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THE SENTINEL.

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

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. JAMES W. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin.

1st—THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Tyrrell.
2nd—JNO. HUGHES, of Craven.
[illegible]
7th—L. M. McAFEE, of Cleaveland.

JUDGE PEARSON'S LETTER.

We laid aside this letter, which appeared while we were engrossed by the assembling of the great Convention of Conservatives and Democrats, for a more careful notice than we could then give to so extraordinary a production. We now avail ourselves of the aid of a professional friend in its review.

[illegible] assumes, that he possesses the public confidence, as manifested in the late election to the office of Chief Justice of the State, after a nomination by both parties in that election, and, therefore, he infers that his opinions and advice ought to weigh with the people in the choice of a President. We do not admit the correctness of this conclusion. Our Judges have never heretofore been looked to for counsel in such affairs; on the contrary, they have been thought to be set apart for a different class of duties from those which pertain to the Executive office of the United States, or of the State, and it has been the common opinion, that men might be eminent in the judicial department of the government, without any especial fitness to guide the public judgment, on the diversified and grave questions which enter into our Presidential elections. Of Judge Pearson's ability, learning and eminence in the law, as it comes into administration in the ordinary course of occurrences in the State, we make no question. To this extent he is right in supposing that he has the confidence of the [illegible] how he shall lose it, by exhibiting [illegible] in this letter a forgetfulness of public [illegible] facts [illegible] his [illegible] misconception of the [illegible] principles of the Constitution [illegible]

As an instance of his facts, take the following statement: "At the Fortress Monroe conference it was in our power to be restored to all the rights of the State, provided we would submit to gradual emancipation, that is, every negro, born after a day to be fixed, should be free at the age of 21." Where is the authority for this assertion? None whatever. The conference took place in February 1865. All the accounts of it concur, that President Lincoln, along with the preliminary on which he firmly insisted, that before he would agree to any thing, there should first be a recognition of, and submission to, the national authority, declared that slavery must be abolished, without referring to any qualifications to it. And he and Mr. Seward had carried with them the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, [illegible], from which slavery [illegible] ratification and forever abolished, which had then passed both Houses of Congress by the necessary majorities, and received the ratification of the Legislature of Maryland, copies of all which they produced before the Southern Commissioners. How long before the passage of this proposed amendment, the utter and immediate extinction of slavery had been determined on, by the public mind of the North, we are not informed. The President had declared it abolished in the States in rebellion by proclamation as early as Jan. 1, 1863, and we are not aware of a single proposal for its gradual abolishment, by any authority of the Federal government, or by any motion in Congress, from the commencement to the end of the war. Nor do [illegible] any reason to believe [illegible] was attainable with [illegible] a condition, at any time, after the date of the Proclamation above cited, if it was after the breaking out of war. As is usual in civil wars, the most violent party, that which [illegible] most hatred to the enemy, obtained the ascendancy. This, in the North, was the original anti-slavery party, whose [illegible] principle [illegible] extinguishment; and the annihilation of the institution, instead of being an incident of the war, became an end for its prosecution. Long before the conference at Fortress Monroe [illegible]

at that time have been saved, except as to them "born after a day to be then fixed." And here let us remark, that, upon the subject of protraction of the war, after the event, when every one [illegible], the Judge should speak charitably. We saw a letter published by him, while the war was raging, I think in 1863 or '64, in which, after repelling the insinuation that he was lukewarm in the Southern cause, he stated that the idea of peace was not then to be entertained, but that the contest must go on, till one or the other party was well whipped, or "whipped good," expressing perseverance in the most decided manner.—We have not a copy before us, but believe we are not mistaken in the particulars to which we refer. We are aware of no public announcement from the same source, that the decisive event, on which peace was thus stated to depend, had ever arrived, before the surrender of our armies.

