JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Original Attachment.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

For the Sentinel. BRAZH .. - No. 8.

MESSES, EDITORS :- Thus far I have giv on a succinct survey of the agricultural, industrial and commercial development and ombition of the Empire, and its sea coast Provinces. All the statements of productions, exports and imports have been taken from the most recent official statistics that could procure. From these statements, must it not strike the most cursory reader. that there must be something peculiar to the country, the people or their govern ment, or to all these combined, to produce, as short a time, such astonishing result ar different from what we know of other countries settled by the Latin race, whether or South or North America? The only people, on either continent, who can compare in advancement and prosperity, with Bearilians, is that of the United States. The latter government is more than twice the age of that of Brazil, and the apparent advancement of its people, sin material wealth and resources, has been much more rapid. But has it been a sound healthy development? Its present wealthy class is an aristocracy of money, based on the indebtedness of the govern ment and the taxation of the people. Are the foundations of such wealth sound and permanent, and does such prosperity spring om the material wealth of the country or the impoverishment of the people : we may not discuss this farther. Let us turn to the character and government of the people of Brazil.

The mistake is often made by the ill informed of confounding the people of Brazil with the Spanish populations of the Republics of North and South America The people of Brazil are not descended from the Spaniards, but from the Portuguese Between those two people there is a marked dicrence of characteristics. It is existenced in Europe by the fact that it is rare that we ever hear of even a domestic disturbance in Portugal, while in Spain, almost from the time of its conquest by the Romaus; it has been the theatre of either threatened, inche and or actual disturbance and resolution The Spaniard is arrogant, daring impulsive parrelsome, vindictive and fickle; the Por tuguese is peaceful, order loving, quiet persevering and shrewd To strangers they are both polite and courteous the pennard with the hauteur of pride and splay; the Portuguese, with the civility of a kindly nature, and the generosity of a trugal but sincere hospitality

Brazil was first discovered by the Ports guese in April, 1500. From that time for rechandred years, the chief occupation of the people was the search for gold and In 1808, the King of Portugal. being driven from Lisbon by the French. sight refuge in Brazil, and established his ourt and government at Rio. The ports of Brazil were then mostly thrown open to the merce of the world, and the country at once began a career of agricultural and ercial development. In 1821, Don John VI, then King of Portugal, returned to Lisbon, leaving his son Don Pedro as vice-Cortes of Portugal, a series of restraining acts, intended to reduce Brazil to her former colonial condition. The people with one consent resisted, and Don Pedro frimett. proclaimed the Independence of Brazil on the 7th, of September, 1822. Portugal was t little opposition, and the in the same year a general Couframed the present Constitution, and it was

an independent Empire, and its government Monarchical, Constitutional pand Representative. The reigning family is declared to be that of Don Pedro I, and his descend ants; but, in case of its extinction, the Imperial Congress shall nominate the successor vio, however, must be a native Brazilian. The Imperial Congress consists of the Houses, the Senate and Delegrates, or House of Representatives, whose members are dis-tributed among the different Provinces according to population. The Senators are elected by electors, chosen by qualified yo ters, similar to the election of the President of the United States. For each Senator. however, to which a Province may be entitled the electors elect a list of three, and from these three the Emperor selects one as Scinter, who holds the office for life. The Dele gates or Representatives are elected by the qualified voters and hold office for four ears. The qualified voters comprise all male citizens, except domestics, monks and minors, under 21 years of age, having an income of 200 mil reis, (about \$112) over and above their expenses of living. The imperial Congress enact all laws affecting the Empire similar to what the United States Congress used to do. Every law must be passed by a majority of both Houses. except in cases of disagreement on amendments, when a joint meeting of the two Houses can be held, which takes the place of our Congressional Committees of Conference. All laws must be approved by the Emperor, or he can veto them. Here is a material difference from our method of proreeding. In case of a veto by the Emperor. a two thirds majority of the same Congress cannot pass the law over the veto, but it can only become a law by its being passed by three successive Congresses. The Constitution provides for two Su

