THE SENTINEL.

Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

Tennessee.

This State is professedly regarded by the Congress to be in accord with the Union, to have a legal State government, and as not one of those Southern States that are required to be subjected to military rule. The history of that State, since the war ended, as far as we can gather it, is one which certainly no truly loyal man, who has regard for law and order, can desire. Anarchy and misrule seem to reign. The bad feeling engendered during the war, between the supporters of the war and those who were not, has become intensified by the violent and unjust demands of the Brownlowites, and the evidences are, that nothing but the determination of the government to restrain the violence of those men can prevent a most deadly strife. Brownlow, not satisfied with holding the disfranchised portion of the community under the ban, secured recently the passage of a law to raise volunteer militia troops, to be under his control, for the purpose of putting down, by force of arms, the disfranchised. We observe that the Legislature, fearful of the results of such a step, has passed a law, in which both Radicals and Conservatives concurred, requesting the general government to send troops into the State. The Conservatives voted for it purely with the view of checking the outrages which they are sure would be committed by Brownlow's men.

Now we are confident there is no other State in the South, that really needs the military force of the government to enforce law and order. If the Executives of the other Southern States had the power to organize and equip the regular militia of the States, nothing more would be needed. It, of itself, would soon put an end to all lawlessness, and the civil authorities could then enforce law and order without difficulty.

Furthermore, we are quite sure, if President Johnson will confine himself to the U. S. officers already designated by the newspapers, as the District Commanders of the five departments, they will not require an additional soldier to those already in the Southern States, to execute the Sherman-Shellabarger bill fully.

The Southern people, who have sustained President Johnson's policy, are advocates of law and order. When they laid down their arms, at the close of the war, they did so with the honest purpose of sustaining the Union and turning their thoughts to the arts of peace. If troops are needed in the South at all, it can only be for the benefit of those Southern loyalists, who have hitherto shown themselves arrant cowards, and now desire to wreak their uncalled for vengeance upon the peaceable, quiet and honest people of the South.

THE JOHNSTON WILL CASE.—This case, we observe, has elicited more than ordinary attention. It involved a sum not short of $500,000, which was the devise of an aged, intelligent but eccentric man, whose wealth, at one time, was estimated at between one and two millions. Unfortunately, he was a bachelor, who, perhaps, never yielded but once to the power of Cupid, and then when a young man, and was disappointed. We have heard it said, often, that ever after, when any friend could dare to joke him on the subject of marriage, his reply would be, he was not able to support a wife. With all his eccentricity, he had many excellencies of character. His trusted friends and servants were objects of affection and consideration; but he was implacable when he was deceived or lost confidence.

The will case occupied over three weeks. We have made several notices from our exchanges of it, but, we believe, in no instance gave a full and correct list of the lawyers engaged in the case. A friend furnishes us a complete list:

FOR THE WILL.—B. F. Moore, Raleigh; R. R. Heath, Memphis, Tenn.; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro; John Pool, Bertie; P. H. Winston, Windsor; Edward Conigland, Halifax, H. A. Gilliam, Edenton; Thos. H. Gilliam, Hertford.

AGAINST THE WILL.—Gov. Graham, Hillsboro; Gov. Bragg, Raleigh; Gov. Vance, Charlotte; Wm. Eaton Jr., Warrenton; W. F. Martin, Eliz. City; J. W. Hinton, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. A. Moore, Edenton.

We repeat, that a brighter array of legal and forensic talent has been seldom brought together in this State on any case. The papers state that the counsel for the Will received each $1000, and those against the will each $600. We do not know the correctness of this. Whether correct or not, is certainly the business of no one but the parties concerned.

As we have said before, Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, intends publishing, for the special use of the profession, a full and authentic account of the evidence and the pleadings in this case. It is said that it will make a book of about 750 pages.

MR. BERRY'S SPEECH.—*Errata.*—The reader will please correct the following typographical errors in the last speech of Mr. Berry, viz: In 49th line from top, instead of $394,000, read $309,392. In the next line, instead of $788,000 for 1867, it should be $618,392; and in the 26th line from bottom, instead of *can* read cannot.