Again, the Judge states, "At that time, (some period since the war,) we had it in our power to put all things right, by submitting to qualified suffrage. That is, every freedman who could read and write, or owned say $100 worth of property, have the right to vote. Not much harm would have come of this—but prejudice excluded reason." When did we have this in our power? Congress, after its Committee on Reconstruction had deliberated on the condition of the Southern States, during a long session of eight or nine months, proposed to the States for adoption the Howard Amendment, or 14th article to the Constitution, but with a distinct announcement, on the part of leading members, that its adoption was not all that would be required for the restoration of our rights. This amendment does not mention qualified negro suffrage, but, on the contrary, intended to secure universal negro suffrage, by subjecting a State to abridgment, in the number of its representatives, if "any of the male inhabitants" were denied the privilege of voting. The next act of Congress on this head, was the reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, establishing universal negro suffrage; a measure which there is reason to believe the majority in Congress had determined on from the beginning, but fearing public sentiment among their own constituents, found it necessary to approach slowly and gradually. There is no ground for the assertion, that a restoration of our rights was in our power, on condition that we should adopt qualified negro suffrage, nor for the censure, on the people of the State, that it was rejected by them. The master spirits in Congress, whose expansive ideas of progress never contemplated any thing less than universal equality, would have laughed in the face of any man, who should have proposed a qualification on negro suffrage.

But the most surprising part of the letter is that in which it is said "no one pretends that the reconstruction measures of the President, or of the General Government, (for an act passed over the veto is an act of the Government,) are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is also clear that they are not unconstitutional, but extra-constitutional; that is, acts done to meet an emergency, not foreseen by the framers of the instrument," &c. This asserts a theory in respect to the Federal Constitution, which was never heard of, so far as we know or believe, until it came from the lips of the late Thaddeus Stevens. In all commentaries on the Constitution, in the Federalist, the debates in Congress, the arguments and decisions of Courts of Justice of the States or of the United States, the writings of Kent, Story, *et al.*, we look in vain for anything to sustain such a view of it; but we find the exact contrary to be the truth, by general admission—and the rules are these:

1. That as regards the State Governments, they have all powers not taken away or abridged by the Constitution of the United States or of their own States, but,

2. The Government of the United States possesses no powers, unless granted by its Constitution, either expressly or by a reasonable implication. Thus Kent declares, "the Constitution of the United States is an instrument containing the grant of *specific* powers, and the Government of the Union cannot claim any powers but what are contained in the grant, and given either expressly or by necessary implication." Like a corporation, that Government must look to the Constitution, which is its charter, for its powers,—not for restrictions. And in all the contests of parties in the history of this country, no one before ever claimed any powers as *extra*, or outside of the Constitution; all concurred that it was a Government of specific powers; and each, on the one side or the other, insisted that the powers it claimed were derivable from the grants in the Constitution, designating and reciting the article, section or clause in which it was alleged to be expressly granted, or from which it was to be implied as an incident. And it follows, as a necessary consequence from these admitted premises, that whatever is not authorized by the Constitution, is unconstitutional,—is not within the conceded powers, and, therefore, reserved to the States or people and forbidden to the United States. But, notwithstanding all this, we have the assertion of the Judge that "no one pretends that these measures are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. And it is also clear, that they are not unconstitutional, but extra-constitutional; that is, acts done to meet an emergency not foreseen by the framers of the instrument." Indeed! What becomes, then, of the article of the Constitution, declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people?" Is there any exception in favor of emergencies? No. The book was sealed at this point. The powers granted were alone to be exercised, and if they did not suffice, the people of the States might be appealed to for amendments, but it is sheer usurpation to claim power as given by an emergency, which is admitted not to have been granted by the people.

The Judge undervalues the wisdom of the framers of the instrument. No emergency has arisen which they did not contemplate, and provide for. In framing a national government, they very naturally supposed there might occur wars, insurrections, invasions, treasons; and they gave to them, in the provisions adapted and intended these to be the authority for action, when any such event should come to pass; and with a jealousy against parting with even the powers granted, which very nearly caused their work to be rejected by the people, they set guards against the assumption of other and additional powers as strong as the English language could devise and supply. Yet the Judge holds that all these may be overleaped, by a Congress, upon an emergency. Hard cases are the quicksands of the law, in which principles are sunk in a desire to afford relief in matters of individual right; but they are nothing to that vortex of emergencies in which the most cherished and sacred principles of government may be wrecked by the unbridled will of a temporary majority, if let loose from the chart, so lucidly and sternly prescribed in the Constitution.

"Necessity so bowed the times that I and greatness
Were compelled to kiss,"

is the apology, which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of one of the usurping Kings of England. But this old plea of single tyrants, necessity, will, in process of time, become harmless and salutary, compared with the new doctrine of emergencies in the hands of legislative majorities in popular constitutional governments. The party, which happens to be uppermost, need only declare an emergency, (of the existence and danger of which it is the exclusive judge,) and disfranchise its adversaries, or so many as are necessary to put them in minority, or otherwise interfere with suffrage, so as to secure a majority on its own side, and its power may be continued indefinitely.