prome Courts, - the Court de dereitas, for the trul of causes, and the Court de relucere, or appeal, for the fluxt-determination of questions at law. Besides these, there are stablished, by Congress, subordinate Courts. There also Provincial and Municipal Courts, Courts of Probate, and Justices of the Peace, similar to what we have in the States of the United States. The Judges are appointed by the Emperor for hie and can only be removed on impeachment and conviction. The Constitution guarantees trul by jury, freedom of speech and the press, and treedom of religion. The Roman atholic religion is declared the religion of the State, but all other religious are allowed and protected in the exercise of their man liar worship. The tendency now is; actio cated by the Catholies themselves, to abolish this distinction of a State religion. The labers corpus act is the same as the English, having been copied from it. All wilice, except Minister of State and delegate to Congress, is open to all citizens, whether stative or naturalized. Ex post facto laws, attainder of blood, and conficuation of property, are forever prohibited. Titles of no

bility are allowed to be conferred by the Emperor, in reward for distinguished ser vices to the State, but only for the life of the recipient, and such titles confer no special privileges, being merely titles of honor. Perhaps I cannot give a better or more comprehensive summary of the Constitu tion and government of Brazil than in the words of an English writer, long a resident of the country. He says, "it is a steady monarchical representative government, now forty two years old, guaranteeing individual liberty by habous corpus act, exactly such as exists in England, and trial by jury unuiversal religious teleration and protec tion in its exercise; unfettered liberty of the press; free right of association and petition;

before the law " The Provincial governments are composed of a President or Governor appointed by the Emperor, and a Legislature elected by the qualified voters of the Province. It is concerned with the enactment of Provincial laws and the a uninistration of local affairs; but all laws enacted by the Provincial legislature must receive the approval of the Emper it.

It will be readily perceived that this gov

ranuent of Brazil has been modeled on that

distinction of class, and perfect equality

of England, with the exclusion of its chief objectionable feature-that of an hereditary and privileged aristocracy. With the exception of its bereditary Executive, it is nearly the same as the plan proposed by Alexander Hamilton in the Convention of To point its peculiar excellencies could require a long disquisition; to conteast it with those of the South American Republics, would, at best, be but a useless expenditure of time; and to compare it with that of the United States, even as it xisted in its integrity, might possibly subject me to an odious charge. It will well repay the study and reflection of the politiat student; and I think that any one, in telligent enough to find his way to Brazil, upon a careful survey, will feel convinced that, in theory at least, it promises stability and permanence of form, free from the capricious despotism of fanatical majorities; justice, security and peace. For evidence of the practical results of its administration, we must look to the lastory of the country and its uninterrupted career of rapid and

