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DAILY SENTINEL.

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

Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1867.

The Reconstruction Act.

The passage of the new reconstruction **bill over the veto of** the President has already been announced to our readers. It is, therefore, no longer a subject of hostile discussion and animadversion in the ten States of the South, which by it are placed under military rule. It is now the law of the land, and, therefore, must be submitted to and obeyed. Our politics and our sense of obligation compel us to obey those who have the rule over us. We are no factionists and never have been. What we have opposed has been from principle, but when an offensive measure has become law, we submit without hesitation. This course is a plain duty, yet it is not inconsistent with duty, that those who occupy official positions, and still consider the Constitution of the United States in force, should, in a peaceable way, seek to have the interpretation of the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the law. For ourselves, we believe any such resort will be unavailing, and that it is the duty of all citizens of the Southern States, who remain in them, to obey the laws and conform peaceably to the requirements of those who rule over us.

Our past course, so far as we are competent to judge, has been strictly in accordance with the above suggestions. Much as we disapproved of the plan of reconstruction of President Johnson in some particulars, when we supposed it met the approbation of the ruling power, we submitted cheerfully to it and supported it to the last. Now that the ruling power of the country has pronounced his plan invalid and no longer law, we feel bound to accept that decision upon the same principle, and, however objectionable, not only not to oppose it, but as far as possible to promote quiet and submission under it.

When we opposed the Howard amendment, it was because it was proposed by the Congress, as we supposed, to the Southern people as freemen, having a choice, living in States in the American Union, but citizens yet to be reconciled, personally, to the ruling power. It was a proposition submitted to the sober judgment, conscience and choice of the Southern people. Believing this, we could not give it our approval; first, because it proposed, as we thought, a radical change in the government itself, conferring powers upon the Congress over the internal police and regulations of the States, at war with the whole spirit and tenor of the Constitution; at least, that that was its tendency and would result from its adoption. This, we repeatedly stated, was our strongest objection to it. Secondly, because we regarded the new principle of representation embraced in it, as necessarily forcing upon the Southern States and designed to force upon them, negro suffrage. The result in Tennessee fully sustains the correctness of our position, and it is greatly strengthened by the avowal of leading men in the ruling party, that nothing short of universal negro suffrage could terminate the controversy with the South. Thirdly, we opposed it, because the disfranchising clause forced upon Southern men, no more worthy—no more loyal than the disfranchised, the dishonorable act, of fixing upon their neighbors and friends the stigma of treason.—Now, as a matter of choice and conviction, this amendment was presented to us for acceptance. How could we approve it as honest, honorable men, supposing the States still in the Union and the Constitution still in force, in the exercise of a free choice? The threat that we must take it or submit to worse, could have no effect on honorable, unselfish minds.

Now, since the passage of the new reconstruction law, the case is totally changed.—The question of reconstruction is no longer submitted to the Southern people as a matter of choice. The ruling power of the government demands it; fixes it upon us as its plan of reconstruction, without regard to our wishes or consent. The question therefore, is not whether we will accept or not. That is a settled fact, whether we will or not.

Men of hot blood and high mettle, looking simply to their own feelings or wishes may demur—may declare their unwillingness to be reconstructed at such a price! They may avow their preference to remain out of the Union—to submit to military rule for years, rather than give consent to such a settlement. But the actors in this matter cannot act wisely, coolly and with proper deliberation, until they look at their entire responsibility. The present generation is acting for posterity—for eternity, if you please. For those who expect to remain in the South, is it wise for them to say, they will not submit? They must be entirely passive or they must take hold of it approvingly, and aid in some form in carrying it into effect. They must either lie still and be crushed by the revolution, or give in their adhesion to it and aid in its conduct. It will be almost impossible to be entirely quiescent. Disagreeable as our fate may be, we owe it to the quiet and peace of the country—we owe it to posterity, to submit to the inexorable demands of the ruling power or take part in it.

The country must have rest. Hunger, nakedness and death, not only for ourselves, but for our children, lie in the pathway of continued embroilment and agitation. We have prayed to be let alone, but this prayer is unavailing. We have labored and prayed for peace and constitutional freedom, but there are boons to come to us at the will of the ruling power. The country for the present is one—it ought to be one, if concord and harmony ...

Such a Union as we have had may never be ours again, yet the country is indissoluble and inseparable. Shall it be again united, peaceable and prosperous? That day may be distant, yet we owe it to posterity that we shall not prevent its early return to peace and quiet.