The analogy supposed between the relation of a State to the General Government, and that of a son to a father, does not exist. The father has undoubted power over the son. The United States have power over every individual in a State, but never over the State as an organized community. Let those who assert the contrary, cite the clause of the Constitution in which any such power is conceded. Equally mistaken is the supposition, that without these extra-constitutional exercises of power by Congress, the government had not sufficient vigor after the suppression of resistance to re-establish its authority and secure obedience. Every obnoxious officer in a State could have been required to resign, under penalty of prosecution for his participation in the war, and a successor could have been appointed in the mode established by the Constitution or laws of such State. But however this may be, in the Executive and Judicial departments of the United States, after the surrender of the armies and the cessation of hostilities, belonged the functions of dealing with criminals and their pardon, requiring articles of the peace or other securities for good behavior, stationing troops at certain posts or their withdrawal—as was the case, after the suppression of the whiskey insurrection in the administration of Washington. The magnitude of the recent war, and the participation by State officials in the exercise of State authority against the government, conferred no new powers on Congress. The Executive undertook to deal with the situation. He caused a Convention to be assembled, on the old basis of constituency in the State, excluding a small number of the electors, and signifying that it was necessary to abolish slavery by ordinance, and provide for filling the State offices anew. The Convention did assemble; it changed no part of the old Constitution, except what related incidentally to slavery; it provided for the election of a Legislature and the choosing of officers according to the Constitution and laws already in existence, and the State government was again restored. Congress recognized it, by receiving communications from, and submitting proposals to, the Legislature, the Executive recognized it in many ways, Mr. Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court of the United States recognized its validity, by analogy, in the *habeas corpus* case of Egan of South Carolina. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the matter of Hughes, although the point was not disputed at the bar, took pains to stamp it with their approbation, as a valid and regular State Government called into existence by legitimate authority. How such a State Government could afterwards be displaced, and a new and different one set up in its stead by acts of Congress by reason of an emergency, more than two years after the war and its emergencies had passed away, it requires more learning than we are possessed of, to divine.

The Judge claims to have the concurrence of the other two members of the Court in sanctioning his new doctrine of subjugation and extra-constitutional laws. As the standard of differing from so high an authority, we must say, that we question this. In the case of the State vs. Bell, in the same volume with that of Hughes, which he cites, Judge Battle delivered the opinion, apparently of the whole Court, and declared what we suppose to be the true rule in this regard. "The capture of Beaufort," says he, "by the military force of the United States, was not the seizure thereby of a foreign enemy of the territory of the State of North Carolina, but merely the suppression of the rebellion in that part of the State, and when, afterwards, the State was rehabilitated (of course by the Convention of 1865,) its loyal Government was restored to its former powers, including the power of taxation over all its inhabitants, in every part of its territory." The State, according to this, had been restored to her rights in the Union, not by virtue of any extra-constitutional acts of Congress, but by the constitutional power to suppress rebellion in her inhabitants; and the rebellion being then (in 1867) ended, her territory, and, of course, her people were not held as by a foreign conquest, but as a part of the United States, in which its authority had been suspended, but was now restored. But to demonstrate how great and dangerous is the error into which Judge Pearson has fallen in his hypothesis that the State was conquered as by a foreign enemy, and to be subjected to extra-constitutional laws instead of considering the result as the suppression of rebellion, and the people, even in their crimes, entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States,—prisoners, if you please, but prisoners of State, not of war,—we extract a passage from the opinion of Judge Sprague, District Judge of the United States [illegible], in the prize case of the "Amy Warwick," cited by Judge Battle, in the case of Bell. The opinion was delivered in 1862, while the war was raging. It had been urged in argument, that if the goods of rebels taken on the seas could be condemned as a prize of war, like as those of a foreign enemy, then, after the overthrow of the rebellion, the States engaged in it might be treated as foreign enemies, conquered by the arms of the United States,—a conclusion which the Judge repels as follows:

"An objection to the prize decisions of the District Court has arisen from the apprehension of radical consequences. It has been supposed, that if the Government have the rights of a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed, it will have the right of conquest; that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges, and treated as a foreign territory acquired by arms. This is an error—a grave and dangerous error. The rights of war exist only while the war continues. Thus, if peace be concluded, a capture made immediately afterwards on the Ocean, even where the peace could not have been known, is unauthorized, and property so taken is not prize of war, and must be restored.—Wheaton 619. Belligerent rights cannot be exercised when there are no belligerents. Titles to property or to political jurisdiction acquired during the war by the exercise of belligerent rights may, indeed, survive the war. * * * Conquest of a foreign country gives absolute and unlimited sovereign rights. But no nation ever makes a conquest of its own territory. If a hostile power, either from without, or within a nation, takes possession and holds absolute dominion over a portion of its territory, and the nation, by force of arms, expels or overthrows the enemy, and suppresses hostilities, it acquires no new title, but merely regains the possession, of which it had been temporarily deprived. The nation acquires no new sovereignty, but merely maintains its previous rights. * * * And when, in this civil war, the United States shall have succeeded in putting down this rebellion and restoring peace in every State, it will only have vindicated its original authority, and restored itself to a condition to exercise its previous sovereign rights under the Constitution.—In a civil war the military power is called in, only to maintain the government in the exercise of its legitimate civil authority.—No military can extend the powers of any department beyond the limits prescribed by the organic law. This would be not to maintain the Constitution, but to subvert it. Any act of Congress which would annul the rights of every State under the Constitution, and permanently subject the inhabitants to arbitrary power, would be utterly unconstitutional and void, as the secession ordinance, with which this atrocious rebellion commenced. * * * It is hardly necessary to remark, that I do not mean that the restoration of peace will preclude the government from enforcing any municipal law, or from punishing any offence against previously existing rights."

This is an intelligent exposition of the doctrine applicable to the present condition of the country, in the Southern States, and the common learning of public and constitutional law, concurred in by the public announcements of such jurists as Curtis, Parker, Nelson, Stanbery, &c. How, with these lights before him, Judge Pearson should fall into the "grave and dangerous error," which Judge Sprague exposes so clearly, we are at a loss to conjecture.

We do not think it necessary to pursue the dismal anticipations of the Judge from the election of Seymour and Blair, and his exhortations to vote for Grant and Colfax. Unless his insight into the future is more accurate than his recollections of the past, it will afford no very safe grounds of reliance. The supporters of the former named gentlemen have no purpose in view but the vindication of the rights of the people and the States under a common Constitution, and the restoration of the prosperity and harmony of a common country, and they expect to use no means to effect it except such as are legitimate and peaceful. "Ballots not bullets" are the weapons of their warfare, and in our opinion they will be not a little aided in their march to victory by the reflection, that its attainment is necessary to free them from the novel and dangerous doctrines of constitutional power and right set forth by the Judge in the loose, ill-considered address, which we have here reviewed.

[For the Sentinel.

THE LATE HON. D. L. SWAIN.

CHAPEL HILL, Aug. 29, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—I this morning attended the funeral services of the late DAVID LOWRY SWAIN, ex-Governor of the State, and for thirty-three years President of its University. The hour named was 9 o'clock, and the services were conducted by Prof. Phillips, at Gov. Swain's late residence.—Every class of the citizens of Chapel Hill was represented in the gathering, and there were quite as many negroes as whites thronging the wide piazza, or standing in the yard under the shadow of the oak trees. I remember well when Gov. Swain's predecessor, Dr. Caldwell, was buried from the same house, and the long procession filing out of the yard as they carried his remains to the spot he himself had selected and prepared in the [illegible] centre of the village graveyard. That stately old house and its ample and beautiful yard have been the scene of many interesting gatherings,—in 1853, when Gov. Swain gave a complimentary dinner, at Commencement, to the graduating class and distinguished guests of the day; in 1859, when President Buchanan, and in 1867, when President Johnson attended the annual festival, and were Gov. Swain's guests; but there has never been an assemblage there or elsewhere in Chapel Hill, of more general, or deeper, or sadder interest than met this morning to pay the last honors to him who has so long been the centre of Chapel Hill life. I thought the preacher might well have taken for his text the words of the great Judge, who judged Israel all the days of his life, and at parting could say, "Behold, here I am; witness against me before the Lord and before his anointed, whose ox have I taken, or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?" There was probably no person there to-day, who had not had personal experience of Gov. Swain's justice and kindness, and honesty; of his genial humor; of his wide and hearty sympathy with his neighbors, in all that concerned them, whether of joy or sorrow; of his promptness to assist, relieve and help; hardly even a child, who had not received some evidence of his benignity and good will. When a great man dies, the public prints of the day call attention to his public services and all that made him great among men; but those who knew and loved him in his private capacity, think most of his goodness and dwell almost entirely upon the gentler benevolences that endeared him to them. It is the goodness that makes fragrant the memory of the dead,—instinctively we turn in thoughts of that for our comfort.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Prof. Phillips dwelt upon the words, "Thy will be done," pointing to entire and unreserved submission and acquiescence in the Divine order, as the only rational source of comfort or support in affliction. He had been with Gov. Swain daily, ever since the accident had occurred, on the 11th of August,—had held morning and evening prayers by his bedside, and, perhaps, conversed with him more confidentially than ever before, on the great topics and truths of religion. Gov. Swain's faith was firm, [illegible] looked forward to crossing the river. The night before his death, (in no apprehension of what was to happen on the morrow,) he spoke of a conversation which he had held some years ago with the late Dr. James Phillips, on the foundation of a Christian's hope; and giving [illegible] of faith in Jesus Christ [illegible] the only sure ground of hope in death, he added, that it had been a great comfort to him, ever since, to recall and dwell upon that conversation. Dr. Phillips, he said, and himself were both moved to tears as they talked.

