THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, Editors.

Saturday, March 24, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every evening (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For Daily, per year,	$12 00
" six months,	5 00
" one month	1 00
" two months	2 00
Semi-Weekly per year,	5 00
Weekly per year,	3 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the 2nd of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

To Subscribers.

We are sending the *Sentinel* to a number of our friends who have not paid us. The time of a number has expired, but, believing they desired its continuance, we have continued it.—We regret to say, that our expenses are so heavy for paper, &c., that we shall be compelled to discontinue the paper to all who do not pay up by the 1st. of April next. *Notice the cross mark.* This arrangement does not apply to our city subscribers whom we can see any day.

Notice to Advertisers.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors, hereafter, at an early hour of the day, in order to ensure their appearance the following morning.

North Carolina Land Loan Company—Real Estate Bank.

On yesterday, we gave to our readers an able article on this subject, addressed to Judge Reade and the State Convention, from the pen of "Gaston." We beg to re-call the attention of our readers and the members of the Convention to that article, and to the following plan and specifications. We are of opinion that the press of the State cannot do a better service, than to call attention to this subject.

The late Legislature, we think, deeply felt the imperious necessity of providing some plan, by which the gloom and despondency of our people could be relieved in reference to their pecuniary condition. The excessive scarcity of money and the want of means to procure it, that body was neither ignorant of, nor insensible to the heavy pressure it produced. How to relieve it? was the difficulty. No plan presented to its consideration seemed to answer the purpose, and at the same time to be removed from serious objections.

The plan of a Land Loan Company, as the basis of a Real Estate Bank, was suggested at too late a period of the session, to receive that consideration which its importance demanded. Hence a bare report of a committee favorable to the enterprise, was all that was done.

The friends of the measure, therefore, because of the overshadowing necessity for *immediate* relief to the people, design bringing this scheme to the earliest attention of the State Convention in May, and to urge upon that body the granting of such a charter for the formation of a Company, as may be desired, in order that the emergency may be met.

We beg leave, therefore, to submit the following exposition of the whole scheme, for the consideration and discussion of the press and the people of the State:

1. In every county in the State, let one or more gentlemen, who approve the scheme, draw up a subscription at once, and present it to *bona fide* real estate owners to subscribe whatever amount they think proper, in acres of land or value of real estate in the towns, at a fair *gold* value, as so many shares of stock of $100 each, in the North Carolina Land Loan Company; and let such subscription papers be forwarded to the Editors of the *Sentinel* by the 1st. of May next.

2. Whereupon, a memorial will be laid before the Convention, praying for a Charter for the North Carolina Land Loan Company.

3. It is proposed that the capital stock of the Company shall not be less than $10,000,000 nor more than $20,000,000, and the charter shall not extend beyond twenty-five years. The stock shall be divided into shares of $100, based upon a mortgage made to the Company by the subscribers to the full value of their stock, of land, or real estate at a fixed *gold* value. The Company to be endowed with full corporate powers usually granted to corporations, with the additional privilege of banking under the National Bank law, to the amount of one-half of its capital stock, with such necessary guards as the Convention may throw around it, not incompatible with the law of Congress incorporating the National Banks. Provided, that the Banking privilege shall not be granted for a longer period, without renewal, than twenty years from the opening of the Bank.

4. So soon as $10,000,000 in real estate at gold value shall have been subscribed and mortgaged, the Company may issue its bonds, running twenty years, at 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, with coupons attached, $1000 each, upon which its agent or agents may effect loans of gold for $5,000,000. As soon as the loans are effected, the gold must be invested in U. S. money to be converted in U. S. stocks, to be deposited with the government under the U. S. Banking Law. It is reasonable to suppose that with $5,000,000 of gold, $6,000,000 of government stocks may be purchased.—Upon this capital the Company proceeds to open its Banks. The Bank located at Raleigh to be managed directly by the President and Directors of the Company and be regarded as the principal, but the Company shall locate a Bank in each Congressional District, provided $500,000 of stock have been subscribed in each of said Districts, and at such other points as the Company may order. The first Bank to be called the First National Real Estate Bank of North Carolina, and the second, third, fourth, &c.

