TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1867.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS—THE SITUATION, &c.

The continuance of the present unseasonable weather, we fear, will not only greatly retard farmers in their preparations for the approaching crops, but must affect, to a greater or less extent, the quantity and quality of the crops. This may, however, in a great measure be overcome by great energy and a good cropping season in future.

Discouraging, therefore, as the prospect now is, we hope the farmers in all parts of the State will exert themselves to seed as large a crop as possible, and avail themselves of the best fertilizers at hand.

There is nothing, now, which concerns every department of Southern society so much, in matters pertaining to their material interests, as a successful year's work in all departments of labor. Our political affairs, however discouraging, are reduced within so small a compass, and the duties of the people in regard to them are so few, as really to require but little consumption of time. There is one point, however, against which we must warn our readers.—Your material interests—your farming, your merchandise, your mechanism, your manufacturing, &c., must not be neglected.—Every thing must be done to promote them. Yet the worrying and disagreeable character of our political *status* must not make you totally indifferent to it. Thousands of persons in the State have seen, for years, so little good to result to them from voting, that they are setting down into the purpose never to vote again. This is confined to no particular class of society—perhaps to no party. We regard this as a most dangerous sign of the times. We conceive that the necessity for having your names registered as voters, and of actually voting, was never greater. Little as many esteem that privilege under present circumstances, they will feel it a great indignity and privation when that right is taken away. Indifference and carelessness, at a crisis like this, in those cases where men are allowed to vote, may become crime. The election to follow the registration is one of the most important ever held in the State. The forming of a State Constitution is a matter in which every citizen is deeply interested. Let all, therefore, who are not disqualified by the law, be sure to have their names registered and let them vote in the election according to their own judgment.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

This law is a very long one—too long for insertion in our Daily; hence we copied from the New York *Tribune* a very copious abstract of it, said to have been carefully prepared by a legal gentleman. We have not had time to compare the abstract with the law. We, however, presume that it is sufficient for the general reader, though not adapted to the wants of legal gentlemen.—We would suggest to gentlemen of the profession, that our cotemporaries, Messrs. Engelhard & Price, of the Wilmington *Journal*, have printed the Bankrupt law in pamphlet form for the benefit of the profession and others who desire it.

A young legal friend calls our attention to an error in the abstract which we published, as important. He says:

"I write to call your attention to a mistake that I have observed in your compendium of the late Bankrupt Law. In your extract from Section 27, you use the following language: "Sec. 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First, servants' wages under $50. Second, All the creditors, *pro rata*, without any preference either from amount or date of claims, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt has become bail, surety or guarantor for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed." It should read section 27 subdivides * * * * except that in cases wherein *any person has become bail, surety or guarantor, for the bankrupt*, a compliance by the *former* with the conditions of such undertaking must be shown before the claim is allowed."

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* comments, in a double-leaded article, on the account of the recent meeting in Columbia, S. C., a full account of which we publish elsewhere, and regards the hearty fraternization of "such eminent chiefs of the late oligarchy as Gen. Wade Hampton, with the most capable and trusted negroes," and their "vieing with each other in expressions of mutual confidence and good will," as indicating the probability that every Southern State, but Texas, will promptly and cordially reorganize on the basis proposed by Congress, and have its delegation ready to take seats in Congress before the close of the year. The *Tribune* says "The whites concede to the blacks every right they claim for themselves, while the blacks take the lead in asking Congress to repeal all disabling and disfranchising acts so as to allow the State to command the services of her ablest and most trusted citizens."

Let us hope that the most distinguished and effective Speakers in this State will imitate the excellent example of Gen Hampton. The disenthralment of the colored race from the pernicious influence of the designing and selfish men who are endeavoring to array their prejudices against their true friends among the whites of the South, should be promptly effected, as, by the course we have suggested, it can be readily done.

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, has recently exhibited some gratifying evidences of conservative inclinations. His action in the Senate, on yesterday, (reported by telegraph,) relative to the speedy trial or release of Mr Davis, will be hailed with commendation by all the lovers of justice in the country.

