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THE SENTINEL.

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

Saturday Evening, March 9, 1867.

"Duty of the South."

A correspondent undertakes, to-day, to answer this important question. The reader will judge, whether or not he has succeeded. It is one which deeply agitates the public mind. We promptly confess, no question has been so difficult, to our minds, to determine fully and satisfactorily. Hence, we have submitted our thoughts upon the subject hypothetically, rather than in a form which indicated certainty or full conviction of their correctness.

There are many clear and astute minds, pondering this question. The public and ourselves would be glad to hear from them, and to consider their mature thoughts. We invite them to our columns.

Our correspondent thinks we should "do right if the Heavens fall." Ah! that is precisely our doctrine. But what is right?—There lies the rub. It is right and our plain duty, he thinks, to stand firmly up to Andrew Johnson and the Constitution. So do we think, precisely. But how else can the South stand up to President Johnson and the Constitution, but by its almost unanimous approval and endorsement of the rectitude of the principles he advocates and endeavors to sustain, and a protest equally unanimous against the injustice and unconstitutionality of Congressional reconstruction? Has not the South done this, and would she not continue to do it, even though under duress or force her people consent to submit to a fate they cannot avoid?

But our correspondent further insists that we should "have faith in God" and then "stand still to see the salvation of the Lord." This we trust, all true Christians, who *live by faith*, are doing. But how can such counsel satisfy and relieve the great bulk of our people, many of who are mere nominal Christians and most of them unchristian, who live *alone by sight*. Our correspondent knows that the great concern of the Southern people is, *not* what party is to rule or what system of politics is to control the country. Thousands of them do not care a fig for party or politics; but their great concern about public affairs is, that they shall be so administered as to bring them the greatest amount of peace, protection, and personal prosperity. This is the great question with the Southern people, and it is on this ground they deprecate Radical rule and Radical reconstruction.

Now that Radical rule is inevitable, and the indications being that the more fiercely resisted by the South, the more violent, the more virulent and the stronger and the more immovable, that rule will become, the absorbing question is, what shall the South do, effectually to mitigate that rule and if possible to remove its harshness as soon as possible? How much we can bear, how long we can endure the continuous turmoil and agitation, which must seriously militate against the material and essential prosperity of the South, we cannot tell. If God in his wisdom and grace would condescend *to tell us what to do in this case*, then we should have a *fulcrum* for our faith, and then it would be easy to "stand still and see the salvation of God," but until He speak, we are necessarily left to our own erring judgments. To us, the duty to submit quietly to what we cannot help, however hard, is plain. The only question of difficulty in the matter is this: Shall all of those who do not approve the reconstruction act, lie still and do nothing, and allow only those who do approve of it, white and black, to form a new State Constitution, or shall all who are permitted by Congress to take part in the Congressional reconstruction bear their share in that important matter? The lights before us seem plainly to dictate the policy, that all should participate.

The *Standard* wantonly and wickedly attempts to interfere with the execution of law, by plainly counselling the people to resist the assessment and collection of taxes under the new Revenue Act. Does it for a moment suppose, that the Congress which professedly adopts the new reconstruction act, for the purpose of maintaining law and order and the preservation of peace, and which in the same act legalizes the acts of the State governments, at least, as provisional, can sanction its Dorrite movements and its schemes to breed mischief, and encourage lawlessness in the State? If its editor has the slightest concern for the peace of society, we beg him to desist. Until the Military District Commander assumes command in the State, the laws of the United States and the laws of the State governments, not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States, are in force. The bankrupt bill, just passed the Congress, recognizes specifically the validity of the tax bills for the collection of Federal and State revenue. In its madness at the State governments, let it not dream that any Military Commander can sanction its opposition, to what is strictly in accordance with the necessities of the State governments, so long as they are permitted to exist.

ERRATUM.—In making certain extracts from the *Standard* of 1856, on yesterday, relative to Mr. Hedrick, an improper credit, which, perhaps, every reader corrected for himself, was put to one of them. Instead of "Oct. 22, 1867," the credit, of course, as illustrating the difference between *then* and *now*, should have been "Oct. 22, 1856."

HIS EXCELLENCY, Gov. Worth, accompanied by the Hons. D. L. Swain and D. M. Barringer, left for Washington, on Tuesday last, to be present at the opening of the Congressional session, and to confer with our Congressmen touching the interests of the State.

Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

We have heretofore noticed the receipt of some advance sheets of the work, bearing the above title, by James D. McCabe, jr., of Virginia, and soon to be issued from the press of the National Publishing Co. in Richmond. Such a work, under competent auspices, will be an invaluable acquisition, but we protest, if the sheets before us are to be regarded as a sample of its fairness and reliability, against this forthcoming book being regarded as authentic *history*.

For instance, on pages 401 and 402, in the course of the author's description of the memorable final charge, on the last and fatal day at Gettysburg, we find such perversions of fact as the following:

"Still the line pressed on, winning the admiration of even its foes by the magnificence of its advance. Suddenly, when the crest was almost reached, the hill blazed with the fire of the Federal infantry, and Pettigrew's division, in spite of the efforts of its gallant commander to rally it, broke in dismay and fled from the field, leaving two thousand prisoners and fifteen stand of arms in the hands of the Union Army." * * *

"The triumph was dearly won, and was as brief as it was glorious. The enemy rallied on their second line, and poured a withering fire into the captured works now held by the Virginians. Glancing around to look for his supports, Pickett found that he was alone, that Pettigrew's men had fled and left him to his fate. His grand charge had been in vain."

We say that all this is perversion of fact. We will not charge that it is wilful. But an author who has access to no better sources of information, had better cease to assume the role of the historiographer. It is a matter of *fame* that the division in question, which, the author says, was "composed almost entirely of North Carolina conscripts," did not break in dismay. Under the skillful direction of its noble commander, it did all that men could have done, or dared to do, under such a fire. Beyond this, we have nothing to say. It is not necessary to the vindication of the character of our own North Carolina Troops, that we should impeach the conduct of those from any other State or the reputation of any of its commanders.

We hope that some one of the old Pettigrew Brigade in the State will do justice to its reputation, in this matter, by promptly joining issue with Mr. McCabe, and giving the facts connected with the eventful third day of July, 1863.

It is somewhat remarkable that all the histories of the war, (so called,) that have appeared since the surrender, except, perhaps, "The Last Ninety Days," either contain such positive reflections—as those we have quoted, or, at least, fail to do justice to the soldiers of North Carolina, than whom braver or better never marched under martial banners.

Brazil.

We ask the attention of the reader to the interesting article in our columns to-day on the subject of Brazil. It will perhaps be followed by a further delineation of that country. It is written by an intelligent and worthy gentleman, who has been seeking information with the view of making Brazil his future home, and who, at the solicitation of his friends, committed his information to writing for the benefit of the public. Our friend, the writer, is in no wise connected with any Emigration Society, and advises his friends to have none. If any one should be satisfied with the information given and desirous of going to Brazil, he advises them to go and examine for themselves, as he expects to do, with the sole view of settling in the country and making it a *home*. We shall be pleased to hear further from our correspondent, and especially enjoin upon him to communicate to the *Sentinel* the results of his personal examinations in Brazil, when he goes there.

We have doubted the policy of our Southern people expatriating themselves from the Sunny South. We fear there is no better home this side of Heaven than Old North Carolina, even after she shall have been *reconstructed*. But if any of our friends find one more to their good, under the circumstances, let them not be slow to let Southerners know it.

Let no man not acceptable to the Congress take part in the work of reconstruction. Let the loyal whites and the colored people do this work at once. Let no man interfere with them or embarrass them.—*Standard.*

Very well, who are the "loyal whites"—and who are the men "acceptable to Congress?" There can be but one test. Those whom Congress has disfranchised, by the very terms of the Sherman act, are, of course, not "acceptable" to it. This being so, the attempt of Holden, Pool, Settle, Logan, and at least one-half of the delegates summoned to the contemplated Dorrite Convention, on the 27th, by the disfranchised President of the late canons in this City, to "interfere with or embarrass" the work of reconstruction, is mischievous and impertinent. Stand aside, gentlemen. Take back seats, every one of ye.

THE FREEDMEN. The report to the Head Quarters of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, giving an account of its operations in North Carolina, states that, during the month of January last, no outrage had been committed upon Freedmen. And we would add, none need ever be looked for, so long as the Freedmen conduct themselves with the propriety which most of them seem disposed to evince. Our colored people feel they are at home among their friends, who will not wantonly do them injustice or harm.