FRUIT CROP.—The indications are unfavorable for a good fruit crop. In many sections, peaches and early fruits are in bloom, and vegetation generally is making its appearance. If the frosts of March and April do not cut off the fruit, it will be a wonder. The demand for dried fruits is now so extensive, that it is desirable that our fruit crop should be large. We presume the blackberry crop will be gathered very extensively.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The 194th session of Orange Presbytery will commence at Stony Creek Church, on the 10th day of April.

The Presbytery of Concord will hold its next semi-annual session in Rocky River Church, Cabarrus Co., on the 24th. of April.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet at Ashpole Church, Robeson Co., on the 11th. of April.

In Brief.

—The Hon. Theodore C. Peters, of New York, has addressed a letter to Gen. Grant, upon the agricultural, industrial and social situation of the Southern States, which is replete with impartial and important information. Mr. Peters is a gentleman of prominence and high position, who has been long identified with the agricultural and financial affairs of his own State. During a recent tour, he passed through Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia,—visiting all the commercial and business centres of those States. The following tribute which he pays to the loyalty of the people is both just and generous:

"The people everywhere, as a mass, are most thoroughly orderly and law abiding and most truly loyal. If the thing were possible, I would stake my life, my honor, all that a man holds most dear here or hereafter, upon the complete and most undoubted loyalty of the people in those States visited. They have submitted in most perfect honor and integrity of purpose, and they exceedingly regret that their honor and integrity should be doubted. The safety of loans entrusted to them is safe beyond all question in regard to their loyalty and the faithful administration of their laws. No people can be more anxious for peace and quiet, and they well understand that a proper administration and enforcement of the laws is of the first importance to gain that end."

In the face of just such evidence, the Radical press complains of President Johnson for testifying in his veto message that good order prevails in the South; inasmuch as the "loyal millions" at the North had decided, at the fall elections, that the fact is otherwise! Of course, if the "loyal millions" were to vote that the Southern people all have hoofs and horns, it would be treason to question it.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* puts the case thus, and there is food for much reflection in what it says:

"If the S. S. S. law decrees anything, it is that, as a body politic, the State is dead. If this is established, the public debt of Virginia is dead also, as against her people. It is well settled public law that the abrogation or absorption of the political functions of any community, by another authority, is the assumption by the latter of responsibility for the former's obligations."

—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, extracts from whose letter we publish on our first page, furnishes an account of the discussion in the House of Representatives, a few days since, on the subject of Impeachment. The notorious Ashley indulged in such vituperative personal abuse of the President, that the Speaker was compelled to call him to order. Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, was the only member of the Radical party who had the nerve to rise in his place and deprecate hasty and violent action. In the course of Mr. James Brooks' admirable remarks, in reply to Ashley, he said:

"He would say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Spalding,] who stood here as a Giround against the Jacobins, that the history of the Girondists was in this place to be written; and although such men as he attempt to arrest the revolution, he [Mr. Brooks] did not think this revolution was here to stop. He did not believe it was half written, or half acted out, unless all history was at fault. We are now repeating the Roman history of Augustus and Julius Cæsar, and the Government is passing from a Republic to a Despotism. Revolutions never stop. The Girondists (the Conservatives) are to be overwhelmed by the Jacobins; and when we shall have lost all our liberties, some future Napoleon will rise up from the chaos, and rescue the country from anarchy through a despotism.

Mr. Brooks' historical analogy is apposite. The struggle of the Girondists with the Mountain is one of the most interesting events in the history of the French Revolution. They were pure and patriotic men, with the image of ancient republicanism and heroism before their eyes, and the parallel between them and the minority in Congress is a just one. We fear that the concluding observations of Mr. Brooks, in the foregoing extract, are prophetic.

—The Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the recent action of the Virginia Senate, in passing the Convention Bill, says:

"People at a distance may well imagine that the members of the General Assembly have information here which their constituents are not aware of, and which, indeed, may not transpire through the medium of the press. Such a supposition would be true."

—Brownlow has opposition for the Gubernatorial chair in the person of Watt. Dwyer, colored. He has addressed a letter to Brownlow, proposing to open the canvass at an early day, and to join him in a list of appointments from Carter to Shelby county. Dwyer also says that he "proposes to conduct the canvass like a statesman," and notifies Brownlow, in advance, that he will hold him "personably responsible for any insult you may offer." He charges Brownlow with selfishness, and says he is prepared to show that the Parson has been a persecutor of the blacks in Tennessee. He closes his letter with the following warning to the old sinner: "When I get you on the stump, you will know who I am and what I am." Hurrah for Dwyer, say we.