What then shall we do? We acknowledge our incapacity to instruct our readers on this momentous question. The mind grows dizzy and benumbed in contemplating it. We advise no man to take a course that will soil his honor or his conscience. If conscience and honor forbid your co-operation in the plan of reconstruction as provided by Congress, it is your plain duty, not to put barriers or impediments in the way of those who will do it. Resistance longer is folly and ruin.

But is it best to be entirely quiescent? We speak to those of all classes. Shall those, at least, who still have the right of suffrage secured to them, but who do not approve of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, lie still and do nothing? The plan will be carried out whether they will or not. What good will it do for you to stand still? Are you relying upon the Conservatives of the North? Vain hope! Are you looking for reaction in the North? Alas! that will come too late, if ever. Shall the true men of the State, who can do so, lie still or take part in the reconstruction? If compliance alone with Congressional demands were all, then, perhaps, we might leave the whole matter to those who have no objection to it. But is it right to leave the whole work of reconstruction to men, white and colored, who are not equal to the task? Shall only a minority of the white people of the State take part in providing a Constitution for the State?

"Mr. Hutchison offered a substitute providing for submitting the question of 'Convention' or no 'No Convention,' to a vote of the people.

Mr. Morehead moved to amend the original resolution by inserting after the word 'people' in the preamble, the words, *without regard to color.*

Mr. Scoggin refused to accept this amendment."

But why did Mr. Scoggin refuse to accept of Mr. Morehead's amendment? Is he afraid to go before his constituents upon the issue of negro suffrage? It seems so, consequently he was for '*accepting*' the Sherman bill without endorsing it. We can understand how politicians of the school to which Mr. Scoggin belongs should fear to endorse this measure, when we remember, from the testimony of Mr. Blythe, that the worst species of persecution to which they were subjected on account of their political principles was that of being "maligned and slandered as favoring negro suffrage."—Verily have these men obtained more than they bargained for as the reward of their efforts to overturn the existing State government.

The foregoing, which we copy from our excellent cotemporary, the *Old North State*, is well put. The amendment of Mr. Morehead fell like a bomb-shell in the Holdenite ranks, and his remarks, subsequent to the refusal of Mr. Scoggin to accept it, were pertinent and withering. It was evident to all who witnessed the scene, that Mr. Logan, of Rutherford, who was regarded by the diminutive lights as the great Radical luminary, (*lucus a non lucendo*) particularly felt the cutting satire and home thrusts of Mr. Morehead. Mr. Scoggin, who was merely used as the cats paw for the occasion, had introduced his resolution to the effect that the State government should be re-organized at once by the "loyal people" of the State, but when invited to add the words "without distinction of color," Mr. Scoggin subsided, and Mr. Blythe, who sat immediately behind him, and whose idea of "persecution," as expressed before the Judiciary Committee, consisted in being accused of advocating "negro suff age," exhibited a painful uneasiness. The dilemma of all these gentlemen was sufficiently laughable and amusing, but it was rendered doubly so by the exceeding *gravity* of Gen. Logan, who evidently didn't either appreciate or relish the joke.

We regret that the speech of Mr. Morehead could not have been written out for publication, but it was one of those happy *impromptu* efforts that cannot easily be reproduced. It was our purpose to have attempted a report of the many excellent points and capital hits that he made, but perhaps it is best to let them pass with the occasion which gave rise to them. It is sufficient to say that the enfranchised Col. Morehead indicated a course of tactics that impressed the disfranchised Gen. Logan with an evident apprehension, that the Sherman Bill was not such a glorious concern, after all, for himself and others somewhat similarly circumstanced. The General left for Rutherford the same evening.

Colored Aspirations.

The *Commercial*, of Knoxville, Tenn., says that the leading colored citizens of the Knoxville District manifest a strong disposition to place on the track a candidate for Congress of their own color. If the military authorities, under the new reconstruction bill, should favor this in the ten Southern States, it will no doubt be generally desired by the colored people. We have been acquainted with colored people all our lives, and we have always heard that black people thought "white folks very *uncertin*." It would be a wonder if they did not, in the altered condition, hold the same opinion.

CAPTIONS.—We have given to our readers full Captions of the Laws and Resolutions, passed at both sessions of the Legislature, for which we are indebted to R. W. Best, Esq., Secretary of State. We have also forwarded by mail all the Captions ordered by our friends.