DISAPPOINTED.

Nothing can be more evident, than that the honest disposition of the great mass of the Southern people promptly to organize under the reconstruction measures of Congress, and to embrace, in good faith, the terms which they understand to be *prescribed* as a finality, is strongly dreaded by factionists who favor prolonged agitation for the most selfish and sinister purposes.—We say prescribed as a *finality*, for all the [illegible] in and out of Congress, and all the public utterances of the press and of leading men at the North, give the assurance, that a true compliance, on the part of the Southern people, with the letter of the conditions imposed, will secure restoration and terminate the controversy. There are, beyond question, a few of the extreme Radicals, North, who refuse or hesitate to acknowledge that Congress is to be bound by its own propositions, but we believe that they will be powerless to change the popular verdict that the solemn promise of the Congress, based upon obedience to its commands, *must* and *shall* be fully and faithfully performed.

While there are, therefore, Radical agitators at the North, who are disappointed at the disposition of the South to close in, promptly, with the demands of Congress, because the success of their *party* or their own personal consequence and aspirations may thereby be imperilled, it is principally among a certain set of factionists of the South that this disappointment is most keenly felt. In the first place, they are grievously mortified at the terms of the Reconstruction Acts themselves. They have made so many loud professions of [illegible] [illegible], they have proclaimed themselves [illegible] with such [illegible] and vehement protestation, they have set up such lofty pretensions of being "acceptable to Congress," and therefore the only proper persons to engage in the work of reconstruction, that they can hardly disguise their rage at a measure which disfranchises the large majority of themselves and bids them "take back seats." If they had it in their power, they would, to-morrow, undo the whole work of Congress. Unable to accomplish this, they would gladly hail any indication of stubbornness on the part of the people of the South,—any disposition to resist the mandates of Congress. They would be delighted at any exhibition of public opinion that promised further agitation, and, as its result, further hardship and suffering to the great mass of the people of the South, whom they hate, for no other reason than that the great mass of the people esteem *them* according to their deserts.

Congress showed wisdom and good sense in putting this class of men under the ban. By an investigation into their antecedents, it will be ascertained that four fifths of them, for the best part of their lives, sought to bring about a dissolution of the Union. After their teachings had succeeded, they backed down from motives of policy or fear.

CRAVEN ELECTION.

We clip the following from the Newbern *Commercial*, of yesterday, in order to correct the erroneous impressions made on our minds, on yesterday, by rumor and telegram, and which we embodied in our article. The *Commercial* doubtless gives the correct statement. Under the circumstances, we doubted the propriety of holding the election and advised that it should not be held, unless it had been advised by the military.

The *Commercial* says:

"THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—The election to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. M. E. Manly, elected to the U. S. Senate, was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.—Major John Hughes had no opposition, consequently there was no contest. But we understand that, under the advice of Col. Moore, head of the Bureau Department here, opposition was disarmed by his advice to the negroes and men of Northern birth, to refrain from voting pending the registration provided for by law. The advice was taken, and the election proceeded.

What would have been the result under other circumstances we, of course, cannot say. We only know that, at the Newbern box, Maj. Hughes received 180 votes, five of which were cast by negroes who insisted on voting, and none were for anybody else.

Latham's precinct gave 13 votes for Major Hughes."

STAMP DUTIES.

A correspondent, a few day ago, enquired of us in regard to the continuance of the duty on legal process. The following extract from the late Revenue law, as amended by the last Congress, we judge contains the requisite information on the subject:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the government, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty four, as subsequently amended, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows, viz:

That Schedule B, in relation to stamp duties named in section one hundred and fifty one, be amended by striking out of said schedule the words [illegible] and all thereafter, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule (B) on manifests, bills of lading and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports of British North America. *And provided further*, That all affidavits shall be exempt from stamp duty."