Advice to the Colored People.

The New York *Herald* gives the following good advice to the colored people of the South:

"The colored people of Richmond have started off very well for a first attempt.—Let them continue moderate and orderly, banish from their councils all white fanatics and revolutionists, who only live on agitation, and they may in due time not only be worthy of, but influential enough to command, respect."

COPIES OF THE ACTS.—Our friends are writing to us for copies of Acts, passed at the recent Legislature. We beg to inform them that we have none and keep none in our possession. All persons desiring copies of the Acts, should write directly to the Secretary of State, R. W. Best, Esq., who will take great pleasure in accommodating them for a very moderate fee.

WE SEE, by the Richmond papers, that Gov. Worth and the Hon. D. M. Barringer were invited to privileged seats on the floor of the Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last.

Meeting of the Colored people of Raleigh

We are informed that, in our brief notice on Saturday last, of the colored meeting held in this city, we did injustice to our colored friends. We have but a word to offer in reply. We knew nothing whatever of the meeting, and simply published, as a city item, what a friend of ours and of the colored people gave us. All must see, therefore, that we could not have designed to do them injustice.

We find the proceedings of the meeting in the last *Standard*. We append them for the purpose of making some remarks:

Meeting of the Colored People of the City of Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6, 1867.

At a mass meeting of the colored people at Fligg's Hall, on the evening of the 6th inst., on motion of H. T. Hughes, N. Jeffries was call to the Chair and S. Ellison was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report on Friday evening, the 8th of March.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

NORFLEET JEFFRIES, *Ch'm.*

S. ELLISON, *Sec.*

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8th.

In pursuance to the effect of adjournment of the meeting of the 6th inst., the colored people re assembled at Flagg's Hall, N. Jeffries in the Chair.

On motion of A. B. Williams, John H. Rhodes was appointed Secretary.

Mr. M. Patterson requested that the object of the meeting be explained.

Mr. S. Ellison said that the committee appointed at the last meeting would shortly report, and those present, uninformed of the object of the meeting, could then obtain the proper information; in the meantime he moved that Col. C. L. Harris, the Senator from Rutherford, address the meeting.

Col. Harris said that he was appointed by the members of the Legislature to consult with the colored people of the State, and to request their co-operation in the work of reconstruction under the late act of Congress. The whites had called a preliminary council of reconstruction to meet in Raleigh, on the 27th inst., and they desired that the colored people should do the same thing, in order that their delegates might meet ours here, and all the loyal men of the State be thus enabled to co-operate in reorganizing the present State government.

Mr. Jas. F. Taylor then read the act of Congress and explained its provisions. He warned the colored people to be particular in giving their support to any man, unless they were satisfied that he is truly a loyal man.

Mr. W. R. Richardson then addressed the meeting in a forcible manner. He was in favor of the late act of Congress, conferring upon the black man all his rights, and as a Union white he was prepared to co-operate with them.

The committee, through their chairman, S. Ellison, then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, We rejoice that the 39th Congress has passed a law removing former distinctions of race and color—we rejoice in the day that gave us liberty, and we will ever cherish and support the cause of the Union.

Resolved, 2nd. We will stand by the loyal whites of the State of North Carolina, and heartily accept their offer of co-operation.

Resolved, 3d. We call upon the colored people of the State to form themselves into Leagues, and organize for the work before them.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A committee of five was then appointed to wait on Col. Harris, and confer with him on his return to Raleigh, consisting of Messrs. Friday Jones, W. H. Matthes, A. B. Williams, W. H. Durham, Handy Lockett.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

NORFLEET JEFFRIES, *Ch'm.*

J. H. RHODES, *Sec'y.*

It will be seen that the object of the meeting, on Friday evening, was not explained, but is to be fully developed when the committee of five have their next interview with Mr. Harris, the Chairman of the Dorrite movement. We are glad to learn that our colored people do not intend to commit themselves hastily to any partizan movements among the whites. They are grateful to the Congress, and to the people of the Union, for securing them their liberty and conferring upon them civil and political rights, and they intend to try to show to the world that they appreciate those privileges—but they know the white people among whom they have been raised they think they know whom to trust, upon whom to rely. They know that their liberties and rights will be best maintained and secured by a peaceable and orderly course, and by seeking to promote a quiet and stable government for the State. Hence they will be cautious with whom they ally themselves. They will not support those who design to keep up faction and disturbance. They are ready to co-operate only with good and loyal men, who seek the ends of peace and good will to all; and who are ready to give the black man, as well as the white man, a chance to live and let live.