KINGDOM OF CANADA.—A confederation of the British North American Provinces has been effected by the consent of the British Cabinet and House of Lords, to be called the kingdom of Canada, to be governed by a Governor General. Another rumor is, that Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, is to be the King.

MR. BERRY'S REMARKS.—The speech of Mr. Berry of Orange will be found on the first page of the daily.

REMARKS OF MR. SPEED,

Senator from Perquimans and Pasquotank,

IN THE SENATE, ON WEDNESDAY LAST, ON PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE PROPOSITION TO SUBMIT TO CONGRESS THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION DEVISED BY SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN IN WASHINGTON.

It is to be regretted, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Federal Relations, composed as it is, of men of calmness, deliberation, and high cultivation, and enjoying, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the Senate and the country, did not, after the lengthened consideration which they gave the subject referred to them, come to some definite conclusion, and recommend some course of action, to be taken upon it. But since they have simply made a report upon the resolution, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, without any recommendation, we will have, if we can, to ascertain their views upon the subject from the report which they have submitted. They tell us, Sir, that there is nothing in the resolution, they are fully persuaded, which the people of North Carolina would not accept, if they were assured they would accomplish the object they have so deeply at heart, so ardently desire. That the people are satisfied that no *material* prosperity is possible, no alleviation of their sufferings; no arresting the disorganization, social or political, until these vexed questions are settled, and political union established upon a just and liberal basis that the State, to accomplish an end so desirable, indeed paramount, should do any thing consistent with her honor, and that the Committee see nothing in the proposition which North Carolina could not, and would not, and ought not, at this time, to consent to, provided a final settlement could be arrived at.

Well, Mr. Speaker, after a calm and full survey of present indications, and the *actions of the Federal Congress*, the Committee can see no good that can result from the adoption of the Resolution. But, on the contrary, such action on the part of this General Assembly may be so construed as to place the people of the State in a position at once false and degrading. Why? Because it is a matter of common fame, that Congress has passed an act, in effect destroying the organization of the State, and placing restrictions on her action, intended as punishment to her people. The Report says: "In view of this fact, it does seem to your Committee to be an inopportune time to come forward with propositions of our own." The Committee then say that "they have ever been and are still willing to yield all the issues of the late unfortunate contest, and even more than was legitimately involved, yet there is a point, beyond which honor and self-respect forbid us to go." Surely that point cannot be found in a proposition, which your Committee say, if submitted to the people, would be acceptable to them, and in which "your Committee see nothing to which North Carolina could not, and ought not to agree, at this time, provided that by so doing a final settlement of our troubles could be arrived at." Can that honorably be done for a price which may not be proposed for a *consideration*? Can it be that to come forward and propose a plan of adjustment, which, in the opinion of the people, "is a better mode, a more generous mode, one better calculated to secure the peace and harmony of this great land," one more in accordance with equity, justice and the principles upon which our institutions are founded, than any yet offered them, will either violate any principle of honor or reach a point beyond which honor or self-respect forbid them to go, or mantle any cheek with a blush?

But "the time is inopportune," say the Committee; but if it would effect the object so much desired, they are fully persuaded, if submitted to the people of North Carolina, it would be acceptable to them; as your committee see nothing in the proposition which North Carolina could not and ought not, at this time, to consent to. Ah! but say the Committee, if suffer we must, let us try and conduct ourselves, in this hour of our unparallelled misfortune and woe, in such a manner as not to reflect shame upon the record of the past. *Certainly.* Keep your records as pure as chrystal and your garments as white as wool. Let your escutcheon be so garnished with modesty and purity that the smallest soil will be visible as a spot upon the sun. Can it be possible, is it within the reason of things, that to come forward, *when invited*, and propose a plan, which we think a better one than any yet devised, can reflect shame upon the records of the past? Sir, we have repeatedly set forth our feelings, declared our sentiments and intimated our wishes, by acts and declaratory resolves; but never embodied our plans. Now, Sir, when invited, we do come forward *for the first time*, and propose a plan as embodied in the preamble and resolutions. The North having failed to agree upon a plan, and invited a proposition, *it is neither impolitic, imprudent, unmanly or dishonorable*, to respond. Indeed, sir, it is prudent, wise, honorable and manly to state, frankly, upon what plan,—how much we will concede,—not to prevent harsh legislation, not to avert impending vengeance, but to *meet and be met*, upon a common centre, around which all sections may in harmony and concert revolve forever. But, say the committee, it is a matter of common fame, known to all, that Congress has passed an act in effect destroying the organization of the State, and placing restrictions on her action, evidently intended as a punishment to our people, and upon this, the committee predicate all their opposition, *if any*, to the passage of the resolution. Sir, I was born in a land of liberty and well know its value, and, in the name of our common heritage, I protest against the sovereign State of North Carolina standing still and seeing her citizens punished by unconstitutional enactments without entering her most solemn protest. If her citizens have violated any law, if they have committed treason, let the laws be administered. No *ex post facto* laws to punish at wholesale before conviction. Sir, this act is not yet the law of the land, possibly it may never be. If it is, as the committee says, when "after the lapse of time, when wiser, more dispassionate and cooler councils shall prevail," I wish this preamble and resolution to stand of record, in the name of the people of North Carolina, as witness of their oft repeated assertion that their great wish *is now* for the formation of a more perfect Union and for the restoration of peace and harmony on an indestructible basis.