The population of Brazil is composed of

three distinct races, the white, the negro and

the domesticated Indian, and a race mixed

in various degrees of these three. The

shites and negroes constitute, each, about

one fourth of the whole, the Indians about be tenth, and the mixed race the balance This mixed race is properly the Credes of the country, and the mixture of whites and Indians is by far the more extensive of the three. The cause of this mixture, a marked peculiarity of all the countries South of the Lound States, and which were originally setfled by the Latin race of Europe, whether From h. Spanish or Portuguese, is easily accommend for, and was occasioned by two principal causes. First, the people of the South of Europe are themselves of a more blembel race than those of the North, and consequently, have never been actuated by the -ame prejudice of caste and race, as the people of Saxon or Celtic orgin. Secondly, the prime and efficient motive which led to exploration and settlement of the countries to the South, were entirely different from those which induced the original setthement of the United States. The original settlers of both the Northern and Southern United States fled from what they deemed decessors who are more favorably located representation political persecution, and came i Of one thing, however, he can read out? with almost a bloodless revolution, was the 'to the wilds of North America, seeking hab independence of the Empire achieved, and marious and bringing their families with then Pedro proclaimed by the people first them. We find, therefore, that one of the carried moted events in the history of Jamesvention of the Empire was called which town was the birth of Virginia Dare, a chald of the emigrants. In the countries finally adopted and sworn to by the people | South of us, on the contrary, the great in during cause of discovery and exploration By this Constitution, Brazil is declared was the search for gold. To make a home was treesary to corach themselves with a sufficiency of the precious metals, was an blia entertained by no one. Consequently the emigration to these countries, for two conturies, was composed of every variety of adventurers, who left their homes and families behind them, with the expectation of returning. In their explorations and working of the mines, they enslaved and cohab ited with the native Indians of the country. Subsequently finding the Indians succumb mer to the hardships of the mines, and following the example of English and Yankee protos is, they imported negroes from Afri necessary consequence of their circumstances led to some mixture of this race with both whiter and Indians; but t, would be a great mistake to suppose that the mixture with the negro race was at all comparable in extent with that of the Indraus. The mixture of the white race with the black was always attended, as with us, by the stigma of social debasement. In this mixture of races, the original white emigrant, being Aways the father, would of ourse wish to give to his offspring the same social and political status as his own, and the circumstances of the country by which he was surrounded made it both easy

> the European or pure white race. To our people the existence of these mix al and interior races, and their political quality, will be the most repulsive obstacle a their going to Brazil. But let no one be trightened by a bugbear of his own creaion. In Brazil, as in every other country. a man has the choice of the society which suits him, limited only by his own character, worth and standing Because negroes at in the legislature of Massachusetts and ride freely in the first class cars of the North ern Railronds, are our young men, therefore, degraded because their necessities, have compelled them to seek employment in New York and Boston ! Most of its remem ber when free negroes voted in North Caro lina on an equality with the whites; and many will recollect the disgusting scenes which led to their disfranchisement in 1835. These scenes arose among the worthless and vile, and doubtless had we been wise enough to limit the privilege to the industrious and respectable, as is done in Brazil by a property qualification, their franchise might have remained to them to this day. But whatever our fancies may paint the condition of the population in Brazil, have we any promise now that our condition will be more grateful to our prejudices at home! We have heard the announcement of negro equality, without let, hindrance or qualification. Will our continuing to remain here, degrade us or elevate the negree to a social equality? In a country like Brazil, where the well defined status of

nd natural to effect his desire. Hence arose

ru countries, and their descendants hold

the same status to day; but the increasing

tendency is to the entire predominance of

this mixed race in Brazil and other South

slavery exists for the great bulk of the negroes, will one be less secure from the con tamination? Must not negro social countiv. in a country where negro slavery obtains,

a solecism in fact, as well as theory ! The continuance of slavery in Boszil is another question of importance to emi-grants. It has become the set phrase of Northern writers that "slavery in Brazil is doomed." Doubtless they think so, who are opposed to any one but themselves owning slaves. I learn, however, from som of our own people, who have explored Bra zil for months, that they had to ver met with Brazilian abolitionist. And of these facts we may feel fully assured; first, that as there is no part of Brazil where slavery o hereditary aristocracy or titles; with no will be unprofitable, that country will maker witness the hideon functions which has of late years, so sorely beset us in these States; and secondly, that if slavery is executabolished in Brazil, it will be done slevent y and in order, and with justice and fair compensation to the owners. If we reflect that Brazil is an independent Empire; that the slave trade was only abolished in 18 m. on the threat of war by England, France and the United States, that slavety is profit table now, and in ten years will likely be ten fold more so, and that throughout every Province of the Empire: and that the Bra ilians, by their rapid slevelopment of their agriculture and commerce, have shown that they understand their own interests and policy. I think we can sufficiently solve. the question for ourselves In some letters that I receive, I am asked