The report reads that Col. Harris said that he was appointed by the members of the Legislature to consult with the colored people of the State, &c. Did they ask Col. Harris how many members of the Legislature had sent him to them? Was it ten or twenty or the whole body? Were the men that did so, representative men of the State? Was Mr Harris himself such a man? Our colored friends must remember that "white people are very *mouthfin.*"

And then came Jas. Fontleroy, who warned them not to vote for any man that is not truly loyal. Our colored people know who Jas. Fontleroy is. We advise them to rely only upon local men, but to be sure that those loyal men shall be men of sense. A man may call himself loyal, but, if his object only is to gain the votes of the colored people, they should wholly discard him.

Next came Mr. Richardson, who was in favor of conferring upon the black man all his rights. The colored people will recollect, that when Mr. Richardson was a candidate for the Legislature, a few years ago, he was directly charged with this, and denied it. They will also remember that Mr R was a hot headed secessionist, and that it is alleged that when he was asked why he would not serve in the Treasury Department, as a clerk under Gov. Worth, when he was made Public Treasurer, that the reason he gave was that Gov. Worth was too strong a Union man.

We again tell our colored people, keep your eyes "well skinned." If you follow any one, let it be those you have well known and can rely upon.

The Supplemental Bill.

Our telegraphic advices, to-day, inform us of the passage, by the House of Representatives, on yesterday, by a decisive vote, of Mr. Wilson's supplemental Reconstruction Bill, which we published in our last issue. Previous to its passage, however, the section authorizing the General Commanding to delegate the power of ordering the Convention, &c., to the acting Governor, was stricken out. This action of the House, taken in connection with the virtual defeat in the Senate, (also announced by telegraph,) of Sumner's Bill, which looked to further severities, in the way of "guarantees," which contemplated a condition of things similar to that which exists in Tennessee, and the adoption of which would render it impossible for any decent white man in the State to co-operate in the work of re-organization, may fairly be regarded, we hope, as significant of the fact that Congress has prescribed its finality and completed its reconstruction legislation. Viewed in such a light, the proceedings of Congress, on yesterday, may be regarded as a triumph of conservatism. They have certainly disappointed the hopes and expectations of malignants here at home, who are not satisfied with even the harsh details of the Sherman Bill. Most of them, being themselves disfranchised and very properly excluded from the work of reconstruction, would substitute for it to-morrow, if they could, something more palatable to themselves and much more galling and oppressive to their neighbors.

For ourselves, we confess our satisfaction that it has been definitely determined, by the ruling power, *who shall* order the Convention. We are, upon the whole, rather gratified, that the feature, permitting the Military Commander to transfer his authority, in connection therewith, to the Governor, has been erased. We are, and have been, opposed with the fear, that a call by the latter, or by the Legislature, would be followed by a counter call from the bad and dangerous element among us, and that nothing but riot and obstruction would come of it. And all experience since the surrender demonstrates that all the turmoil and agitation that have taken place in the South, since that time, no matter by whom occasioned, can truly be justly chargeable to the "Southern Loyalists," so called, have resulted injuriously to the real law abiding and peaceably disposed portion of our people. As matters now stand, the power to call the Convention is defined plainly and unmistakably, and all the machinery for its exercise is fully arranged. The military will order and the military will control the whole matter; and every effort, on the part of malcontents, agitators, and selfish demagogues, to interfere with, or embarrass, or supersede its prerogative, will be summarily checked and suppressed. Let the Dorrites take warning.

We are gratified to believe that our people, generally, who are privileged to do so, are now willing to take hold of this matter with an honest desire to test it fully, and in the earnest hope that it may eventuate in individual quiet and national harmony. The conservative press of the State, which may be regarded as an index of public sentiment, is nearly an unit on the subject.