What is this proposition, when divested of all feeling and exaggeration? The 1st section was ordained in full by the State Convention and ratified by the people, and is clearly set forth in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

The second clause is also ordained by the State Convention.

Section third is already a part of the Constitution of the United States, as in the 4th article, section 2nd, and is fully incorporated in the civil rights bill.

The 4th section proposes a change in the basis of representation from numbers to voters, and obliterates the legal distinction in franchise qualification on account of race or color, and establishes a maximum property qualification, and excludes from enumeration all who are excluded on account of race or color only; and this is in fact the only change; the others being long recognized and quite as effective now as they will be after the incorporation of all the clauses into the United States C...

The amendment proposed to the State Constitution is *cardinal* and Radical, but after all is simply a return to the Constitution of our fathers, "agreed to and resolved upon by the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, at Halifax, on the 18th of Dec. 1776, which allows all freemen of the age of twenty-one to vote for members of the House of Commons, and women, free negroes and freeholders to vote for members of the House of Commons, from the Borough towns," except that in this the women are excluded, and $250 in taxable property, or the ability to read and write, is instead of the freehold qualification. Now, sir, in view of all the facts and circumstances which surround this question, and in aid of our friends North, I submit if it is not better to submit this proposition as a basis of settlement than to wait until we find ourselves overwhelmed by the combination of Southern radicalism and free negroism, and that, too, when the body of the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the South is excluded from all participation in the governing power.

The leading objection to this plan lies not in the property qualification or impartial suffrage, as it is called, but in a doubt of the capacity of the freedmen properly to appreciate and use suffrage. But that is not the issue. The issue is qualified or unusual suffrage to freedmen, and disfranchisement of the body of the virtue, patriotism and wisdom of the whites. Between these, we are now compelled to express our preference.

The other great objection is the right of Congress to interfere with the rights guaranteed to the States by the Constitution to regulate their own internal concerns, and to proclaim martial law over a State in times of profound peace, when the State has not one man in arms, an organized militia, or a single implement of warfare. Is it manly,—does it accord with the genius of our institutions, does it display the spirit of free men, is it justice to ourselves, to our posterity,—is it a fair discharge of our representative duties to our constituents, to sit quietly by and witness the perpetration of all these enormities and neither remonstrate, propose or protest? In view of all the facts and circumstances surrounding us, ought we not, at this time, to take some initiatory steps to express our opinion, indicate our will and embody our plans, if for no other reason than I am satisfied of what I am not, that it will have no effect on Congress to sustain our friends in their future efforts and in appreciation of their past course?