5. The mortgage deeds shall be in all cases bona fide conveyances of the lands or real estate subscribed and mortgaged. The lands or real estate to be entirely unencumbered. The mortgage to hold the fee simple title to the Company for twenty five years or until the affairs of the Company are settled up. Provided, that the mortgagor holds undisputed possession of his land or real estate and enjoys all its benefits, subject only to the claim of the Company in liquidation of its debts. Provided, further, that the mortgagor may sell, or convey by will, after due notification to the Company, the purchaser or heir or heirs assuming the same relations to the Company as the original mortgagor. The holder of the lands or real estate to be held liable to the Company, for the improvement of the property as well as for any depreciation arising from his neglect or otherwise not natural or accidental causes.

These Banks are not intended to interfere with other National Banks in the State. They are to be conducted on the same plan, except that they are to loan to the people on satisfactory security, to the extent allowed by their charters, having due regard to their own safety.

6. It will be seen that the Company must make arrangements to meet promptly its interest at 7 per cent on a loan of $5,000,000. To meet this it receives 6 per cent. on $6,000,000 from the government, and must supply the deficiency from the income of the Banks. Presuming that the Banks are managed judiciously, it is conceived to be safe to estimate the gross earnings of the Company annually from the Banks, to be equal to 12 per cent on the $6,000,000 employed in Banking. Say, it is only 10 per cent. Two and a half per cent. on that amount of capital will be ample to meet the deficiency of interest on its 7 per cent. loan, and meet all incidental expenses. Five per cent should be placed in a Sinking Fund annually, to be managed as the Company may order, so as to provide for the redemption of the notes and all issues, which in 20 years would largely exceed the issues of the Bank. The bonds deposited with the government would under ordinary circumstances, amply meet the original debt. This would leave two and a half per cent. to be divided among the stockholders for their risk.

7. If the business be skilfully and faithfully managed, the risk is almost nothing—the profits would be larger than we have estimated. As the stockholders remain in possession of their property and enjoy its benefits, perhaps the wiser course would be to make no dividends to the stockholders—give them no special privileges as borrowers, but appropriate the entire earnings of the Banks to the Sinking-Fund, after paying all interest and expenses. They would thereby reap the greater benefit in the end and be the instruments of supplying a currency to the people, and thus aid every enterprise and every interest.

Let the public consider it. Let the press ventilate the plan. If there are errors point them out. If there are weaknesses let them be cured by a better suggestion. Our object is to help the people and relieve them from the dangers which threaten them. It is a scheme for the people. Every landowner can be a stockholder, and all can participate in its benefits.

"The *Sentinel* supported candidates for Congress on the ground that they could not and would not take this oath, and opposed candidates who could take it."—*Standard.*

It is unqualifiedly untrue that the *Sentinel* either opposed or advocated the election of candidates for Congress upon any such grounds. In each instance we were governed by the personal fitness and present political status of the aspirants, in our course with reference to them. We cordially supported the claims of Mr. Hanes, for example, who is one of the few men in our State that preserved a consistent Union record throughout the entire war. The *Standard* opposed him, though it had, but a few days before the announcement of his candidacy, warmly endorsed his unswerving fidelity to the government. We only stopped to inquire, in every case, were the candidates fit, morally or intellectually, to be the representatives of the people, and acceptable to the people of the District, and were they now "unmistakably loyal" to the Union, according to the tests prescribed by President Johnson. And we unhesitatingly assert that, according to that standard, there is not a member elect from North Carolina who is not entitled to his seat in Congress.

But how is it with the *Standard*? It supported Mr. Pool for the Senate. Can *he* take the oath? Why, it is even charged that he was at one time an applicant for a Brigadiership in the Confederate army. It sustained Mr. Brown. Could *he* take it? He signed the ordinance of secession, as did the Editor of the *Standard.* It was in favor of Mr. Russ in this District. Could *he* take it. Of course not. We have before us, at this moment, an Address to the people issued by that gentleman, in July, 1862, in which we find such expressions as the following: "I have been, and am now, for prosecuting this war, with all our power and resources, to the full and permanent achievement of our independence."—"I have contributed in every way possible, by speech, by exertions, by contributions from my pecuniary means, to advance the cause of volunteering." It supported Mr. Caldwell in the Mountain District. We presume that he cannot take the oath, while it is alleged that if any man in the State can take it, Mr. Jones, who was the successful candidate, can. And we leave it to the readers of the *Standard*, during the Congressional campaign, to say if its advocacy of Messrs. Lehman and Bond was not lukewarm and faint.

Our neighbor should bear in mind that, in shooting his pop gun, there is as much danger at the breech as at the muzzle!