A NEW TICKET.—The New York *Herald* has started a new hobby. It impresses, with considerable force, upon the Southern people, the necessity of heartily acquiescing in, and co operating with, the action of Congress in the work of reconstruction. It predicts speedy admission to Congress, and the most auspicious results, generally, as certain to flow from such a course. It suggests to the Southern press, in order to show that they are in earnest, that they would make a decided hit by proclaiming, as their re union national ticket for 1868, the following: For President, General U. S. Grant; for Vice President, General R. E. Lee. The *Herald* adds:

"The nomination of this ticket in the South would operate so powerfully upon the Northern public mind, in behalf of a general amnesty, that this Fortieth Congress, by a two-thirds vote in each house, would proclaim it, in order to ratify this Southern proposed treaty of peace, harmony, fraternity and re union, in the names of Grant and Lee."

A SENSIBLE MAN.—The following joke is too good to be lost. We publish it, for the sake of preservation, and not for the purpose of disturbing the equanimity of our *quondam* friend, the late Provisional Governor.

A sensible colored man, in this city, was a listener at the African Church, some time since, when Mr. Holden addressed the colored people there. His employer felt some curiosity to know what the speaker said on that occasion, and requested the colored man to give him some account of it.

The colored man replied, substantially, as follows: "Well, Sir, I listened to de speech, but could'nt tell you much about it, for I couldn't help thinkin all de time and sayin to him in my mind: 'You first fooled de old Whigs, den you fooled de old Democrats, den you fooled de secessioners, den you fooled Mass Zeb Vance, den you fooled President Johnson. Now who you got to fool next?' Why you thinks you'll fool de niggers; but, Sir, *you'll never fool dis one.*"

OUR COLLEGES.—We are pleased to learn that the Mecklenburg Female College, which is now legally invested with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by institutions of learning of the highest grade, has opened with encouraging prospects, and the most sanguine expectations of its friends are likely to be realized.

That old institution, the Charlotte Female Institute, is in a most flourishing condition. Under the management of that ripe scholar, Rev. R. Burwell, with the assistance of his son, and of that excellent matron, Mrs. Burwell, it needs no commendation at our hands.

With these two flourishing institutions in our midst, the former under the lead of the Rev. A. G. Stacy, assisted by a learned faculty and board of instruction, and the latter under Mr. Burwell, with his accomplished assistants, our city claims a place in education among the most populous of any in the country.—*Charlotte Carolinian.*

It is said that the passage of the Bankrupt Bill will cost A. T. Stewart over $1,000,000 in bad Southern debts.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FORTIETH CONGRESS,

WASHINGTON, March 10.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, Mr. Trumbull introduced a joint resolution, appropriating $1,500,000, to be distributed among the destitute of the South, regardless of politics. He stated that Gen. Howard appeared before the committee, stating that, unless the appropriation was made great suffering would ensue, the present appropriation being for the freedmen and loyal refugees only. The resolution was voted down.

The *House* was not in session.

NEGRO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE APPOINTED.

BOSTON, March 9, P. M.

Gov. Morse, with the consent of his Council has appointed a negro Justice of the Peace for Suffolk county.

THE SHERMAN BILL IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 9.

In the House, to-day, the Senate bill calling a Convention was reported with an amendment, protesting against the constitutionality of Sherman's bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10, P. M.

John Wetsck has been confirmed as District Attorney for South Arkansas.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report measures supplemental to the reconstruction bill. The House Judiciary Committee accepted, with some amendments, which have not transpired. It directs that the General, in each District, shall cause a registration before September 1867, then cause an election of delegates to a Convention, appointing election officers, &c.

The sixth section provides that the commanding General may delegate these powers to the acting Governor, on his taking an oath faithfully to perform them.

BY THE CABLE—THE FENIANS.

DUBLIN, March 9.

The Fenians are in force on Devil Bit Mountain. Troops with artillery have gone to dislodge them. Up to this time twelve Fenian leaders have been captured. The Fenians held the police barracks at Killoten, Kildare county.

LONDON, March 9, P. M.

Dispatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Waterford Cork, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the people into the ranks and committing outrages everywhere.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Mar. 9, P. M.

Cotton easier, sales of 12,000 bales at 28@29. Flour firm. Western $8.00@11.40.

Corn firmer. Western mixed, $1.09@1.12.

The receipts of cotton at this port, since Sept. 1st compared with last year, show 112,000 bales decreased.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, March 11, M.