I am clear in my own opinion, if we have friends in the President of the United States and his cabinet or if we have friends among the moderate Republicans in Congress, or among the masses at the North, it is our duty to hold up their hands in this, the great crisis of our fate. I am fully satisfied, and feel well justified in declaring, that the great difficulty in harmonizing the country grows out of mutual misapprehension of each other by the two great sections. Mutual misapprehension does exist; mutual jealousy is *potent*; and harmony, conciliation, and concert of action cannot be restored until "the green eyed monster" is stifled. The South desires to preserve its manhood, and will, at any hazard, preserve its honor and maintain its self respect. The Southern people are generous, brave and true, and will never consent to anything that savors of either truckling or bravado. After mature reflection and consultation, and I am pleased to find myself so well and so ably sustained by the Committee in their report, I am satisfied there is, in this proposition, no sacrifice of honor, manhood, person or property. I desire to sustain the President and his Cabinet in any laudable effort to harmonize the country. I desire to sustain the friends of Constitutional liberty wherever found, and especially do I desire to let those of our friends at the North, who stood by us in the brightness of the morning and in the darkest hour of our trial, know that we are willing to submit to terms which *we think hard*, to be restored to our proper *status* in the Federal Union. That, notwithstanding we have pronounced the ordinance of secession void,—assented to and acquiesced in the abolition of slavery abrogated and annulled the solemn obligations of the State, by the repudiation of the State debt incurred in aid of the rebellion—ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime; and taken the oath prescribed as the condition of amnesty and pardon; we are, *still*, willing to make another effort to secure a final settlement; to be again united with them in a common country and concerted action for the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." I desire them to know, and the world understand, that conservatism is still the "grand characteristic" of the good old North State, and that the conservative masses are not only willing but anxious to return to the great principles of constitutional liberty proclaimed by their fathers at Charlotte, on the 20th. day of May, 1775, and embodied in the Constitution of the United States in 1787. That the people of North Carolina acquiesced in the exactions required (as they supposed) as conditions precedent to speedy rehabilitation, *frankly, truly, unreservedly*, with a steady purpose to observe and keep them. If all their sufferings, faithfulness and fortitude during the late war, their prompt appreciation of the situation, and ready compliance with all the requirements since the surrender, do not satisfy the "governing States," *so called*, of their firmness and fidelity, they are still willing, *upon the invitation of representative men of the North*, professing to desire the reconstruction of the government upon principles of liberty regulated by law, to come forward, "if they think there is a better mode, a more generous mode, a mode better calculated to secure the peace and harmony and prosperity of this great land, and propose it." Believing the plan stated in the preamble a better plan, a more generous one, and one better calculated to secure the peace and prosperity of this "great land," and, in their opinion, more in accordance with equity, justice and the principles upon which our Republican institutions are founded, than the one commonly known as the "Howard amendment," or No. 14, of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, they "come forward and propose it." "They desire it known that their own sense of justice, not coercion, prompts them to extend to all classes of citizens, "not rash equality, but equal rights;" and that they have guaranteed to every citizen ample protection in all that pertains to the "rights of persons and the rights of property;" and that when by practice and growth in knowledge of *principles* any class of citizens come to understand and appreciate their own rights and interests, and the rights and interests of others, they too, will enjoy impartial participation in the elective franchise. The people of this Commonwealth have ever shown a willingness to extend the principle to all who are sufficiently informed, and cover all with the mantle, but will never voluntarily divest any who have ever been invested with the elective franchise. They can never be the voluntary instruments of depriving themselves of the great body of the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of the State in the governing power; and in the name of a common ancestry, in the name of a common country, in the name of the great principles of equality, in the name of the freemen of this good old commonwealth and in the name of Jehovah, the common Father of us all, I protest against it.

It is my deliberate opinion, well and calmly considered, still I express it with deference and diffidence, that this General Assembly ought to pass the preamble and resolution or something similar to it, speedily and unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, if Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, are better than all the waters in Israel; if they will not heal, then we must yield to the inevitable and bathe in the Jordan.

Having discharged my duty, I shall await events. The destiny of this State is my destiny. Her people are my people. Her God is my God; where she is there will I be also, to love, honor, cherish and defend her.

The *La Crosse Democrat* says: A few days since a gentlemen went into an oyster saloon in Boston, and, upon calling for a saddle-rock stew, observed a man near him eating a very warm stew with his fingers. "Don't you furnish your customers with spoons?" said the astonished stranger to the proprietor. "Oh, yes," said he, "but that is Gen. Butler at that table!"

A Maine paper suggests that high schools, where young ladies can be taught household duties, be established in that State, and F. W. fit for wives be inscribed on the degrees.

A Texas paper, in illustrating the advantage of advertising state, that a gentleman advertised the loss of a $50 note and found it in his vest pocket before he reached home.

DIED.

At Chapel Hill, on Friday, afternoon, March 1, 1867, SUSAN W., wife of Prof. M. Fetter, of the University.

For twenty-nine years this lady has been one of the chief ornaments of society at Chapel Hill, adorning it no less by her kind and cheerful and generous nature than by the singular charm and grace of her manner. No death in the place has ever called forth a more universal expression of regret, among all classes. She died in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and while our tears flow, for our own loss, and for her irreparably bereaved family, we humbly trust that our beloved friend has passed safely beyond, and that her solemn journey has ended in the presence of her Saviour. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME! COME!! COME!!