Walter A. Montgomery Esq., was elected County Solicitor, at the session of Warren County Court, the present week.

Four persons fell dead from heart disease last week in New England.

An unmarried man in Connecticut advertises for a five-twenty blonde.

There are in Indiana five hundred incurable insane persons, outside the asylums.

The Eastern folks are now busy making

For the Sentinel.

Brazil.

KINSTON, March 8, 1867.

Messrs. Editors: In the course of human (or inhuman) events, it may sometimes become necessary, or, at least, desirable for many people to dissolve the social, as well as political ties which have bound them to others; and I have been led by circumstances to the conviction that very many of our people are daily becoming deeply impressed with a sense of this necessity.

The love of our people for the "Old North State" has been that of sons for a Christian mother. To behold her now prostrate and expiring in ignominious death, with no power to save or relieve, forces upon them the stern conviction that the time has come to part. Many will linger on, unable to depart, and feeding hope with despair. It is a harsh and trying ordeal to sever the ties which bind us to *home*, even when its roof tree is falling in ruins around us, and all its endearing comforts gone, and many are so strongly swayed by attachment to the land of their birth, that they will strive to live on in their accustomed haunts, and find a melancholy pleasure in mocking to their desolation. Such men are not deserving of blame, and their mournful pertinacity of temperament exalts them above our pity, and, in some sort, compels our admiration. I write not, therefore, for this class of men. A fiat of Omnipotence has commanded—"be multiply and fill the earth." All countries *must* be peopled, and they will do so well, perhaps better, than others to people such a country as ours is, and can be.

But there is another, and daily increasing class, who have looked mournfully on the past, but feel that it comes not back again, and now their gaze is fixed solely on the future. The question that forces itself, with constant recurrence, upon their reluctant minds is, what have we, in all human and reasonable probability, to expect here in the future, whether socially, pecuniarily, or politically? Many have seriously thought of duties to others as well as to themselves. In some cases they have families already growing upon their hands, and while such ties but redouble the fetters that bind them to the land in which birth or circumstances have placed them, a tender regard for the welfare and prospects of their children impels them with yet greater force to feel the necessity of seeking, for themselves and for those who are so dear to them, a new home, where they may be secure in the permanent possession of life, liberty, property and peace—where they may find rational and religious freedom, under stable governments, and just and impartial laws, wisely, temperately and firmly administered. Where shall they find such a government and such a home, with such facilities and advantages of living as will comport with their impoverished condition and wasted means? I feel sure it would be folly to seek them within Mexico, or any of the Spanish Republics South of us. It is in vain for a people to look for material prosperity or domestic happiness under a despotic or capricious and unstable government. The condition of Ireland and Poland exhibits the results of despotic laws more despotically administered, while that of Mexico and other Spanish Republics shows the effects of other unstable and capricious governments. No student of history can feel much surprise at the present condition of the people in these Republics. Their governments were intended to be copies of that of the United States, the inherent tendency of which is the capricious despotism of majorities, resulting, in the next step, in the domination of the military. The instability of these Republics, as compared with the United States, has been simply a question of *time*, influenced by fortuitous circumstances and the personal character of the people. Trained under the colonial vassalage of the despotic government of old Spain, the people of the South American Republics, of that blended character peculiar to the more mingled races of the South of Europe, at once self-reliant, brave and chivalrous, but rash, inconsiderate and fickle, have proved unequal to administer, for any length of time, with wisdom and prudence, the independent governments which their courage and capacity enabled them to achieve and establish. Their vanity and folly of administration have given to their governments a career, short, chequered and disastrous.

The character and training of the people of the United States were different. Originally nurtured under the liberal government of England, and of a more deliberate, steady and prudent temperament, they have been enabled to carry on for a much longer time, and with a more steady and consistent administration, a government perhaps more wisely constituted. But here, too, the inherent tendency to deterioration has worked unceasingly and with ever increasing energy. Compare the Government of the United States of to-day with that of sixty years ago? Its tendency *now* has become so glaring and palpable that "the way faring man, tho' a fool, may see it."—Who can calmly and without concern contemplate what it promises to be ten years hence? Who can look into the most immediate future without dread forebodings, and an irrepressible impulse to fly from the evils that await him and his children? But whither shall we fly? Can we find a country in the stability and perseverance of whose government we can trust and in the just and wise administration of whose laws we can confide, while at the same time its facilities of living and means of support are such as to be within the reach of our crippled abilities?