Consols 91. Bonds 74½.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, M.

Cotton opens quiet. Middling uplands 13¼. Middling Orleans 13½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11, M.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000, for the relief of Southern people, regardless of antecedents, to be disposed by the Freedmen's Bureau. An amendment, making the appropriation a million and a half, was defeated.

Nothing has officially transpired regarding the District Commanders.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.

Gen. Sheridan, appointed to office, has forbidden the election.

[What election is not stated.—*Sentinel.*]

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Stocks excited. Five of '62 $109½. Missouri State Sixes 95½. Gold $1.25.

Cotton dull; Middling 29@29½. Flour a shade firmer; Southern $10.25@16.50. Wheat 1@2 better. Mess Pork $22.50.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

In the *House*, the following bills were introduced:

Bill amendatory of the Homestead acts for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida:

Bill directing the coin claimed by certain Richmond banks to be paid into the Treasury, with the right of claimants to prosecute before the Court of Claims.

A joint resolution was introduced, directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action under the law of last session for the relief of the heirs of Jno E. Bouligney.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to facilitate restoration. Under this bill the General is not authorized to delegate powers to the acting Governor.

The registration oath requires that one shall be sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and the Government of the United States, and will steadfastly support the Constitution and obey the laws, and induce others to yield it support and obedience. The majority of registered voters are required to confirm the Constitution. All elections to be by ballot.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Sumner's joint resolution, demanding further guarantees preliminary to reconstruction, *was tabled* after a long debate.

MEXICAN NEWS.

MATAMORAS, March 7.

Juarez is at San Luis. Maximilian is commanding in person.

BY THE CABLE IRISH NEWS ARTEMAS WARD'S WILL.

LONDON, March 11.

The Princess Alexandra is very ill.

Irish accounts represent matters very quiet.—There has been no fresh conflict. The insurgents are fleeing to the mountains.

Artemas Ward willed his property, after his mother's death, towards the erection of a Printer's Asylum.

ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March, 11, P. M.

The Senatorial caucus, to-day, determined to postpone acting on the adjournment until the supplemental bill becomes a law.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 11, P. M.

Cotton active and firmer; sales of 2800 bales at 29c.

Flour active and firmer; Western $8.40@$12.

Wheat buoyant.

Corn firmer and less active.

Pork quiet.

BALTIMORE, March 11, P. M.

Cotton dull; middling 28.

Coffee quiet.

Sugar steady.

Flour unsettled.

Corn active; white $1.02; yellow 97@$1.

Bacon firmer and in good demand. Mess pork $22½.

Whiskey dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, P. M.

Cotton closed at opening rates. Middling uplands 13; Orleans 13½. Sales of 8000 bales.

BY THE CABLE—FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, March 12.

Ireland is quiet. The government has organized the forces into six flying columns to pursue the scattering bands. The Fenians, recently encamped on Galtee mountain, have vanished, leaving no trace.

Martial law will not be proclaimed in Ireland. A special commissioner will try the Fenians.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 12, Noon.

Consols 91. Bonds 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.

Cotton opened dull; estimated sales 5,000 bales. Middling uplands 13. Rosin 9s3d.

NEW YORK, March 12.

Stocks excited and fluctuating. Five-twenties of '62 $109½. Missouri State Sixes 95½.

Money 7. Exchange, sight, 9½.

Cotton quiet; Middling uplands 29c.

One of the counts in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, will be the illegal execution of Mrs. Surratt.

Let those who doubt preserve these lines.—*Petersburg Index.*

TIRED.—A Baton Rouge (La.) paper says the colored troops who have been paid and mustered out at that post show no inclination to re enlist. Even the bounty, $300, does not tempt them.

Several European capitalists are travelling through Texas and Louisiana with an eye to future purchases.

The wheat crop, uncovered by the melting of the snow in Ohio, was found everywhere to be looking well.

There is scarcely a marriageable girl left in Albemarle Va., the rush is so great. The young men had better go to Utah and relieve the "Saints."

The last session of the N. Y. Legislature have made Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.

Twenty young persons, male and female, belonging to the Choctaw Indian tribe, are now attending school in Nashville Tenn.

The difference between a pound of meat and a drummer boy, is that one weighs a pound and the other pounds away.