A contemporary makes the following original adaptation of a celebrated literary authority—"Mother Goose"—to the case of Forney, D. D.

"There was a big man, and he had a little gun,
And he filled his little gun with lead, lead, lead,
And he shot a poor duck right through its head,
And he killed the poor duck dead, dead, dead."

The Friends—Again.

The Goldsboro *News* ventilates the Quaker persecution humbug in proper style. It says:

"There is no truth in this charge of persecution, manufactured for political ends; but if it be conceded there is any truth to be attached to these statements, we respectfully beg leave to call attention to the fact that emigration is from the counties in which the candidate of these papers for Governor—the Union *non par excellence*—received the largest relative vote, and in the one particularly named, Randolph, he received a majority of the votes cast. Who then are the persecutors?"

It adds that in the county of Wayne, where the men who remained true to the Confederacy to the last are greatly in the majority, there are a large number of Quakers residing, and it never heard of any case of persecution, or of emigration, for the fear of it. It also promises that if the Friends *are* persecuted in the intensely "Union" region alluded to, and will come to Wayne, they shall sit under their own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest or make them afraid.

The truth is this whole *canard* about "persecution" is very similar to the quiz perpetrated by that clerical wit, Sidney Smith, on a nervous woman who was boring him, when he told her that if there was one thing in the world he was desirous of doing, it was to "roast a Quaker." The poor woman was so startled she never forgot or forgave it.

The Winston *Sentinel*, alluding to the same subject, says:

"There is no class of our fellow citizens that is more generally esteemed than the Friends, and we do not believe there is a man in the State who is disposed to persecute and annoy them. We have it, however, upon good authority, that the parties above alluded to were *themselves* persecutors; that they were rabid disciples of the "strait sect" party, one of whose fundamental principles is to persecute and proscribe every one who refuses to bow down to their Baal; that at the recent county court in Randolph, the people, justly indignant at the course pursued by these men, gave them to understand that they would be expected to demean themselves properly in future, whereupon, in a fit of fanatical indignation, they determined to leave the State for a more congenial clime."

"TURNER and other contumacious leaders ought to be handled at the proper time."—*Gov. Holden's telegram to the President.*

A MALICIOUS SLANDER.—The Petersburg *Register* speaks of Capt. Josiah Turner as "Turner the *Unionist.*" Capt. Turner was a Unionist in 1861, before the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln calling for troops to make war on the Southern States, but as soon as that proclamation was received, Capt. Turner volunteered, went to Fort Macon with his gun, and remained in the war fighting *against* the old Union until he was so disabled by a wound that he was compelled to retire from the service. The marks of this wound, which came within the thickness of a wafer of being fatal, he will carry to his grave; and yet such a man is held up to the country as a traitor! Such is the intolerance of the Destructive leaders and presses that no man is permitted to differ with them and escape the charge of disloyalty.—*Standard, Oct. 30, 1865.*

Since the surrender of the Southern armies, Mr. Turner has given the same evidences of loyalty to the Union that he is *commended by the Standard* as having shown to the Confederate Government. In no particular, that we can call to mind, has he given just cause of offence, unless it be that his effective opposition to Gov. Holden's election is regarded by the *Standard* as proof of disloyalty. We challenge that paper to exhibit the evidences of Mr. Turner's "contumacy."

Was Gov. Graham "contumacious," also, that the Provisional Governor prevented *his* pardon?

Financial Crisis.

The indications in New York portend a crisis in financial affairs, which close observers of the situation have looked for. For a week or two the decline in gold, cotton, and every species of goods, has been heavy. Goods, especially, have tumbled, having run down more than twenty-five per cent. below former prices.

We learn that the tendency is still downward and that there is almost a panic in the market. We were informed, some days ago, that some of the most substantial merchants in New York talked of re-shipping their goods to Europe.—Gold now rules in that city as low as 125¼. Cotton must necessarily feel the effect of this decline.

Excellent.

A Clerk in the Paymaster's General's Office from New Hampshire was recently requested by the New Hampshire Union Club "to remit a sum equal to one-and-a-half per cent. of his annual salary to defray the expenses of the New Hampshire election." He remonstrated, expressing his opposition to the principles and policy "of Thaddeus Stevens and his fellow disunionists," &c. This remonstrance was laid before President Johnson, who sent it to the Paymaster General, with the following endorsement:

The independence exhibited by the writer in resisting the attempt to levy a tax upon him as an office-holder under the Federal Government, and his just estimate of corrupt principles, entitle him to respect and approbation. I, therefore, as an evidence of my appreciation of the qualities manifested in the letter, recommend him to the Paymaster General for early promotion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1866.