I believe, Messrs. Editors, that Brazil offers to our people all of these characteristics, and, in subsequent notes, if you are pleased to publish them, I will tell you *why* I think so.

Many of our people, for some time past, have been discussing the feasibility and advantage of changing their abodes; *none* many spoke of the necessity. During a visit of some length recently made to the North, and in compliance with the request of several, I made every effort to acquire all the information I could find with respect to Brazil, its country and government, and fortunately met with greater facilities than I could have anticipated. Of this information I made notes, and all I desire now is, to lay it before those who may be seeking it. I shall state nothing but facts, or what I have received for facts on authority that I think entirely reliable. Yours, &c.

W.

A fast German youth of Hamilton, Ohio, lately drew his check for thirty eight hundred dollars, got it cashed at one of the banks, and decamped with the money. If he never comes back it will be a cheap riddance for the old man.

On the 15th inst., a destitute Confederate soldier applied for admission into the Soldiers' Home at Chicago, and was refused.

It is said that the Rev. John Beckwith, of New Orleans, Rev. Dr. Hall, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. Mr. Euer, of New York, have been spoken of in connection with the vacant Episcopal Bishopric of Georgia.

OUR POINT.—We wish to make one point, and it is a point we have insisted on ever since we were defeated—it is this, no matter what political changes may take place, our individual happiness will be greatly increased, by having enough to eat and to wear, and some little to drink.—*Danville*

The Dorrite Movement.

We simply desire to put upon record the following piece of information. In the list below, we find the names of some, who may be classed among our quiet, peaceable citizens, and who, we judge, will make it known that the *Chairman* has placed them in a category to which they do not belong.—Real, genuine, *bona fide* Union men, as some of them are, cannot feel complimented when placed among disaffected, querulous, *quasi* Union men, or "Southern loyalists," whose ideas of Union are limited to the one purpose of "buttering their own bread" and reigning in Pandemonium. The caucus was held either in the *Standard* office or at the Ex-P. G's. residence.

From the Raleigh Standard, March 7.

RECONSTRUCTION

At a meeting of the loyal Union members of the Legislature of North Carolina, with other loyal citizens, held in Raleigh, C. L. Harris, Esq., the Senator from Rutherford, chosen Land and Polk in the Chair, and W. R. Richardson, of Wake, Secretary, it was unanimously recommended that the people of the State promptly accept the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

It was unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting designate not less than one hundred citizens of the State, and that the citizens thus named be respectfully and earnestly requested to assemble in the City of Raleigh, on *Wednesday*, the 27th day of March, 1867, to consult together and mature a plan to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina, to frame a Constitution preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, in accordance with the terms prescribed in said act of Congress.

It was also unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the meeting confer with the colored people of the State, and ascertain their views and wishes, with a view to a prompt and harmonious co-operation of all the loyal people of the State in the work of reconstruction.

The Chairman has designated the following citizens, and earnestly requests that they meet in Raleigh for consultation on the day above named:

It was ordered that these proceedings be published in the *Standard*, and that other loyal papers be requested to copy.

C. L. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

W. R. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

The following gentlemen, named by the Chairman, are requested to meet in Raleigh on the day above mentioned:

Clay—J. R. McMurray, Dr. J. W. McAuley, G. M. Lea.
Alexander—Dr. J. M. Carson.
Ashe—Lewis Thompson, John Pool, Dr. P. F. Henry, J. W. Beasley.
Beaufort—L. L. Stuart, Maj. W. W. Wallace, Wm. Lankford, Maj. W. W. Rollins.
Bertie—Todd R. Caldwell.
Bladen—D. M. Carter, Isaiah Respass, S. T. Carrow.
Craven—C. R. Thomas, Dr. H. J. Monninger, Col. David Heaton.
Cumberland—E. J. Pemberton.
Carteret—Dr. M. F. Arendell, W. J. Doughty.
Chowan—D. Grizz, Alfred Blanton, David Beam.
Catawba—Dr. J. R. Ellis.
Chatham—Silas Burns, W. C. Gunter, Jno. Manning, jr., H. W. Dixon, Nathan Stout.
Cherokee—G. W. Dickey.
Columbus—W. M. Coleman.
New Hanover—Edward Kidder, Maj. J. L. Rhodes, Jno. M. Clark.
Northampton—Jno. B. Odom.
Orange—M. J. W. McCauley, H. S. Brown.
Polk—N. B. Hampton, Jesse Rhodes.
Rockingham—Thos. Settle.
Richmond—Alfred Dockery, Dr. O. Hadley.
Randolph—E. T. Blair, Nathan Robins, Joel Ashworth.
Rutherford—W. H. Logan, C. L. Harris, G. W. Logan, N. Scoggin, R. W. Logan, J. B. Carpenter.
Robeson—Dr. I. W. Jones.
Roanoke Island—J. W. Etheridge.
Rebeson—Thos. A. Normont.
Stanly—L. C. Morton.
Stokes—A. H. Joyce.
Surry—S. Forkner.
Pennsylvania—J. C. Duckworth.
Iowa—Jonathan Trull.
Wilkes—C. J. Cowles, Capt. J. Q. A. Bryan.
Wake—W. W. Holden, W. R. Richardson, Jos. W. Holden, G. H. Alford, H. T. Clawson, J. R. Harrison, J. C. L. Harris, J. F. Taylor, Willie D. Jones, W. H. Harrison, Jos. D. Hayes, B. F. Strickland, R. K. Ferrell, B. S. D. Williams, Jeff. Fisher.
Wayne—C. H. Broughton, John Robinson, E. Cour, Thos. A. Deans.
Washington—J. A. Melson, E. H. Willis.
Warren—W. Morgan Powell.
Yancey—G. Garland.
Yadkin—Dr. E. Benbow.
Davidson—Geo. Riley, W. F. Henderson, Hend Adams, N. Chandler.
Dare—Jesse Green.
Edgecomb—G. W. Stanton, John Norfleet.
Forsyth—Adam Show, P. A. Wilson, E. B. Teague, W. B. Stype, Dr. J. L. Johnson, I. G. Lash.
Franklin—A. M. Timberlake.
Guilford—Robt. P. Dick, A. W. Tourgee, Jona. Harris, Dr. A. B. Chapin, J. S. Rolton.
Granville—Dr. E. Grisson, W. H. Jenkins, E. B. Lyon.
Gaston—D. A. Jenkins.
Greene—W. P. Grimsley, Dr. F. H. Roundtree, E. H. Coward, R. J. Williams.
Henderson—A. H. Jones, Jas. Blythe, Robt. Hamilton, Dr. W. D. Whitted.
Hertford—G. W. B. Gatrell.
Hyde—Jas. S. Harrington.
Halifax—J. A. Reid.
Johnston—Dr. J. T. Leach, W. A. Smith, T. D. Stead, B. R. Hinnant.
Jackson—R. H. Cannon.
Lenoir—J. F. Phifer.
Lenoir—R. W. King.
Mecklenburg—Dr. W. Sloan.
Macon—R. M. Henry.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—W. B. Richardson, W. M. Black.
Nash—A. B. Bunn.
Mitchell—G. W. Gahagan.
Washington City—Dr. R. J. Powell, B. S. Hedrick, D. R. Goodloe.

The suicide of two young lovers at Santi Spiritus, in Cuba, has caused a great sensation there. A young man, says a correspondent, rendered desperate at being refused the hand of his adored, on account of his poverty, proposed to her the fatal alternative from which Hamlet shrunk back appalled. She consented, and, leaning her head on the shoulder of her lover, received from him that death which was welcome in his company; a second shot from his revolver, and the pair were united in death, Romeo and Juliet, No. 2.

London *Punch* is very anxious always to record, in an appropriate manner, the changes of fashion. The latest achievement is a picture, representing a fashionable and affectionate couple, the husband searching rigorously in his waistcoat pockets. The young wife inquires: "Have you lost your watch, love?" and he replies: "No, darling, 'twas a new bonnet I had for you some-

For the Sentinel.

Duty of the South.