Forty negroes left Norfolk on Thursday, on their way to Arkansas. They were hired at $18 per month, rations and traveling expenses, to cultivate cotton.

During the year 1866 there were nine thousand four hundred and fifty patents issued at Washington, of which fifty eight were extensions.

Negro slavery still exists in Florida. The Indians of the Everglades have determined to keep the negroes as slaves. They deny the jurisdiction of the laws. Trouble is apprehended.

A FEARFUL ESTIMATE.—The Atlantic Era computes the number of destitute in Georgia, who have not the actual means of subsistence, to be at least fifty thousand.

Eight editors are now under sentence of death in Spain. Crime—Freedom of Press.

MARRIED,

In High Point, on the 28th of Feb. by R. F. Sechrest, Esq., Mr. ANDREW J. BOND and Miss H. E. PAYNE.

By the same, on the 7th. of March, Mr. JACOB T. BROWN, and Miss LUZENA WITSON.

In Thomasville, N. C., Feb 12th, by Rev. D. R. Brutton, Mr. JAMES W. DEATHERAGE, of Edgecombe county, to Miss SUE S. HEDGY.

Near Thomasville, N. C., March the 10th, by Rev. D. R. Brutton, Mr. D. G. WITHERS to Miss ELLEN CELEBRITE, all of Davidson Co., N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

SALES DURING COURT WEEKS.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF McDOWELL Superior Court, I will sell to the highest bidder at the times and places herein named, the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of the late J. L. Carson, in the Counties of McDowell, Burke and Yancy.

IN McDOWELL,

at the Court House in Marion on Wednesday 27th March, excellent farming lands.

1st—The Home Tract of the late Col. Carson on Buck Creek and the Catawba, widely known as upper Pleasant Gardens, 1000 acres or more. One of the most desirable residences in Western North Carolina.

16 Half of two 640 acre tracts lying on Clear Creek.

17—640 acres on the North Side of the Catawba.

18—160 acres on the head waters of Armstrong Creek.

19 One third of 640 acres in and about the Town of Marion.

20—One third of Town Lot No. 2, situated between the brick Stores of Burgin and Mull.

21—Town lot No. 24, Corner Store house on the public square.

IN BURKE,

At the Court House in Morganton on Tuesday 2nd. April.

22—A fraction of the celebrated Brindletown Gold Mine.

23—A Share in the Joshua Hall Mine.

24—An interest in the Micajah Hall Mine.

25—An interest in the Dorsey Mine, all valuable mineral Lands.

IN YANCY.

At the Court House in Burnsville on Tuesday 28th. May, one third of

2—400 Acres on the forks of South Toe River.
3—100 Acres on Still fork of said River.
4—50 Acres on head of Stillfork.
5—50 Acres on branch of Still Fork.
6—50 Acres on Main branch of said Fork.
7—100 Acres on West Side of Blue Ridge and on branch of Still Fork.
8—100 Acres on Blue and Seven Mile Ridge.
9—100 Acres on Blue Ridge including the Flat Springs.
11—100 Acres on Seven Mile Ridge.
12—100 Acres on South Toe River.
13—A tract on Seven Mile Ridge.
14—640 Acres on same Ridge known as the Ainsworth Tract.
15—400 Acres on the three forks of South Toe River.

Forming a contiguous body on Ridge and River of superior grazing lands. Further particulars on the day of sale.

TERMS—Twelve months credit. Note and approved security required. Title retained till the purchase money is paid.

A. BURGIN,
Adm'nistrator.

Feb 7-L6-w6w

PUBLIC SALE.

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

Also, one hundred barrels best bread COIN, 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 blacksmith tools, &c., &c.

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

W. S. GARRETT,
Pittsboro, N. C.

mar 6-177-w2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.

Feb. 14—161-tf

LIME

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely boxed $12,00
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $2,00.
Do. " Hillsboro, 2,40
Do. " Raleigh, 2,70.

Apply to POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station,
Dec 5-tf W. N. C. R. R.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } MACON COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM 1866.

S. W. Hill, vs. H. Kelly. } *Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that H. Kelly, the defendant in this case, is a non resident of this State: Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Macon, at the Court House in Franklin on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso.*

Witness, W. N. ALLMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Franklin, the third Monday in Sept., 1866.