Though Gov. Swain's friends, generally, had indulged in the strongest hopes of his ultimate recovery, and his improvement was, in some respects, so progressive as to warrant this belief, yet, for several days preceding the last, the Governor himself, and his devoted wife, and his faithful servant, Fred Lane, had noticed and remarked upon his increasing *debility*. He did not strengthen or rally at all, though his mind was cheerful and unclouded, his appetite was good, and he could move himself with more freedom in the bed. His interest in men and things remained unabated to the last, and he read that morning's *Sentinel* not half an hour before the sudden and fatal fainting fit that closed the scene. But there seemed to be a lack of vital energy—which was, doubtless, owing, greatly, to the deeply depressed and anxious state of his mind for the past month or two. Perhaps he did not very much care to live. His work was done, and well done, and he could safely leave his reputation to his fellow-countrymen, and to future times. Many expressions which dropped from him, in the course of the Summer, show us, now, that he felt his end was not far off, and that the prospect gave him no uneasiness. He said once, some time before his accident, that it would be a striking coincidence if his life should terminate with that of the University.

Prof. Phillips remarked that Gov. Swain's religious beliefs and experiences were known to very few; he seldom referred to them even with his most intimate friends. But there could be no doubt of his firm evangelical faith, or of his personal acceptance of Christ as His Saviour. Few public men of the day are as familiar as he with the Bible,—few have read it with such childlike confidence and affection. He was particularly fond of good hymns, and I have known him to go over to a neighbor's, hymn book in hand, to point out some favorite. One in particular, beginning "Rejoice, the Lord is King," was on his lips frequently in his last days, and he was heard repeating it before morning the last day of his life. Ever since the death of his daughter Anne, some time in March '67, he had been in the habit of going every morning before day into the garden where she was laid and praying alone by her grave. The evening before his death he went over the Lord's Prayer with Prof. Phillips, remarking upon its "beauty," and saying that he never repeated it without getting a fuller sense of its excellency—especially dwelling on "Thy will be done" as the most striking and beautiful petition of all and expressing his delight in it. That night, too, he talked with Mrs. Swain of the "communion of Saints" and his enjoyment of the ideas and prospects the expression conveyed. Truly indeed "his sun made golden set."

I feel, when entering upon any estimate of Gov. Swain's character, in danger of exceeding bounds, and, perhaps, of appearing to some of your readers, extravagant. Fitting hands will commemorate his worth in fitting terms, and tell North Carolinians what he was in public and in private: the self-taught ambitious boy, the sensitive, high toned young man, who, early in life, resolved to keep himself pure, and apart from all low and evil associates; the upright Judge, the wise and moderate statesman, the consummately sagacious President of a noble University, where, for many years, he wielded an undisputed sway, and a wider influence than any other man in the South—the warm and faithful friend, the tender husband and father. Beloved—oh, how beloved at home, honored abroad, having the testimony of a good conscience, at peace with God and all mankind, "God's finger touched him and he slept."