whether I would odres one to go to Brook I would advise no one to go to Brook of anywhereelse. The man who were it equire whice to your this country, when he is able. to do so, ford better remain. With no merest whatever, immediate or femole in the formation about Brazil would be acceptable in the man, reliable. I have contain in of a country strokingly perulase for its peture-que beant es, and have repliced based. to dry to be, and from these any one can But though I have not adver. I think nac, who thinks of going to Brazil, dream that he can pick menderes from the read-ride or gather chanconds from dew drops. Their zil has its similified to every other country Honorable surveys is there, as everywhen attendant only on labor, colorlyy and roll, to be of combact. As in every other contacts the emigrant is but a pione, i, and must have his hard-hips, trials and discontingements He will find that nearly all the lands, within convenient access to market, are occupied and owned by individuals, and though comy of these may be bought for low prices as low even as the government lands only be for ready money, in part or the whole, which may not suit ais means. The government lands that he can get on long credits, and pay forly his labor, he without the inhabited districts, and of course are at present beyond the teach of easy communication with the markets for his products. Though the government is now constructing roads to many of these localities, still, time will be required to complete them, and in the meantime the emigrant to them must mer settlement, and for all time that of a greater distance from market than his preindustry and common sense, half the labor double the products, that with ordinary pet severance, a few months will sucround told, at little cost, with an abondance of all the means of fivelihood, which he may enjoy in

hatred and tanaticism I should perhaps state that the common language of Brazil is the Portuguese. It is, however, so simple in construction, and so easy of acquisition, that a few months' souly will enable any one, of ordinary intelligence to attain sufficient familiarity with it to nake his intercourse with the people pleaant and unembarrassed. The emigrant will find also that most of the educated classes speak French, Spanish and English.

peace and security, beyond the reach of the

malignant shalls of vindictive, teledities

Vours. COMMERCIAL EXHIBIT.

In another column of to day's is us will be found a carefully compiled table of the principal articles of produce exported from this port during the past month, as compared with the two preceding exhibits for January and February. By this table it exports in February gained 1,424 barrels over those in January, while in March there isa falling off of 636 barrels from the previous month, the total slupment of that article in March amounting to 3,061 bur rels, and for the quarter to 9,031. In Crude Turpentine the table exhibits nearly the same unts for January and February, but in March an increase of 1,131 barrels over the amount of the previous month, the total exports for March amounting to 1,500 barrels. and for the quarter to 2,196. Hosin shows an increase over January of 1,601 barrels. ports of this article looting up 24,715 barrels n March, and 62,459 during the quarter. Cotton shows a decrease for the mouth, 2,065 bales having been exported to March. and 7,950 during the quarter. Lumber gives a total of 1,306,183 feet for the month against 4,727,627 for the quarted (152, looshels against 26,373 Shingles 489,535 against 1,032,020, and \$taxes 64,539 for the month, against 246,799 for the quarter Wilmington Journal.

The New Orleans Picanium of a recent date gives an estimate showing that out of 55,000 qualified voters in Louisians before the war, not more than 2,000 had taken an official vote to support the Constitution of the United States, and not more than 3,000. were killed, whose places have not been filled by youths under age, maturing into voters. thus showing a balance of about 50,000 whites qualified to your under the last act of Congress.

DELAWARE UNITED STATES SEXURE It is stated that the Governor of Democate will probably appoint Mr. Thomas A. Hayon of the former senator of that name. as the successor of the deceased Senator

A dealer in fire arms advertises in the Rio Grande Courier that the pistols used on the occasion of the recent "dewell" were from his establishment, and advertises all who wish to do likewise to give him a call and supply themselves.

GOOD ADVICE.