Also, by inserting at the end of the last paragraph, relating to "probate of will," the following words: "*Provided*, That no stamps either for probate of wills or letters testamentary, or of administration or of administrator or guardian bond, shall be required when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed one thousand dollars. *Provided, further*, That no stamp tax shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection from the government of claims by soldiers or their legal representatives of the United States, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service." The reduction of taxes provided in this section shall take effect on and after March one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.—We observe that we erred, on yesterday, in saying that the Virginia Legislature had passed a bill authorizing the payment of 2 per cent. on the interest of her State debt. We ought to have said 4 per cent.

THE LATE PROFESSOR JAMES PHILLIPS, D. D.

[We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a member of the late Dr. Phillips' afflicted family to a relative in this city. The letter, of course, was intended to be strictly private; but we suggested that, as a reliable narrative of the circumstances attending his death and as an affectionate tribute to his character, the extracts would afford a mournful pleasure to the numerous admirers and former pupils of the excellent man and scholar who is gone. EDS. SENTINEL.]

"The next morning (Thursday, 14th,) he was graver than usual, and did not seem to relish his breakfast. As he was starting for prayers, (between 8 and 9 o'clock) his daughter remonstrated with him for not putting on a thicker coat, for the air was damp and bleak, and he went back and put on his Confederate grey, and [illegible] buttoned it up close to his throat. About ten minutes afterwards, D. [illegible] came running to school saying that he was very sick at College. * * *

"I then saw students bearing him on a litter into his own house, and Professor Hepburn returned to tell me that he was *dead*. Yes, *dead*. Gone to join the everlasting song with those who are gone before—gone to see no more "through a glass darkly," but face to face the verities of eternity. His sermon, last Sunday week, was from Amos 5, 6, "Seek the Lord and ye shall live." Seek, he has gone to feel that life invigorating [illegible] whole nature. His sermon last Sunday was to have been from "Enter ye in at the strait gate, &c." Now he has gone to see where that gate leads. * * * They did not disturb his dress, but laid him on the lounge, amid the books that had been his daily and hourly companions for years and years—books written by men, whose spirits are now among the just made perfect and who doubtless welcomed him home to glory.

"We all loved our father and he loved us. I thank God for giving me such a father, and for taking him away as He did, in a way so simple, so grand, so entirely consistent with his life and profession. * * It seems that Eugene Morehead was the last person to speak to him, and to hear his voice in reply. He found him sitting on a bench in the aisle between the two doors of the Chapel. He saluted him and received a customary good morning. * * L. M. [illegible] passed out at the back door. H[e] then went up on the rostrum, a thing unusual for him, for he commonly waited until the bell was nearly done ringing and talked with the students or whoever called the roll. Herbert Mallett next entered the Chapel, and, seeing him on the rostrum, called out, "Good morning, Doctor; you are early this morning." But he got no reply. On getting nearly opposite the desk, on the rostrum, he again saluted him, and, on his being still silent, H. M. looked at him more closely, and noticed that his face appeared unnatural, and that his position was unusual, (his feet being stretched out in front,) and that he appeared to be sliding down on the floor. He sprang to the rostrum, calling for help as he ascended it, but was too late to prevent him from falling down on his right side. Augustus Graham ran in, and, seeing him apparently fainting, ran off for Dr. Mallett, and gave an alarm as he ran. Another student, Mr. Cain ran off for Professor Hepburn, who was approaching from his residence to call the roll. When Prof. H. got to the Chapel, several students were around him, holding his head, (he was lying on the floor of the rostrum, with his head to the South,) and rubbing his hands and limbs. Prof. H. threw some water in his face, and he gasped once, and then all was still, and forever.

