the prospect of increased patronage and success. The complete assurance given at the recent Commencement, of the adaptedness of the University system to the wants of the times, and of its feasibility, encourages its friends to believe that the College has entered upon a career of popularity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history. The financial embarrassments to which all Southern Colleges have been subjected are not felt to the same extent at Wake Forest, as at some others, in consequence of the considerable amount of original endowment saved, and of the favorable reception with which the Agent of the College meets in securing additional funds. An expenditure of more than $2,000 has been recently made in improving the condition of the building and grounds.

Determined to bring its advantages within reach of the largest number possible, the Trustees, seconded by the community, have reduced the price of Board and Tuition to the lowest practicable rates.

The officers of instruction are gentlemen of tried ability in their several departments, and the success attending their efforts in the past is the best guarantee the public can have for the future.

The location of the College, in point of healthfulness and accessibility, (being situated on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, a few miles from the Capital of the State,) is not surpassed by that of any other in the land; while the moral and social influences connected with and surrounding it, and the peculiar discipline enforced, present inducements to patronage of no ordinary kind.

A system of PUBLIC LECTURES on literary and scientific subjects has been introduced, with a view to increase the interest of the young men in the several departments of study, and to furnish additional incentives to investigation and research.

Extensive and well selected LIBRARIES belonging to the Societies, and complete APPARATUS, PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL, are not to be omitted in the enumeration of the advantages possessed.

Another encouraging feature is that there are, at present, thirteen young men engaged in studies preparatory to the work of the Ministry; and it may not be amiss to state that any Minister, who may apply for admission, will receive tuition in all the departments free of charge, and those of this class, who are without means, are encouraged to apply to the Board of Education for further assistance.

EXPENSES IN CURRENCY:

Tuition for Preparatory School (per Session)	$30,00
" " Collegiate Course, " "	35,00
Board per week in private families (table fare)	2 50 to 3,00
Board, per week, with lodging,	3 0 to 3,75
Room rent (to those lodging in College Building) per session	3,00
Servants' hire " "	3 00
Washing, per month,	1,50

No Student is permitted to register his name until College dues are paid.

June 23-dawtAug15 W. T. BROOKS, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Mecklenburg Female College.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

NEXT SCHOOL YEAR WILL COMMENCE October 1st, 1868.

A full corps of able and accomplished Instructors will be at their posts.

Rates as low as can be afforded in a first class Female College. The last scholastic year has just closed. One hundred and fifty-four pupils having been enrolled. Address

THE PRESIDENT,
July 14-tf Charlotte, N. C.

Thomasville Female College,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the 4th of August, and continue twenty weeks.

BOARD: $10 per month, and other charges proportionally low. SIXTY DOLLARS must be paid by each young lady on entering, and the balance at the close of the term.

The Faculty is full and composed of able and experienced Teachers. The course is extensive embracing all the solid and ornamental branches taught in other Female Colleges. The religious advantages are unsurpassed.

This College is located between Salisbury and Greensboro', in one of the most beautiful and healthy towns on the N. C. Central Railroad, and is in two miles of the celebrated "Holton Chalybeate Springs." And at the additional expense of 25 cents per day any of the "college girls" can have the constant use of the water.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, address REV. D. R. BRUTON,
June 24-d2aw.4wt10th aug. President.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE re-opened on the first Monday of September, with a full corps of Teachers.

The *entire* expense of Tuition, with Board, Washing and contingent fee, for a session of 20 weeks, will be, according to the class, either $105 or $110, or $116, if paid in advance, or $116,50 or $121 50, or $126 50, if paid half in advance.

Moderate extra charges will be made for ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING and OIL PAINTING.

For Circulars, address

July 16-eod1m J. M. M CALDWELL,
Greensboro', N. C.

MRS. LACY'S SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The FIFTH TERM of this School will commence on MONDAY, the 3rd of August, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

Six pupils can be accommodated as boarders. Circulars sent on application

DR. LACY'S School for Boys will be discontinued. He will give such instruction in the Girls' School as may be desired.

July 10-3tawtd

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, VA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this time for the admission of 100 ADDITIONAL CADETS into this Institution. Those entering in the Summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence Sept. 1st.

Circulars will be sent on application.

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
may 15-3taw1wdcowSept1. Supt.

TO LAND OWNERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL LAND COMPANY, Agent for all that part of North Carolina lying east of and including Catawba County, I am authorized to say, to any person or persons having 2,000 acres in one body, partially cleared and near a Rail Road, that if they will agree to subdivide their lands at the expense of the Company, the Company will purchase alternate lots at their assessed value for taxation or as ascertained by two disinterested parties, paying for the same in the Company's stock—the Company obligating itself to place a white settler on every 200 acres, so acquired, within three years, or, failing to do so, such land unsettled to revert to the original owner; the owner to retain possession until the land is settled.

The object of this system is to bring into the State an industrious and thrifty population and to enhance the value of our lands. It has been adopted in other States and is said to be working finely.

This Company was chartered by our Legislature of 1866. Land owners will please address me for particulars at Beldville, N. C.

Apr. 23, 1868-w3awtf D. W. COURTS.

Wheat Bran.

FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS for sale on account of shippers, by

July 29-tf DOUGLAS BELL, Commission Merchant.

BOOK STORES.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD WORKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Together with every article usually kept in their line of business.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBs' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

June 22-3m

L. BRANSON, J. A. JONES
Ag't N. C. Business Directory

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.

Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders.

Jan 29 148-tf BRANSON & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

NICHOLSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, in 6 vols. Just received and for sale at

June 19-tf BRANSON & JONES, Raleigh.

New and Elegant Books,

JUST RECEIVED:

Globe edition of Dickens' Works,
Bulwer's "
Shakspeare's "
Burns' and others
Abbottsford Waverly Novels.

All new, nice and cheap, at

July 4-tf BRANSON & JONES.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in the manufacture of LIME, under the name and style of "POWELL, WILSON & CO." is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. M. POWELL,
J. W. WILSON,
J. H. SHERRILL,
M. TROLLINGER.

Catawba Station, N. C., July 13th, 1868.

NOTICE.

All claims against the late firm of Powell, Wilson & Co. will be settled by the undersigned and all persons in arrears for Lime will make payment to me as the business of the firm must be closed up.

A. M. POWELL.

Catawba, Station, N. C., July 15-3awtw

MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Cutlery, Table Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles,

and all articles usually found in a first-class establishment.

Call and see.

June 1-3m

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For Sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 22—3m

LIME, LIME, LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to deliver Lime at Salisbury Station at (12) twelve dollars per ton.

The freight on the N. C. R. R. is

From Salisbury to Concord	60c.	per ton.
" " Charlotte	$1.00	" "
" " Greensboro'	1,00	" "
" " Camp Stoke	1,40	" "
" " Hillsboro'	1,80	" "
" " Durham's	1 85	" "
" " Raleigh,	2 15	" "

A. M. POWELL,
Catawba Station, N. C., July 24-2awow

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

FORMERLY

BROWN'S,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

POTTS & SHELLEY, Proprietors.

July 25-2w

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after July 16, 1868.

June 27-4July31 W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

MARKET SQUARE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

July 29-tf

NEW SALOON!

JUST OPENED!!

THE FINEST LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON in the South, just opened opposite to

TUCKER HALL.

The best WINES, LIQUORS, &c., also to be had at the LOWEST PRICES.

Come one, come all, and judge for yourselves. Every GENTLEMAN will be waited on with politeness and respect, by

July 29-3m THIEM & MILLER.