The Northern papers which profess to be friends of the Constitution and of the South, and the Southern papers, say that they do not know what advice to give to the people of the South. The duty of the Southern people is as plain as the face of the sun at noon day in a cloudless sky. People are too apt to look at what is politic, rather than at what is right. "Do right if the heavens fall," is an old and proper adage. It is right for the Southern people to stand firmly by Andrew Johnson. It is their duty to stand firmly by the Constitution of their fathers, by which Mr. Johnson stands unflinchingly, and with him to stand or fall. But if the Southerners do not obey the behests of the Radicals they will be ruined!—Do *right*, and leave the consequences with God. Andrew Johnson has stood, as the Heaven ordained power, between the South and ruin, and it would be base ingratitude to desert him, and a casting off of Heaven's help. God works by means and through men. Moses, a man—a fugitive from Egypt, braved the Egyptian monarch, hurled defiance in his teeth, and led the children of Israel from their bondage to the promised land, because their cry had gone up to the God of hosts. So will the cry of his people of the down trodden South go up to Heaven, and a Moses, perhaps Andrew Johnson, will lead them to deliverance. If so suffer be necessary, let the South as people suffer; if to die it must be, so let it be; but, "the gang on God," let them "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord," but never, never, never lend a helping hand to lead them selves with the cowardly choice of a fanatical despotism. And may God give them wisdom to see!

SOMEWHAT BLIND.

Approaching Elections.

Elections in three States are now close at hand. New Hampshire leads off on the second Tuesday in this month. A governor, three Congressmen, a Railroad Commissioner, members of both Houses of the Legislature, and some county officers, are to be chosen. Walter Harriman is the Republican, and John G. Sinclair the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The vote stood last year:

Republican	20,137
Democratic	20,181
Republican majority	4,656

Connecticut will hold its election on the first Monday in April. The Radicals have nominated General Joseph E. Hawley, the present incumbent, for Governor. The Democrats nominate for the same office is James E. English, formerly a member of Congress, when he was a war Democrat. The vote of last year stood thus:

Republican	43,974
Democratic	43,433
Republican majority	541

Lieutenant Governor Wardwell and Mr. Pease, the Secretary of State, elected last year on the Radical ticket with Governor Hawley, have repudiated Radicalism, and are now supported by a Democratic convention. They have issued an address to the people of Connecticut that they can no longer support the revolutionary doctrines and disorganizing measures of the present Congress.

Rhode Island will hold its election on the first Wednesday in April. The Radicals have nominated General Burnside, the present incumbent, for Governor. The Democrats have made no nomination yet, and it is believed will make none. The vote last year stood:

Republican	8,197
Democratic	2,816
Republican majority	5,381

IMPEACHMENT. Short Session. A special in the *Sun* says:

It appears to be settled that the present session of the fortieth Congress shall not extend beyond this week, but this is to be definitely settled in caucus of the Republican members to-morrow night.

No important legislation is to be attempted except the impeachment investigation, which will undoubtedly be resumed and referred to a committee, with power to pursue the examination of witnesses during the recess and report at the next session, which will likely commence on the first Monday in October.

A struggle is in progress to get the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee, in conjunction with an additional special committee of six members. General Butler disapproves of the line of investigation pursued, and the character of the testimony sought by Mr. Ashley. General Butler thinks it futile to be fishing for minnows when they should be trying to catch a whale, and therefore he will move for an abandonment of petty charges against Mr. Johnson, and urge a trial on broader and less personal grounds viz.: Usurpation of the legislative power and the disposition on the railroad interests in the South. The latter proposition may be abandoned, as it is shown that the railroad property was disposed of under direction of Mr. Stanton and General Thomas.

Nearly all the journals of Texas are urging the necessity of planting largely in corn, and wisely, too, for the great increase superinduced upon the population of that State by immigration will add largely to the demand for grain.

The Tennessee Legislature unanimously passed a joint resolution calling upon the Federal Government for troops to protect the people of that State. The Conservative members voted for it on the ground that its adoption would save them from Brownlow's militia.

MARRIED,

On the 24th of Dec. 1866, by Rev. W. S. Hester, Mr. Edward L. Fergusson and Miss Fannie L. Hester, all of Granville County, N. C.

DIED.

At Kittrell's Springs, Feb. 4, 1867, CHARLES JULIUS McNOWAN, son of Patrick and E. R. McNowan, aged 15 years and 11 days. He was greatly afflicted with disease, for a long time previous to his death, and bore its pains with uncomplaining patience and submission. In the course of much suffering he was relieved for the "better land."