H. Mallett heard him groan once as he was sliding from his seat. But Dr. Mallett, who got there very soon, thinks that he was dead even then, and from congestion of the lungs. * * * *

Very great interest has been expressed on all sides. The most common remark that I have heard was, "*He never meddled with any body else's business.*" An old colored man went down stairs, from looking at him, with the remark, "There is not a colored man in this town but has shed his tear for out master." They buried him on Saturday, in the clothes he wore when he fell—in a metallic coffin—from the Chapel, (all draped in black, as are also the Di Hall and Library,) after a most touching and scholarly tribute to his memory by Prof. Hepburn, in our graveyard, just in front, on the west side of his grand [illegible]. Here he lies, awaiting the great summons to arise to judgment. * * But his soul is [illegible] in God, where it remaineth [illegible] his flesh, and now that flesh rests in hope that, when Jesus comes, them that sleep in Jesus He will bring with him.—What a grand death was his! The Professor and Preacher goes to the chapel, on his way to a recitation, to pray for and with his pupils, as he had prayed for the last forty years, and he falls at the altar, with the ringing of the bell calling these pupils to prayers as the last sound in his ear, the gathering of those pupils to prayer as the last sight in his eyes, and the preparation for that prayer as the last beating of his heart!

What mysteries are these castings of shadows by coming events. Oh! that we could always interpret them aright at the time. Those who notice such things were struck by the ardor with which he has of late prayed at the Chapel for preparation against sudden death. So, also, in his sermons, his tears have been abundant, as he besought his fellow men to be ready when the Master came. Miss —— says she has noticed the tenderness with which, at family prayers, he prayed that God's aged servant might bear fruit to the last, and not be found asleep or without a well filled and well trimmed lamp." * * * * * *

C. P.

THE NEW ERA.—There was a remarkable meeting yesterday at Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina—a gathering of colored men to rejoice over the passage of the Reconstruction Bill, which gives them the right of suffrage. It seems strange to read that among the speakers who came to applaud and encourage these negroes were General Wade Hampton, Hon. William F. Desaussure, formerly United States Senator, Hon. Wm. Talley, Edward Arthur and James Gibbs, all eminent leading men of the State. Two colored men of note also made addresses, and the whole spirit of the meeting is represented to have been of the most cordial good feeling. Such a fact goes a great way to explode the studious misrepresentations of Southern feeling sent up or invented here by extremists. That in the heart of South Carolina—a State in which the blacks are largely in the majority—one of the foremost of the Confederate Generals, and himself once the largest slaveholder in the country, should meet his former chattels in this frank and manly style, and so unreservedly accept the situation, is a fact to outweigh volumes of hostile invective and misrepresentation.—*N. Y. Times, 19th.*

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 20.—General Granger, with a large number of prominent citizens, have issued a call for a public meeting here, on the 26th instant, in favor of reconstruction under the Sherman military government bill.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC LAWS.

For the information of our readers, and for the guidance of the Courts now being held, we publish below several highly important laws passed by the Legislature at its late session:

AN ACT GIVING TO THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURTS AUTHORITY TO SENTENCE CRIMINALS TO WORK THE PUBLIC ROADS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Justices of the County Courts and Judges of the Superior Courts shall have power and authority, in all criminal cases within their jurisdiction, upon conviction of the defendant in all cases where the punishment already affixed by law to the offence does not extend to loss of life, to sentence the defendant to work in chain gangs upon the public roads of the county in which the offence was committed, or upon any Railroad or other work of internal improvement in the State, for such length of time as the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, may see fit, not exceeding one year.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the management and safe keeping of said criminals, the County Courts, a majority of the acting justices being present, may elect one or more suitable persons, who shall be paid for their services by the day, or by the month or by the year, such compensation as said justices may deem just and reasonable, and that the said Courts shall have full power and authority to levy taxes on all subjects that are now taxed for county purposes to meet the payment of the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where any criminal shall be sentenced upon any of the public roads, commonly called dirt roads, leading through any section of the county, it shall be the duty of the county, at the expense of the county, to provide said criminals with good and wholesome food, and all necessary tools for the purpose of working said roads.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the several County Courts shall have full power and authority to make all necessary arrangements for the protection, safe keeping, and comfort of all criminals thus employed, and in all cases where it may be necessary to do so, there being no houses within reach of the point where said work is being done, that can be procured for lodging said criminals at night, or to protect them from the weather when it is too inclement to work, that suitable tent poles and cloths may be provided for the same, with such camp tools as may be necessary.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the court may be of opinion that it is not necessary to confine said criminals in chain gangs, by fastening them with ball and chain, the court may sentence them to work said roads without being thus confined.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where it may be convenient to sentence said criminals to work upon any rail road or other work of internal improvement, in progress in the State, the court may, at its discretion, sentence any criminal to work upon any such works of internal improvement, and in addition to the time for which said criminals may be sentenced as a punishment for the offense, said criminals may be required to work out the fine and costs incurred by the county, together with any prison fees that may have been incurred for their confinement previous to their trial and conviction, said costs to be accounted for and settled with the said county, or such person as the court may appoint to receive the same, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the directors or managers of said work of internal improvement.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That if any prisoner shall make his escape and fail to discharge the work in consequence of his absconding or leaving the service of the county, before the expiration of the time for which he was sentenced to work, he shall be bound to serve double the deficient time, and may be re-captured by the sheriff at any time thereafter, and in all cases where said criminal shall abscond to any other or adjoining county, the clerk of the county court may, and he is hereby authorized to, issue to the sheriff of any county in the State a *capias* for his arrest.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any criminal may be sentenced to labor on any work of internal improvements, the directors or managers thereof, in consideration of his service, shall furnish a guard or overseer for his safe keeping and control; and in addition thereto shall furnish them with lodging and board.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. Ratified March 2d, 1867.

AN ACT RESTORING TO MARRIED WOMEN THEIR COMMON LAW RIGHT OF DOWER.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That every married woman shall be entitled to one third interest of all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of which her husband is or may be seized and possessed at any time during coverture in which third part, shall be comprehended the dwelling house in which her husband and family usually reside, and commonly known and called the mansion house; together with the offices, out houses, building and other improvements thereunto belonging or appertaining, which third interest shall not be subject to seizure on execution for the payment of any debt of her husband, during the term of her life. *Provided*, That said interest shall not attach to any lands that may have been *bona fide* conveyed by the husband previous to the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no alienation by the husband, with or without covenant of warranty, under the provisions of this act, shall have any other, or further effect, than to pass his two thirds interest in the same. *Provided*, That upon the wife joining with her husband in the deed, and acknowledging the same, according to the provisions of existing laws, being privately examined touching her free consent in the execution of said conveyance, any or all of said land may be sold and conveyed, and that the Chairman of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as to the lands located in their respective Counties, shall have the same power to conduct such examination as is now given by law to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the certificate of such Chairman, touching lands in their respective Counties, shall have the same force and effect as if signed by a Judge.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of the failure or insolvency of the husband, his creditor, or creditors, having established their claim, by obtaining judgment for the same, may file their petition in the County or Superior Courts of the County in which the defendant resides, setting forth the nature and amount of their claim, and particularly specifying the lands, tenements and hereditaments they may desire to have sold, and praying that the one-third interest of the wife, in which shall be comprehended the dwelling and out-houses as aforesaid, may be allotted and set apart to her by proper metes and bounds; whereupon the Court shall issue a writ to the Sheriff of the County, commanding him to summon a jury of five freeholders, unconnected with the parties by consanguinity or affinity, and entirely disinterested, who, upon oath administered to them by the Sheriff, shall allot and set off to the wife one-third part of all the lands, in said County, of which her husband may be seized and possessed, and in case such land may lie in more counties than one, the Sheriff of the County, in which the petition is filed, may summon a jury from one or all of said counties, who shall view, and if necessary, have surveyed all of said lands, and shall not be restricted to each different tract, but may allot the same from one or more tracts, including the dwelling; and shall put the wife in possession of the same. And when the proceedings shall have been reported to the Court by said jury, and the Court shall have confirmed the same, the title to the land so allotted and set apart to the wife shall be deemed to have vested in her by virtue of her marriage.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the proceedings shall be in a summary manner, and the Court shall at the first term hear and determine the same as to them shall seem just and right. *Provided*, That the husband and wife shall have had ten days notice previous to the sitting of said Court, and be served with a copy of the petition.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That on the coming in of the report by the jury, and its confirmation by the Court, the plaintiff may have an order for sale of the residue of the land including the reversion, after the determination of the life estate.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall be in force, and take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 2nd, 1867.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE REVISED CODE ENTITLED "APPRENTICES."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the 1st section of the 5th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Apprentices," be amended by striking out the words "also the children of free negroes where the parents, with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industrious occupation, and all free base born children of color," after the word "mother," in the 14th line, and insert, in lieu thereof, the words "and all base born children whose mothers may not have the means or ability to support them," and that the second section of said chapter be amended by striking out the words "if white but if colored, till twenty-one," after the words "eighteen years," in the fourth line.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all indentures for the apprenticeships of infants heretofore made and entered into without a bond from the person to whom the infants were bound, be, and the same are hereby declared as valid and binding as though a bond had been given.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the 5th section of the said chapter be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that all other laws and parts of laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the apprenticing of children, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Ratified the 26th day of January, A. D., 1867.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &C.