For LATEST Washington and Foreign news, see first page.

The Secretary of War has communicated a document to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution, showing, among other things, that on the 8th of January, of the troops in service, 10,870 were employed in Missouri, 4,861 in Virginia; 3,108 in North Carolina; 4,769 in South Carolina; 1,064 in Georgia; 10,029 in Alabama; 10,684 in Tennessee; 8,367 in Arkansas; 10,153 in Louisiana; and 23,245 in Texas. Orders have been issued for the further reduction of 16,884 whites, and 23,808 colored, or, in all, 41,741 men. The troops composing the regular army number 38,301. The regiments, including the Seventeenth Infantry, have been assigned to military departments, and as fast as recruits are made, the unorganized companies are formed and put en route for the departments where their regiments are serving. Recruits are also being sent to fill up other companies already organized. About 3,000 recruits per month are now being enlisted.

Extract from the Speech of Hon. W. E. Finck, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 3rd, 1866, on "the policy to be pursued towards the people of the South."

"Sir, this Government is certainly not what I supposed it to be, if, after the war is ended, and these people have returned to their allegiance to the Constitution, they cannot be intrusted with the full exercise of the rights which belong to them under the Constitution.

After the rebellion has been overthrown, it is too late to speak of an entire people as rebels and traitors. The war has done its work most effectually. Let us now have peace, and the return of all the legitimate relations of peace.

Have we indeed degenerated? Are we less patriotic, less magnanimous, less merciful, and controlled more by the base passions of hate and revenge, than were the statesmen of Rome two thousand years ago? I trust not.

In reading a speech delivered on the 8th January last by a distinguished citizen of Ohio, once a leading member of the Senate of the United States, and who I regret is not now in the councils of the nation, I was reminded of an event in the history of the Roman people which it would be well for us not to forget.

Nearly a hundred years before the Christian era there was an attempt made by some of the Roman States to *secede* from the Italian Union. A war ensued like our own, most bloody and destructive, and lasting about the same period of time. But the confederates then, as now, were utterly and completely defeated. Now, let me enquire, did the great men of Rome, on whose minds no ray had yet been shed of that divine religion which our Saviour came upon earth nearly a century later to establish, treat the conquered people of those States? Did Roman Senators, like American Representatives, propose to hold these States as subjugated territories and deny their people the rights of citizens? No, sir, no such unwise counsels prevailed in the Roman Senate; but with a true wisdom and magnanimity, which even at this day must command our warm admiration, they generously conceded to the people of the insurgent States the full rights of Roman citizens, and merged the remnant of the armies of the late confederates with the legions of the Republic, marching them together under the Roman eagle to recover the territories which had been overrun and occupied by a foreign enemy during the social war, thus preserving the power, and strength, and glory, of the Republic.

Cicero, in one of his beautiful orations, speaks in terms of the most eloquent praise of the custom which had prevailed among the Roman people of granting the rights of citizens to conquered enemies. Other instances of the exercise of the same wise and liberal policy might be cited from Roman history.

And now I may be allowed to inquire whether it is possible that the Congress of the United States, at this day, in the full blaze of Christian civilization, will be less magnanimous to our brethren of the South than were the Roman people two thousand years ago to their conquered enemies.

Sir, I am not insensible to the fact that the events of the last four years have produced estrangements and divisions which time alone can fully restore; that wounds have been inflicted which are yet too fresh to allow us to hope for that perfect restoration of cordial friendship and amity for which every lover of his country and his race will ardently pray.

But it seems to me that it would be the part of true wisdom in us, after having so completely crushed the rebellion, and when these people have so unanimously and sincerely, as I believe, resolved to return to their duties and obligations to the General Government, to treat them with that clemency and kindness which will not fail to win their affection, and thus settle more firmly the foundations of the Union, and add additional lustre to the brilliant victories we have achieved.

I know that they have committed a great wrong; but I ask, now that we have vindicated before the world that no right exists under our Constitution for a State to secede—after we have exhibited a determination, which admits of no misconstruction or doubt, that we will have but one Constitution and one flag—would it be the part of wisdom and magnanimity, in this hour of our triumph, to seek to crush and degrade these men who we have determined shall live with us as brethren of the same common country?