From the Richmond Enquirer. "We arryise the colored people not to sul fer themselves to be ruine! by talk about politics. Many a white man has been brought from wealth to poverty by quitting his business and running about to party meetings and conventions. Stay at and make corn and potatoes, or work for wages and save your money. If you are called on to vote, follow the advice of the men whom you would go to, if you wanted What is their interest is your inter-If you hart them you hart yourselves, Pursue this course, and you will find it much better than flinging your load earned money into hats to support demagogues, and voting to pleasemen who are opposed to your interests, and who care really for your race

We are pleased to add, in configuration of much that has been said, the following re-marks of Gen. Sickles, in a letter neldicosed to the free-linea in Charleston. He carnestly entonies the necessity of good feeling be tween the whites and blacks, and in this strongly relarkes the pestitent muschief-makers in Richmond and Rateigh. He orges the colored people also not to neglect, their work in running after politics. We copy

" The prosperity of the South, the wellan of these matry, are infilmable associated with exist between the people of born races Take must result to pureously to, the Intelligence stature, capital, built without a preoperous contented, and happy ment of streagth and repose. In this nor

Atmorant time and opportunity will be to many. I have endeavored to set north such a alternood, a all ample notice, will be given, of as I had, though measured not bree way, an the sourcestve steps to be taken in the or-for the subject is a bree one. In a substantial or source or at the State governments within the that I have given have been sterived ony command. It will not be necessary, nor from official sources, and I technic they are somethe more rise than communicate nource less to you to ke lest your regular employments.

deaxested to avoid any continuity time spirits and assessment one to offend to pulitical affairs. The methy New Orleans Conscent. I "It believes a the theoreties, as a wise prople, toxicld to no needless repinings at what annot be avoided, but to influence, as far as practicable, the very race which our oppocut-hoped would be an instrument of oppression, as a means of protecting both races There should be no antagonism between the whote and the black ruces at the South They have grown up in jutaxposition, with kinetly teelings each to the other, and with a common country and a common interest. Though their relations to each other have on changed, their interests are still common, each to a great degree is dependent upon the other, and it is the duty of each to cherish the most kindly feeling between the races. The colored man pays, for the benefit of New England, the same tax open his cotton that is paid by the white man. He pays the same tax upon his sugar and coffee, upon his challing, upon his tobacco, and upon every-thing else that contributes to his comfort or the necessities of life. The losses sustained one must injuriously affect the other, Every reason, therefore, impels the two races to unite in a common cause against radical encroachments upon our common

Let us therefore show the negro that we are still interested in his welfare, and are disposed to contribute to his advancement more than his pretended friends, who, devising new modes of plundering of taxing, and of oppressing him. If we thus apthe right spirit, we can con times him of the fact of our common interest nd of the recessity of uniting our voices at the polls to prevent the consummation of measures which if carried out must result disastronsly to all classes of the Southern people to this way will the old kindly rediens between the races be revived, and atagonism avoided. The divisions by which our antagonists hope to ruin our sec tion will be prevented and we will still see united South ready to act in harmony with the conservative voice of the North to save our country from further desolation nd prospective ruin."

WESTERN RAILROAD. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Com-. party, in this place on Saturday, 30th March. elected the following officers for the present

NEW C. B. Mallett, President, Col. H. M. Wangh, of Surry Co., Col. J. T. Morehead, of Green-Loro', M. S. Robins, of Randolph and A. A. McKethan, of Favetteville, Direc tors on the part of the State, and Arch'd McLeau, F. S. Lutterlob, H. L. Myrover, rectors on the part of the Stockholders Their action in reference to the extension

t the road is contained in the following resdution, which was adopted: Research, That the President and Directors

be instructed to proceed to the construction of the road from Egypt to a point common to the several proposed lines to Greensboro', High Point and Thomasville: Provided, the and that they have the Engineer make an approximate estimate cutthout actual surand the distance rest of construction and militarity to the such common point to Greenshore. High Point and The and the tree treensters, High Point and Thom, evily, to recommon point near Salem, in the direction of Mt. Airy; and, that they lead by sub-responsive of otherwise on each time, and that so som as such information an be obtained, a meeting of the Stockholders be called and the results submitted to them. Fayetterille Presbyterian.