Whereas, Many Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, Trustees, and others holding offices or places of a fiduciary character, have, in the discharge of the duties of their offices or places, received, in good faith, Confederate money or currency of the Treasury notes issued by the State of North Carolina during the late war, or have invested funds thus in their hands in the bonds of the Confederate government, and the bonds of the State of North Carolina which have been repudiated, and may thereby have incurred individual liability by reason of said currency and bonds having become valueless in their hands, and whereas, owing to the general insolvency occasioned by the late war, it is expedient to enlarge the discretion of persons holding fiduciary positions in the settlement of claims contracted prior to May 1st, 1865.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Clerks and Masters of the Courts of Equity, Trustees and others holding offices or places of a fiduciary character, shall not be held liable for having received in payment of any debt, demand, or claim of any description thus in their hands, or under their control, the currency of the Confederate government or of this State, or for having invested funds thus in their hands in the bonds of the Confederate government or the bonds of this State which have been repudiated, but the same shall be presumed to have been thus received or invested in good faith, and no presumption of *mala fides, or express*, implied or constructive notice shall arise against them by reason of the progressive depreciation, or greater or less degree or amount of depreciation of said currency or bonds, Confederate or State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in all trials of suits or other proceedings, either at law or in equity, in which the question of delinquence or negligence, whether of greater or less degree, shall arise, the same shall, on notice of either party to such suit or other proceedings, be submitted to a jury as a question of fact; such issue, when arising in a court of equity, to be made up and sent to a jury, under the direction of the court.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any one of the persons mentioned in the first section of this act holding claims in a fiduciary character, due before May 1st, 1865, shall, in good faith and the exercise of reasonable diligence, compromise the same, by receiving less than their full amount, such person shall be chargeable only with the sum so received in the settlement of his accounts, unless it shall be shown that there was a want of good faith or due diligence in such compromise.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases of contracts made for the purchase or sale of any species of property, real or personal, wherein any executor, administrator, guardian, or other person holding any office or place of a fiduciary character, shall be concerned, either as creditor or debtor, when any deduction shall be claimed by reason of said contract being founded on the Confederate or any other depreciated currency, or affidavit of that fact by the party claiming such deduction, it shall be lawful for such parties, creditors and debtors, each to choose one disinterested man, with power in them to choose an umpire, who, or a majority of whom, shall be authorized to assess, at its gold value, the property in reference to which said contract was made, at the time of making the same, and make a statement thereof in writing duly signed by them, and such award shall be conclusive and binding on the parties concerned, and a full protection to such executor, administrator, guardian, or other person so holding an office or place of a fiduciary character, and such persons are authorized to receive or pay the same, according to such award.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That executors and administrators shall have power to prefer any creditor or creditors of the deceased persons whom they represent over all other creditors of equal dignity, though the creditor or creditors so preferred may not have commenced suit, and though such executor or administrator may have notice by suit commenced of the existence of other debts, equal in dignity to those so preferred, and such payments shall have like force and effect, and such personal representative shall, in all respects, be treated in law and equity, as though judgment had been confessed in favor of the preferred creditor or creditors, as now allowed by law.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 2, 1867.