TO CREECH'S!

HOME AGAIN!

OLD GOODS SOLD OUT

AND NEW GOODS COMING IN.

I NOW TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING my friends and customers, that I have just returned from New York and am now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of the Season, together with a large stock of

GENTS', LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed, and untrimmed Hats, new styles for 1867.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE A FINE VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and my stock will be complete in a few days, when I will be glad to see all of them.

A. CREECH.

mar 6-177-6t

CHEAP LIGHTS.

60 cents per Gallon for Non-Explosive Oil.
70 " " " " Kerosene Oil.
Warranted No. 1.

A good assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks and Oil Cans at

POOL & UZZLE'S,
2 doors West Presbyterian Church,
mar 6-177-1w Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO RESPECTFULLY inform those who have heretofore patronised him, and the public generally, that he is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

A few paces South of the Court House, one door West of R. G. Lewis' law office.

All orders in his line of business will be promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Special attention will be paid to renovating old clothes. All spots of grease, turpentine, &c. entirely removed.

F. G. KING.

mar 6-177-1w

AT A MEETING OF THE CRESCENT BASE Ball Club, at its Club Room in this City last night, March 5th, 1867, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Club does hereby direct the Secretary to forthwith transmit a challenge to the University Base Ball Club of Chapel Hill, N. C. to contend for the Champion Ball of the State.

W. E. ANDERSON, President.
S. G. RYAN, Secretary.
mar 6-177-tf

FOR RENT.

Two furnished Rooms in a pleasant part of the City. Apply at the

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

mar 6-177-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, 26th inst., at my residence, three and a half miles north of Pittsboro, I will sell to the highest bidder SIX VERY FINE MULES, a stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

Also, one hundred barrels best bread CORN, ten or twelve thousand pounds fodder, oats, &c., &c.

Also, one thrashing machine, wheat fan, cutting knife, plows, hoes and every description of farming utensils.

One set black smith tools, &c., &c.,

The above named property will be sold *strictly for cash and no mistake.*

W. S. GARRETT,
mar 6-177-w2t Pittsboro, N. C.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

Table Cutlery, Spoons, Castors, Waiters, Lamps Brittania, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Toilet Setts, Paper Hangings, Mats, Brooms, Buckets, Seives, Shovel and Tongs, And Irons and Irons, Sausage Cutters, Hollow Ware, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, &c., &c.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Jan 31-149-1t- Newbern N. C.

AUCTION SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the Omnibus, Baggage Wagon and four fine Horses, Harness and other articles belonging to the Exchange Hotel, has been postponed until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Market.

W. H. CUNNINGGIM.

mar 5 176-td

IMPORTED CIGARS.

10,000, fine Cigars, cheap to close consignment.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5 176 tf Wholesale Grocers.

JUST RECEIVED.

Salmon in Kitts.
No. 1 Mackerel.
Fresh Oysters in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
Lobsters and Sardines.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SHOT AND POWDER.—In large quantity, just to hand.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
mar 5-176-tf Wholesale Grocers.

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

24 Fayetteville Street 24

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

repairing done neatly and with dispatch. He has also on hand a fine assortment of CLOAKS, GOLD-PENS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

A choice lot of elegant STATIONERY, also in Store, and many little niceties that will repay inspection.

Old GOLD and SILVER bought and sold.

Feb 25-170-3m

BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVING FROM THE NORTH A LARGE supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY
BLANK BOOKS,

Inks, Pens and Fancy articles. All cheap for the times. Call and see.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Jan 23-2wcod Raleigh, N. C.

JUST ARRIVED.

INKS! INKS!! INKS!!!

In Bottles of various size—best quality.

ALSO,

Blank Books, and a great variety of School Books.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Feb 25-170-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.—LANDRETH'S BEST, fresh and Genuine at
Feb 21-166-tf BRANSON & FARRAR

AGENT OF FAYETTEVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY. L. BRANSON, at
Feb 21-166 tf BRANSON & FARRAR.

IRON AND TIN WARE.

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

NO. 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

SPADES, SHOVELS, TABLE FORKS, POTATOE Digs, Garden Hoes, and Rakes, Trace Chains, Plow Hames, Planter's Steel Hoes.