No, sir; no, sir; this is the hour for clemency and forgiveness. Let us generously say to these people, "It is true, indeed, that you have committed a great crime in endeavoring to break up this Union, made by the sacrifices, the toil, and the wisdom of your fathers as well as ours, but you have abandoned your error and expressed your desire to return to the common household. We know how to be generous in the council chamber, as our armies have been magnanimous, gallant, and brave in the field, and however great has been your error you are still our countrymen. Come, let us again be sincere friends. We trust and believe that in the future you will be as devoted and patriotic to the Union as you have been brave and heroic in a mistaken cause in the past. Let us once more unite in the pleasing task of advancing the true glory, happiness, and prosperity of our common country. Come, let us enjoy as equals and as brothers the rich blessings of this priceless heritage which has come down to us from an illustrious ancestry.

Let us not forget, I beseech you, Mr. Speaker, the petition in the best of prayers which was pronounced by the lips of our divine Redeemer himself, and which was taught us at our mother's knee, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them who trespass against us." And as we prostrate ourselves in humble adoration before the Supreme Ruler of nations to beg His blessings and the forgiveness of our many transgressions, oh, let us not forget that He is the common Father of us all, and that in order that our prayers may be heard, we too, must forgive every one from our hearts.

Sir, I believe the pure precepts of Christian charity will be a much safer guide for us in this crisis of our history than the principles of hate and revenge. I have always been opposed to the doctrines of secession. I was determined in my opposition to the rebellion. I have always been devoted in my attachment to the Union of these States. All my interests are in the North. There sleep the ashes of my ancestors. There live my kindred and my friends, those whose love and friendship make life happy. But, sir, I shall never forget every State of the thirty-six is a part of my country, and that their citizens are my countrymen. I shall never forget, Mr. Speaker, that the independence of this nation was achieved and the union of these States formed by the united toil and sacrifices—the blood and wisdom of both sections; and my most earnest prayer to-day is that this whole people may again be true friends, and that all of these States may once more gather around the common altar of the Union, linked together as equals by the strong and enduring ties of mutual confidence and affection."

Professor Wheatstone, of England, has made a great achievement in electro-telegraphing.—With his automatic instrument he can transmit six hundred distinctly legible signs or letters in a minute.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening the 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. Hudson, Mr. RICHARD YOUNG and Miss LOVE G. BROWN, third daughter of R. J. and Lydia Brown, all of this city.

At St. Stephen's Church, Goldsboro', on the evening of March 15th, by Rev. Mr. Hunter, Miss SOPHIA PALMER, of Goldsboro', N. C., to Mr. VIRGINIUS FREEMAN, of Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED!!

A fine lot of Extra quality Pomegranate COTTON SEED, one and two years old,
In Store and for Sale by
DAVIS & JONES,
March 24-192-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

23 Barrels of Tar, in excellent order.
DAVIS & JONES,
March 24-192-tf Raleigh, N. C.

J. J. LITCHFORD,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
South Side East Hargett Street,
THREE DOORS FROM FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at the above named Store, I will be pleased to receive consignments of any description of Merchandise and country produce, promising my best efforts to promote the interest of my patrons.

Reference is made to the entire resident business community of this city and to the many correspondents of the old firm of Creech & Litchford.
J. J. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, March 24 192 3t

Z. B. VANCE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
WILL practice in the 6th Circuit, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Raleigh.
March 23, 191, tf

1866 1866
SPRING STOCK!
JUST AS WE EXPECTED.
OUR NEW PLAN OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS

IS working like a charm, viz: One of our firm remaining constantly in the Northern Markets gives us great advantages in purchasing all the late Novelties in Fashion, at the *recent heavy decline in prices.* We are now receiving a most superb Stock of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting of Black and Colored Silks,
MOZAMBIQUES,
GRENADINES,
SPRING CHALLIES,
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
POINTE JACONETS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALICOES
POPLINETTES,
BAREGES,
ARGENTINES,
TARLTANS,
SWISS, JACONET,
AND NANSOOK MUSLIN.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
March 23-191-tf. RALEIGH, N. C.