W. N. ALLMAN, C. C. C.

mar 8-179-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } PERSON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

Dr. William Merritt Ex'r. Sam'l. R. Wilson dec'd, vs. Elizabeth Wilson, John Wilson, Arch. Wilson and others, Children and heirs at law of Sam'l. R. Wilson dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above parties defendants, are not residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, notifying to said defendants the filing of this petition, and that if they do not appear at the next term of this Court to be held in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March 1867, and answer said petition, judgment on the same *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

Witness, SAML. Y. BROWN, Clerk of said Court the third Monday of December 1866.

SAML. Y. BROWN, C. C. C.

Feb 13-L6-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Wm. H. Hood, Admr. vs. Michael Whitly, and others. } *Petition to make real estate assets.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. R. Whitly and Higden Whitly, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made, for six weeks successively in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a news paper published in Raleigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to wit the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

Feb 7-L6-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } MACON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

John G. Gray, ex. T. R. Roane.

Petition of the security to an administrator's bond to be secured from sustaining loss.

T. R. Roane the administrator and defendant in this case, being a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in some news paper of this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Thos. R. Roane to appear at the next term, of this Court, to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court House in Franklin on the 3rd. Monday in April next, and show cause if any, why the petition should not be heard, otherwise the case will be disposed of as though notice had been served.

Witness, R. C. SLAGLE, Clerk of said county, at office the 3rd Monday in Dec. 1866.

R. C. SLAGLE, C. C. C.

Feb 13-L6-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } MACON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSION, DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

Silas McDowell Adm., of J. R. Bryson, vs. Alexander Zachary and others. } *Petition to sell land.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Christopher C. Zachery and wife Nancy C. Defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in some news paper of this State for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court House in Franklin, on the 3rd. Mondays in April next, and show cause if any thing can why the prayer of petitioner shall not be granted, or judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered as to them.

Witness, R. C. SLAGLE, Clerk of said Court, at office the 3rd. Monday in Dec. 1866.

R. C. SLAGLE, C. C. C.

Feb 18-L6-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } BURKE COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, FALL TERM, 1866.

E. J. Erwin, et al. vs. H. H. Roberts and wife et al.

Pursuant a decree of the Court of Equity for Burke County made at Fall term 1866, I will in Morganton on the 2nd day of April 1867, it being the Tuesday of Burke Superior Court sell, the valuable tract of land mentioned in the pleadings, containing between 5,000 and 10,000 acres known as the South Mountain Speculation land in the Southern part of Burke adjoining the Counties of Lincoln, Cleaveland, and Rutherford, being the property of the heirs of W. W. Erwin, James Erwin, and Joseph H. Bryant, dec'd, and H. H. Roberts and wife, Annie.

Terms, twelve month's credit, bond with approved security required.

E. J. ERWIN, C. M. E.

Feb 19-L6-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } MACON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSION DEC. TERM, 1866.

Mary C. Bryson, ex. Alexander Zachery & others. } *Petition for Dower.*

In this Case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Chistopher C. Zachery and wife Nancy C. defendants in this case are not resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in some newspaper of this State, for six weeks, notifying the said Christopher C. Zachery and wife to appear at the next Term, of this Court, to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court House in Franklin, on the 3rd. Monday in April next, and answer the allegations of petitioner, or judgment a *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Witness, R. C. SLAGLE, Clerk of said Court, at office the 3rd. Monday in December 1866.

R. C. SLAGLE, C. C. C.

Feb 18-L6-w6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINTON & WOODWARD'S SCOTCH SNUFF

MANUFACTURED BY WOODWARD & CO.,

No. 336 Market Street, Philadelphia.

We would most respectfully inform our Friends and Patrons of the South, that we are now manufacturing and off-ring for sale, the same Article of

SCOTCH SNUFF

so celebrated throughout the South, previous to the war, and which has been pronounced by hundreds as being superior to any in use.

N. B. Merchants will please send for our price list.

WOODWARD & CO.
Late LINTON & WOODWARD,
336 Market St. Philadelphia.

Nov 7-w1y

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., CAN furnish all Tools, Materials and General Hardware, needed by Machinists, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Millers, Coopers, Distillers, Painters, Builders, Fishermen, Shoe Makers, Turpentine and Shingle Men, Coach and Harness Makers, Brick Masons, Undertakers, Farmers and Housekeepers.

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