Con Maynes' Syra. We attended, on has Westnesday, the sale which had been previously amnounced to come off at that were surprised that articles of great need at this time, were lad off at unusually trong the fact of the great dearth, in money matters. The fine stock went so low that the Col., by the advice of friends, was un der necessity of suspending sale. Flour was about the only atticle that brought its vala care thought that a little the rise of fit "obrting on the agony," in as much as it is not so scarce asto render it so valuable, and in consideration of the fact that the pect for a wheat crop never was better.

A medical gazette in Lyons gravely proposes the manufacture of illuminating gas out of human remains deposited in grave yards.

THE NEW PARIS EXPOSITION. TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE PORMAL

1991 A. L. Date: Panis, April 1. The great Paris Univer morning. The day was observed as a holiday by the entire population of the city. The morating dawned cloudity, but the sky in the foreness the weather was most titul, like that evjoyed on a fine day of May in New York. The state of the weather may be taken indicat as typical of the Ex-

rival there were five thousand persons in the table. Some, and on all the hills and roads for full of juice, yet retaining all the healthy males around Paris, at least one hundred beefy flavor that any John Bull could rethousand people had assembled. There were quire. The same method may be applied eight thousand policemen or duty, and the to mutton chops, only they require a rder was excellent, Every carriage in longer cooking to prevent them from being Paris seems to be employed in journeys to rare.

ecusion. Wigners and workmen were egg, well besten, mes can true are is the pubblish when the and the king cases has around, or were timepossibly thrown into the unfini-led arbots ed times cuttages. Inside the building was the same stein exercishers discounted trath of goods opened or arranged, but third, the English all other departments; not ready. The American department is one of the most incomplete, and the commissioners, exhibitors, and Americans gen-Commissioner Beckwith, who appears totally inefficient. The only department in op-Americans are behindlend

eration is the restaurants; but even here the voyage are American. At one o'clock the invited guests assent-

bled in the art gallery, where America made this show, many fine pictures being exhibited and well hung, but the English display was not h greater. When the guests gathered, however, the superiority of the American ladies was conceded. They were the belles of the day.

A brilliant company blazing with dia needs and orders filled the central hall to welcome the Emperor and Empress, who came precisely at two o'clock in the after The crowd outside the building was good-natured, but not demonstrative towards No cheers prected the imperial party. They drove up a long avenue covered with a velvet canopy of green and gold, decorated with flags and lined with soldiers. They alighted at a splendid pavilion specially built for the Emperor. The Emperor immediately re appeared and gave his arm to the Empress, and proceeded on loot to the main door. During the imperial progress tull bands played the national airs.

The cheering now grew louder, the Amer icans and English present leading with hearty "hurrains," and Turks, Japanese, Italians, Persians, Germans, and French joining in the different styles peculiar to their several Corne or Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Euc., countries. The Emperor and Empress bowed repeatedly to the crowd as they ascended the platform which runs around the machine gallery. The Easperor were a plain evening stress, with a scarf of the Legion of Honor, and carried a heavy cane. He looked smiling but pale and fatigued. The Empress was redsed in black sitk, and looked in fine health. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon were not present. The Princess Clothilde wore a brown velvet dress, powderst with gold. A distinguished party of Senators and Ministers formed an escort for the Imperial party. Frince Leuchtenburg said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of the same; or judgment final will be entered against him. The Engle the Imperial party. Prince Leuchtenburg represented Russia. The members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the French court, clothed in uniform, had special seats reserved for them at the opening scene, but they were completely hidden from view.-Preceded by the chamberiains the party passed round the entire gallery, nearly mile long. The different national commis-sions stood on a platform over the sections allotted to their countries. Turks, Japan rae, Bussians, Moors, Tunisians, and Perians were their full national costumes.

The Emperor spoke a few words to each The Emperor spoke a few worststo each commission, but at the American depart ment be stopped with the Empress and bowed to the crowd, who was choosing hearing. Half an hour was consumed in this bur. Then the gainer of beautiful and form the Sealing and the Sealing and Emperors is successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term

teries, and at three arrhock remained to the palace.