He was borne out of the house by old friends and neighbors, Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Prof. Smith, Col. Guthrie, Mr. Jones Watson, Mr. John Watson, Mr. P. McDade, Judge Battle and Mr. Crocker were pall bearers, preceded by Dr. Phillips and the Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, of the M. E. Church.—Gov. Graham, Mr. Paul Cameron, Professor Fetter, (not yet recovered from the effects of his fall,) Mr. James F. Taylor, and a full attendance of the people of Chapel Hill, followed the train around the house into the garden, where they placed the remains of our beloved and venerated friend by the side of his daughter, to await the widow's final decision respecting them. That old garden is full of memories of Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Hooper. There are the two brick pillars placed by Dr. C. due North and South to mark the points of the compass. There was once a sun dial between them placed by the Dr. The paths are choked up by the growth of enormous evergreen box-trees planted by Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Fanny Hooper, which I remember, when a child, not half a foot high, but which are now four and five feet in height and perhaps twelve feet in circumference.—Gov. Swain rests under the shade of three large cedars which are said to have been planted by Dr. Caldwell himself, near the garden paling in front of the brick-office.

Mr. Crocker, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Sloan, of Alabama, and Messrs. George and William Maverick, of Texas, were the sole lingering representatives of the University boys who were here to follow their President to the grave. Are there any of the hundreds who once thronged these now deserted halls and groves, who will hear of his departure without a pang, or who will cease to remember him with almost filial reverence and affection? Was there ever one of them all to whom he did not endeavor to do his whole duty, and stand, as he himself loved to phrase it, "*in loco parentis!*" From Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic slope to the shores of the Pacific, will be found these sons of his—not one of whom has he ever forgotten, in the lapse of years, or failed to regard with fatherly interest. Let the University, and his work on it, be his best monument.

I cannot venture to suggest what must have been the feelings with which Profs. Hubbard, Fetter, Phillips and Smith followed the train,—they, the survivors now of so much, and of a Faculty that once numbered sixteen accomplished and venerable men. Where are their colleagues—and whither will they themselves soon be forced to wander in search of new homes? How singularly marked are the circumstances attending the deaths of the three oldest instructors, and who were longest connected with the University,—Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips and Gov. Swain! All three died as it were instantaneously, saying no parting words, giving no farewell token. Being called, they made haste to go.

It is well to have known such a man as Gov. Swain, to have been associated with him as a friend, to have been honored with his confidence, to have shared in his sympathies. How shall we learn to do without him, to give him up, to walk through these dark and troubled days uncheered by his kindness, unguided by his wisdom, uninstructed by his moderation, and prudence, and forbearance, and charity towards all men? He is gone from us when our need was the sorest,—till the day break and the shadows flee away.

C. P. S.

PROFIT AND LOSS.—Upward gold, downward greenbacks. Who pocket the profits? The gold speculators. Who pocket the losses? The great body of the people.—How long? That, too, is a question for the people to answer in November.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES!
PRIME HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS,
NICE FAMILY LARD,
PRIME WHITE MEAL,
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR,
CHEAP SUGAR, all grades,
MOLASSES, CUBA AND P. R.,
CHOICE SYRUPS, GOLDEN AND XXX DRIPS,
PURE APPLE CIDER VINEGAR,
&c., &c., &c.
All of which are warranted as of the best quality and are for sale at low price by
Sept. 2-tf DOUGLAS BELL.
Standard copy.

ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

FOR RENT.
For the balance of the year, the HOUSE AND LOT of Hon. Sion H. Rogers, East of the Governor's House. The House contains eight Rooms, has a large Kitchen and all necessary out-houses, and one acre of ground.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Sept 2-tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868.
No. 44 Fayetteville Street.
CROCKERY WARE, GLASS GOBLETS AND Tumblers in great variety.
Bracket and Harp Lamps with Sun Burners.
Lanterns for Kerosene Oil.
Parlor and other Lamps.
Best Kerosene Oil.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Sept. 2-tf With HART & LEWIS.

NOTICE.
THE NEXT SESSION of the NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND will commence on Tuesday, October 6th 1868.
Applicants must be between seven and twenty-one years of age, inclusive.
All information in relation to the admission of pupils, &c., will be furnished, upon application to me, by letter or otherwise.
W. J. PALMER, Principal.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2-3w

$20 Reward.
STOLEN from my Farm, near Raleigh on the night of Aug. 22d, one DARK MULE, nearly white around the mouth and nose, about five or six years old; paces under the saddle.
I will give the above reward for the mule, delivered to me in Raleigh.
Sept. 2-tf J. FISHER.