—ALSO—

Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12. Bladder Putty, Spirits Turpentine.

J. BROWN,
Feb 22-168-tf With HART & LEWIS.

IN SEASON.

20 Cases Meat or Sausage Cutters, Various Sizes.

J. BROWN,
Dec 12-tf With HART & LEWIS.

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

2 TONS Swedes and Refined Iron, comprising 5 to 8 Inch Plow Iron, Tin, and Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Round Iron.

ALSO,

Saml. W. Collins' Axes.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
Feb 26-170-tf

1867.

OPENING OF SPRING TRADE.

16 WESTERN EMPIRE COOKING STOVES arriving with complete Sets of Utensils, which added to our former Stock, makes our assortment to consist of 30 to 40 Cook Stoves, various Patterns.

J. BROWN,
Feb 19-164-tf With HART & LEWIS.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,

COOKING STOVES.

SUPERIOR advantages for Cooking for large Families. Furnished complete.

J. BROWN,
Dec 15-tf For HART & LEWIS.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,
Jan 12—3m PROPRIETOR.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

IN taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests.

The rooms have recently been refurnished, and the entire house thoroughly renovated. It is beyond all comparison

THE BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY,

and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house.

W. G. RIDDICK,
Nov 9-tf Proprietor.

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,

Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice.—Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

T. F. LEE
Nov 30-tf Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B HUNTER, E. H. LASSITER.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C. NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,

[FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER,]

Cotton Factors, & General Commission

MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Feb 6-154-3m

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

SITUATION WANTED.

TWO SISTERS WANT SITUATIONS AS teachers. One is competent to teach English and the rudiments of French; the other is competent to teach English, Music on Piano and the rudiments of French.

References given and required.

Address Miss Y.
Feb 5-153-1w* Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THE Office formerly owned by J. K. Marriott and lately used as a Store, is for rent for the balance of this year.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Feb 26-171-tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE YOUNG HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, works well in Harness, well grown.

R. K. FERRELL.

mar 1-174-1w

MULES STOLEN, $100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES IN JOHNSTON County on Monday night the 28th, inst., four MULES, 1 horse mule, mouse colored, 3 mare mules color, black, sorrel and mouse color. The two latter bought from the Government and branded. I will pay the above reward for their recovery. Address, J. W. B. WATSON,
Feb 1-150-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A Small house with ... rooms, and fire places. Apply at th...
mar 5-176-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.

Feb 18-164-3m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm.L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF

Moisture	5.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	36.50
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.60
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Salts	20
Insoluble	2.60
	99.90

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

DR. G. A. FOOTE, Warren County, N. C.
J N FOOTE, "
Col JOHN WIMBISH, Granville "
B T BALLARD, Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS, " "
R. F. YARBOROUGH, " "
L. BATTLE, Nash County, N. C.
J H AVENT, " "
W T WRIGHT, " "
L M CONYERS, " "
H G WILLIAMS, " "
J P HILLIARD, " "
J P JENKINS, " "
J J THORNTON, " "
Dr W H WATSON, " "
T J BODDIE, Nash County, North Carolina.
J S BODDIE, "
Hon S H ROGERS, Wake "
T P BRASWELL, Edgecomb "
J H ARMSTRONG, " "
J L LYON, " "
E H FLOWERS " "
Col G W HAMMOND " "
W W BARKER, " "
J B TAYLOR, " "
J N TAYLOR, " "
Gen M W RANSOM Northampton "
W P SOLOMON, Halifax, "
W T TAYLOR, Wilson, "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson Halifax, Northampton Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greensville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attion.

McILWAINE & CO.

Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	25
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10½
" Lexington	10
" " at Graham	23
" North Carolina	40
" Roxboro'	45
" Thomasville	45
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	5
" Wilmington	21
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	21
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	26
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	46
Miners' and Planters' Bank	29

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.

Feb 6-154-3m

THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE FOR THE County of Wake, having been appointed by the County Court of Wake, February Term, 1867, to ascertain the indebtedness of said county, hereby request all persons having claims against the County of Wake which have not been before presented, to present the date and amount of such claims, to the Committee at their office, in the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday and Tuesday of Spring Term of the Superior Court or to either one of the Committee previous to that time.

N. J. WHITAKER,
G. W. NORWOOD, } Committee.
M. B. ROYSTER.

Feb 25-170-1awtc

SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, at R. K. FERRELL'S.