SILK MANTILLAS,
Basques, Saques, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c.,
A beautiful stock.
March 23-191-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

LADIES' HATS, GAITERS, SHOES, HOSIERY, & GLOVES, &c. &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 23. 191. -tf.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SOFT FRENCH Hats and Dress Hats, fine Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
March 23-191-tf

BOYS' AND MISSES' HATS & SHOES.
A large assortment. Call and examine our Stock. It will pay you, as we have bought goods very low and will sell them cheap.
March 23-191 tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

JOHNSTON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.
I offer for sale the two tracts of land known as the Zach Hill place, three and a half miles from Boon Hill, and on the Road to Lowell Factory, containing in both 294 acres. The improvements are a log dwelling house, smoke house, and stables, and a good well of water. The land is desirable for cultivation, as it is immediately upon Little River, where can be found any amount of the richest loam; and also very valuable for its pine forest, only a small quantity of which has been boxed, and will yield a crop of Turpentine the present year.
A good bargain may be had, as the proprietor is disposed to sell it cheap for cash.
JAMES M. TOWLES
March 23-191-5t Agent.

JONES'
HAIR RESTORER
FOR
Preserving, Beautifying and Preventing The Hair from Falling off.
Made and sold by
JOHN A JONES,
Barber and Practical Hair Dresser,
March 23, 190 1m Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.
37 Boxes Manufactured TOBACCO.
Spun Cotton assorted from No. 9 to 13.
SWEPSON & PULLIAM,
Raleigh, March 22, 189, tf 14 Fayetteville St.,

PROPOSALS.
Will be received, by the undersigned, for furnishing the Insane Asylum with 700 lightwood posts, 7 feet long and 6 inches square.
ALSO 7000 feet of good heart plank, 16 feet long by 8 inches wide, and one inch thick,—all to be delivered at the Asylum.
E. C. FISHER,
March 22, 189, 1w Superintendent.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND.
SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION 1866.
A REGULAR Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 16th of April, and continue four months. At the close of the term, examinations for the Degrees will take place. All the requisite facilities for instruction are at the command of the Faculty, including access to a Hospital containing 250 beds.
FEES: Matriculation $5—Professors Tickets $105; Demonstrator of Anatomy $10. Graduation $30.
For further information, address,
L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
March 23, 190, 3&6w Richmond, Va.

HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Agents for
STEWART'S "Reservoir Top," "Queen of the South," and "Western Empire" Cooking Stoves.
J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
Jan 11, 117, tf 44 Fayetteville Street.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Clinton	April,	6th
Goldsboro'	"	8th
Wilson	"	10th
Marlborough	"	12th
Pugh's Chapel	"	13th
Greenville	"	15th
Williamston	"	17th
Tarborough	"	19th
Enfield	"	21st
Scotland Neck	"	22nd
Halifax	"	24th
Jackson	"	26th
Murfreesborough	"	27th
Windsor	"	29th
Woodville, Bertie county	May,	1st

Standard and Progress please copy

A. J. DEROSSET, WM. L. DEROSSET, GRAHAM DAVES.
DEROSSETT & CO.,
Formerly DeRossett & Brown.
(Established in 1830,)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description, and to receiving and forwarding goods.
Feb 23, 166. 6m.

THOS. W. DAVIS. KIMBRO JONES, JR.
DAVIS & JONES,
GROCERS,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
KEEP constantly on hand a very large supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
consisting of
Bacon, Lard,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Copperas,
Buckwheat, Cheese,
Pickled Oysters,
Champagne, Ale
Porter, Bladder Snuff,
Soda and Butter Crackers,
Tea Cakes, Percussion Caps,
Salt, Fish, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Wood and Willow Ware,
Hardware,
Powder and Shot,
Soaps of all kinds,
Farming Implements of all descriptions, &c.
We respectfully solicit consignments of
Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Iron, &c.,
and
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
All consignments shall receive personal and prompt attention. DAVIS & JONES.
Feb 1, 3m147.

A. A. MOFFITT. W. B. MOFFITT. JOHN McLAURIN
MOFFITT, BRO. & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 4 South Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.,
WILL give prompt Personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, General Produce, &c., &c. Also to receiving and forwarding goods.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Jan. 27, 142, 6m

JACOB KULL & SONS,
PETERSBURG, VA.,
Manufacturers of Gent's Clothing,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
which we offer low to Jobbers.
Corner of Sycamore and Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
November 23 91-6m-pd.

W. GOODMAN, Mississippi. A. P. MERRILL, JR., New York.
GOODMAN & MERRILL,
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