Petersburg Advertisements.

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

McILWAINE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
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NO. 79 SYCAMORE, and
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Take pleasure in announcing to the trade that they have in store, ready for exhibition, a large assortment of

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$40,000.00.

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, NOW OPENING AT

SMITH'S, 25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS BEING now more than ever my firm conviction of the true way to success, I am determined to pursue this course, and as advertising is only effectual when it is real, I am also determined to advertise only such goods as are really on hand and in stock. Independent of the large stock of

DRY GOODS,

I have added a large stock of Cocoa and Straw Matting, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Tidies, Bleached and Unbleached Satin-Damask and Snow-drop Table Linen, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback Linen Dowlas, Diaper and Birdseye Diapers in great variety. All kinds of white goods—such as Dressed and Undressed Jackonets and Cambric, Checked Muslins, Nainsooks—plain and checked, Mull Muslins, Swisses, plain, checked, dotted and embroidered, Organdies and Granadines, Book Muslins, Tarletons—white and colored.

Also, a full assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, from the finest real Point Lace Collar, worth $25, to the lowest Imitation lace, worth 25 cents. A full assortment of Bands, Edging and Flouncings Cambric, Jackonet, Nainsook and Linen.

Also, the most extensive stock of IRISH LINENS in Virginia.

Full lines of Linen and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS, in plain hemstitch and fancy, do. embroidered and Lace trimmed, from 25 cents to $12,50 each.

The most complete stock of Spring MANTLES ever offered in this market, is now opened, embracing some forty-different styles, and all new. This cannot fail to be a most interesting feature of our business to the ladies.

The stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, embraces all the new fabrics to be found at the most reasonable rates.

The SILK stock is far larger than any in the State, and commands our especial attention. The encomiums the ladies have heretofore passed on this stock, as compared with anything they had seen, leaves us without anything to say, more than it is now larger and more complete than it has ever been. No lady wishing to buy Silks should do so, without first examining this stock.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS, for Spring wear, is entirely complete, embracing the largest Stock of its kind, and at the most moderate prices.

The largest and finest stock of GLOVES AND HOISERY ever offered, is now being opened, embracing everything in the line, from the finest Alexander's Kid gloves, to the lowest grades. Hosiery in endless variety, embracing every kind and for every age.

I have also added the most complete assortment of SMALL WARES, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

The WHOLESALE STOCK is complete in every respect, and is the largest I have ever offered, being bought exclusively for Cash.

Great inducements will be offered for the Cash.

Samples will be sent by mail free of charge on application, with prices marked on each, thereby enabling those who cannot visit our city, to make their selections at home at as low prices as if they were present.

THOMAS SMITH.

mar 13-182-tf

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

250 TONS,

FOR SALE BY

RAINE & JACKSONS,
PETERSBURG, VA.

mar 18-187-1w

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

R. H. MAURY, J. L. MAURY, R. TROO [illegible]

R. H. MAURY & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

No. 1014 MAIN STREET,

First House Below the Post Office,

RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Feb 7-155-3m

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, [illegible] 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	38.50
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
(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 S Foote, "
Col John Wimbish, Granville "
B F Ballard, Franklin, "
A. D. Ellis, " "
Dr. 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 Bodder, 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 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	28
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" " at Graham	25
" 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,
M. B. ROYSTER. } Committee.

Feb 23-170-1awtc

SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco.
at R. K. FERRELL'S.
Dec17-tf