FISH! FISH! FISH!
GEO. W. CHARLOTTE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
BEAUFORT, N. C.
ALL KINDS OF FISH purchased and packed to order, in kegs, half bbls., or bbls.
All letters promptly answered.
Cash must accompany all orders.
Sept. 2-1m

CORN! PRIME WHITE CORN!!!
One Thousand Bushels Corn!!!
JUST RECEIVED, THREE LOTS OF
CORN,
Which, if taken from the Depot, I will sell
VERY CHEAP!!
For sale also, by RETAIL, at LOWEST MARKET PRICE, from my Store, on
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
DOUGLAS BELL.
Sept 2-tf

SEED WHEAT AND GRASS SEED!
50 bushels LANCASTER large Red Wheat.
50 do Pennsylvania BLUE STEM WHEAT.
15 do Fresh Red Clover Seed.
15 do do Timothy do
These Seed are all FRESH and selected at the North with great care, by myself.
Aug 29-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

CORN! CORN! CORN!
300 bushels Prime Corn in store.
Aug 29-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 BEAVER STREET,
New York.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for Udolpho Wolfe, for the sale of his celebrated
Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps,
And Bottled Wines and Liquors.
Mr W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.
ADRAIN & VOLLERS,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug 25 d12taw3m

ATTENTION FARMERS!!
IMPROVE YOUR LAND!!
I have just received a supply of AGRICULTURAL LIME, which is conceded to be the best article for composting known.
Aug. 29-tf THOMAS H BRIGGS.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, Va.
THE NEXT SESSION opens 3rd Thursday in Sept., 1868, and closes 4th Thursday in June, 1869. The Faculty consists of
GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT,
with Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Language and Literature, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Law and Equity. These are distributed into: 1. Faculty of Arts; 2. Faculty of Science; 3. Faculty of Literature and Philosophy; 4. Faculty of Law. In each of these is conferred a distinct Bachelor's Degree, and the Degree of Master of Arts is open alike to students in each course. In the Department of Science are conferred, also, *Professional Diplomas* of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer. By the aid of a full corps of assistant Professors, provision is made for thorough drilling in the Departments of English, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.
Expenses.—All necessary expenses need not exceed $325.
For full particulars apply to
J. C. GORDON,
July 30-3w Clerk of Faculty.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
FOUNDED IN 1784.
Endowed by the State of Maryland.
THE NEXT SESSION opens on the first Wednesday in OCTOBER. In consequence of the aid which the College receives from the State, the charge for the entire scholastic year of ten months is reduced to $250. This sum covers all necessary expenses except for text books.
For catalogues, containing full information in regard to courses of instruction, address the Principal.
Aug 29-1awtOct7 JAS. C. WELLING.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
I WILL offer, at public sale, at the Court House door, in Washington, N. C., on the second Monday in October next, all of the real estate of the late Allen Grist, situated in Beaufort County.
The sale will be made under an order of Court, on a credit of twelve months,—the purchaser giving bond, with good security and the Administrator withholding title, until purchase money is paid.
JAMES R. GRIST,
Aug [illegible] Administrator.

A TEACHER WANTED.
THE undersigned wish to employ a Teacher, to take charge of a School, having a limited number of scholars.
A gentleman having experience [illegible] preferred. None need apply unless thoroughly competent. [illegible] Address Dr. John C. [illegible] Grove, N. C.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mountain Butter.
ANOTHER LOT just to hand, in small lots, to suit families. Price reduced.
JAS. M. TOWLES,
Aug 21-tf Commission Merchant.

Apple and Grape Mills.
JUST RECEIVED, Another supply of [illegible] MILLS, different sizes, and sold at Manufacturer's prices, with freight. Every Farmer should have one.
JAS. M. TOWLES,
Aug 21-tf Agent.

WANTED TO RENT A PIANO [illegible]
Any person having a good instrument, which they wish to rent, where it will be kept in perfect order and fair compensation paid, can address Box 455 Raleigh, P. O. [illegible]

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!
2,000 Bushels prime White CORN now arriving at
Aug 26-tf [illegible]

OLD SOUTHAMPTON BRANDY!
4 bbls. of that best of all Brandies, before.
5 " Common Whiskey.
20 Five gallon kegs old N. C. Whiskey, which we will sell by the package or by the gallon.
Aug. 29-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON.