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FOR SALE.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED TO ME BY WM. B. SMITH, & CO. I OFFER FOR SALE, UPON GOOD TERMS, THE

Bookstore and Good Will

of the establishment lately belonging to the firm of Wm. B. SMITH & CO., at No. 42, Fayetteville Street, in this City.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL, and office requisites, Garden Seeds, Fixtures, together with an assignment of the lease of the Store room, is desired to be closed at once in bulk; and to this end bids will be received by the subscriber. Every opportunity will be readily afforded persons desiring to purchase, for ascertaining the character and amount of stock, the extent of the business, its profits, prospects, &c.

I also offer for sale, in the same way, the

COMPLETE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

together with an assignment of lease of rooms in which it is situate.

I also offer for sale the copyright, subscription list and good will of

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

with the type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also offer for sale upon the same terms, *The Key-Stone*, with type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also offer for sale upon the same terms, *The Crescent Monthly*, *The Rural JOURNAL*,

and the *Copy Rights* upon all the books published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., insofar as the same may have belonged to them under contracts with Authors. Under this head is

NAMELESS,

a popular Novel, which is good for the publisher for one or more editions, with special stipulations between author and publisher,

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE,

a volume of poems upon similar conditions, and several

NOVELETTES.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain any information by applying to me upon the premises, or in my absence to Wm. B. Smith, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

The creditors of the late firm of Wm. B. Smith & Co., other than A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, the employees and contributors of the late firm, Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and "The Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company," New York, all of whom are preferred, in said Deed, are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within three months from the 23d. of Feb. 1867.

R. W. YORK,
Trustee.

NOTE. Bids must be in writing, and they will be received until the 27th March, 1867, for any portion or all of the stock as offered above.

The Trustee reserves the right to accept any bid in the meantime, and to reject all bids at the end of the time. If not accepted the stock will be closed out, at auction, on the 28th, March 1867.

R. W. YORK,
March 7-178-d1w2aw4ts Trustee.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NEW BANKING HOUSE

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

Trade St. opposite Mansion House.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

GOLD, SILVER, BULLION, SOUTHERN Bank Notes, sight and time exchange, sells Bonds and coupons, bought and sold.

Deposits received, subject to sight checks, and six per cent. interest allowed.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver and southern bank notes, on commission.

Business paper discounted on reasonable terms and money loaned on collaterals.

Refer, to Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C. Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., Greensboro, N. C.

mar 8-179-eod 3m

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTED CIGARS.

10,000, fine Cigars, cheap for cash or consignment.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

Salmon in Kits,
No. 1 Mackerel,
Fresh Oysters in 1 and 2 lb. cans,
Lobsters and Sard nes.

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.

BROWN SUGAR.

In store 5 barrels prime BROWN SUGAR which will be sold low to the trade.

Dealers will do well to call at once, as it will be on the market and only a few days.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 5-176-tf Gen. Merchant.

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.

Feb 16-1d-1m

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 AND ANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We are now in store, for immediate delivery, Carlton CRAPELL'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 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	38.50
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Sand	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,

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

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested the article last season:

Dr. T. A. Foote,	Warren County,	N. C.
J. S. Lewis,	"	"
Col. John Winston,	Granville	"
E. I. Lewis,	Franklin,	"
A. D. Little,	"	"
E. E. Yancey,	"	"
L. Battle,	Nash County,	N. C.
J. H. Avent,	"	"
W. J. Washington,	"	"
L. M. Cooper,	"	"
H. G. Williams,	"	"
J. P. Hilliard,	"	"
J. P. Jenkins,	"	"
J. J. Thornton,	"	"
Dr. W. H. Watson,	"	"
J. J. Bobbitt,	Nash County,	North Carolina.
J. S. Bobbitt,	"	"
Hon. S. H. Hawkins,	Wake	"
F. F. Bickett,	Edgecomb	"
J. H. Masenburg,	"	"
J. L. Lyon,	"	"
J. H. Flowers,	"	"
Col. G. W. Connor,	"	"
W. W. Barker,	"	"
J. B. Taylor,	"	"
J. N. Taylor,	"	"
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	Northampton	"
W. P. Scarborough,	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 attention.

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	5
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10½
" Lexington	10
" " Graham	23
" North Carolina	40
" Roxboro'	45
" Thomasville	45
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	5
" Wilmington	21
" Yanceyville	7