For Sale.
ON CONSIGNMENT, 20 boxes best Laundress Soap, very cheap.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Sept 2-tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

COLGATE & CO'S
GERMAN
ERASIVE SOAP,
[illegible] EXCELLENCE.
For Sale by all Grocers.
[illegible]

THE FIGHT.
GREAT NATIONAL [illegible]
Medals, Lanterns, Flags,
Fireworks,
and all CAMPAIGN GOODS.
Sample Card, Twenty-Five Varieties, $2 50 and Circular.
LYON BROTHERS,
No. 33, Courtland st., New York.
Aug 27-[illegible]
GRANT. SEYMOUR.

10 THOS. H. BRIGGS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET. 10

JUST OPENED.
Another supply of the famous
"Lightning Apple Parers"
Call and see them.
Aug 15-tf

WINDOW GLASS!
FRENCH & AMERICAN.
We constantly keep on hand one of the largest stocks of Window Glass to be found in the country, and sell at the lowest market rates.
Glass of all sizes cut to order.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Sycamore, corner Washington st., Petersburg, Va.
Aug 27-tf

CORKS.—We have just received a large stock of
CORKS,
of all kinds and sizes, which will be sold at lowest rates.
JORDAN & CARR,
Petersburg, Aug 27-tf Druggists.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
Received and for sale by
JORDAN & CARR.
Petersburg, Aug. 27-tf

GENUINE FRANCOIS MARIE, Farina Cologne, No. 4,711, just received and for sale by JORDAN & CARR.
Petersburg, Aug. 27-tf

STICKWELL'S Mucilage received and for sale by JORDAN & CARR,
Petersburg, Aug. 27-tf Druggists.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Exercises of Mrs. [illegible] School will be resumed on the 1st September. Tuition in all English Branches, $20 per session, payable in advance.
Tuition in French will be an extra charge.
Raleigh, Aug. 25-3w

Sale of Valuable Lands.
IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the [illegible] Court of Randolph County, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, [illegible] of September next, that valuable Tract of Land, the homestead of the late Alfred G. Foster, situated in the Northwest corner of Randolph County, on the head waters of Uwharie and containing nine hundred acres. About one-half of the tract is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance heavily timbered with oak, hickory, poplar, ash, &c. The improvements are of the best and most substantial character, consisting of a large and commodious Dwelling, with all necessary out-buildings, stables, barns, &c. The plantation is abundantly watered by numerous never-failing springs, is well adapted to the growth of grasses, grain and tobacco, and is one of the healthiest locations in the State.
A credit of twelve months will be given, bond and approved security required, and title reserved till the further order of the Court.
JULIUS A. GRAY,
Adm'r of Alfred G. Foster, dec'd.
☞ I will at the same time and place, offer for rent, privately or publicly, for the next year, several valuable tracts of land belonging to the heirs of Robert H. Gray, dec'd, and also my own plantation; all adjoining the above.
Parties desiring to secure comfortable homes and good farms would do well to call and examine the premises.
Sept 2-2awtd JULIUS A. GRAY.

Important to Magistrates, Clerks, Sheriffs and Others.
THE UNDERSIGNED have in press, and will soon issue, a complete and full
ANALYSIS OF THE LAWS,
under the Code of Civil Procedure, as passed by the General Assembly, relating to the duties of
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CLERKS OF COURT, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS,
together with the Constitution of the State, a list of the Counties [illegible] Districts, the time of holding Courts in the several Counties, the names of the Judges and Solicitors of each Circuit, the names of the Clerks of the Superior Court, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Commissioners, Treasurer and Coroner for each County. This pamphlet will also contain the Fees allowed by the new law to the several officers, with some of the most necessary
Forms of Civil and Criminal Process.
The work will contain about 100 pages, and will be a most valuable book of reference for County officers.
Sent by mail to any Post Office in the State, postage paid, for $1 per copy. Address,
NICHOLS & GORMAN,
Book and Job Printers,
Raleigh, N. C.
☞ The undersigned are also preparing, under the direction of a member of the Raleigh Bar, a DIGEST OF ALL THE LAWS concerning COUNTY OFFICERS, with a COMPLETE SET OF FORMS, adapted to the new order of things. This book, of some 300 pages will be published as soon as the final report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Code has been adopted by the General Assembly. The plan and scope of the proposed book will be further laid before the public at an early day.
NICHOLS & GORMAN,
Raleigh, Sept. 2-1w Publishers.
☞ State newspapers copying the above [illegible] and sending copy of the paper containing the advertisement to us, will receive [illegible] copy each of the publications, as soon as [illegible]

BEST IMPERIAL and GUN POWDER TEA. For sale by DOUGLAS BELL.