The Exposition will not be used till May. One had of all the space is albeited to France, and that senotcomplete. The English are very strong in mactanery, heating the Americans in that Department English are very strong in mactanery.

measure for this,

There is nothing like so many strangers TWO IS NOTE EXPECTED. The number of Court of PLESS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., Americans is not much greater than usual every season. Prince have gone up fearfully. The hotels raise their charges fifty per cent. the Exposition before May.

position whatever in South Carolina who advises a course different from that which I am stating ; and I believe if any such man were to come forward, advising any other course, he would not be sustained by any community in the State neither by th white nor black, by mountaineer nor by the low countryman, by the educated nor by the ignorant, by the poor nor by there is no other class now, for all are poor. Every body is for peace and order, and everybody despairs of getting these in any other way than through a support of the law of the

Good Friday, this year, comes 19th, and Easter Sunday on the 21st of

Dr. Sears has resigned the presidency of the Brown University, to accept, it is un derstood, the general agency of the Pea body Southern educational movement

Barnum has a museum in New Yorkbut he has no show at all in Connecticut.-

From the Southern Planter (Lichmond) O COOKING BEEFSTEAK.

A beetsteak ought always to be broiled and never tried; but the following method of cooking, which is recommended by Mrs. sal Exposition was formally opened this Hutton, even those who are accustomed to frying may be willing to try: The frying pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot, very hot. In cleared at an early hour, and by ten o'clock | the meantime mangle the steak-if it chances to be sirloin so much the better-pepper and sait it, then lay it in the hot, dry pan, which instantly cover as fight as possible. When the raw the h touches the heated pan, of hibition building, which is now ingreat conse it seethes and adheren to it, but in a tew seconds it becomes loosened and juicy one of the wonders of the world. Viewed Every half minute turn the steak, but at a distance, the building resembles a manuscareful to keep it as much as possible under meth gasometers dossed with flags, but cover. When nearly done lay a small piece when entered it as bound to be in every way of butter upon it, and if you want much At cleven o'clock, A. M. the doors were coffee. In three minutes from the time the opened, and by the time of the Emperor's steak first goes into the pan it is ready for This method of cooking make de. Outside, along the banks of the river the most delicious, delicately broiled steak,

The grounds of and around the Exposi with a pinch of flour, into which, when off tion building are in a lamentable state of the fire and partly cool, stir the yolk of an

> Mirriss. One pint of milk, three eggs, one cuptul of yeast, flour enough to make it as thick as truters. To be raised over night it for breaktast.

BIDLAKFAST DISH. - Beat one egg, add a teaspoonful of salt, pour in two-thirds pint the French department, or course, to the of water slice some bread, dip it in, and fry best order; next to that the Russian, and, in a little butter.

TAPIOCA JELLY, Take a quarter of pound of Tapioca, swell it thoroughly in a pint of water, then add a glass of wine, with erally, in the city, are very dissatisfied with sugar to the taste. Tapioca simply swelled in milk, and eaten with a sauce, is light and nutritions food.

VEGETABLE OYSTERS. - Slice and boil in The only water about twenty minutes, or till tender oods which have been damaged on the add sauce, pepper, butter, and after this has boiled a little, just before serving, add cream

Court Advertisements,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

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

Jarred Peele,) Attachment. Wm. I. Shaw.

Wm. T. Shaw.)

If appearing to the estisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Scaline, (a paper published in Raieigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or picad to the same, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, Will-LIAM P. GURLEY Clock of the

ideal to the same, and the second form of the witness, William P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.

WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, (BERTIE COUNTY.

Trans. 1867.

Lewis Cotton, | Attachment Wm. J. Shaw.

said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Mo-day of February, A. D. 1867 WM. P. GUBLEY, mar 14-184-w6w C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, !

WARR COUNTY. OURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB.,

TRRM, 1807.

The National Express Attachment. and Transportation Co.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / GATES COUNTY ...

Solomon Rountree, adm'r. | Original Attach ES.

With South Canonia will be A Colombia correspondent of the New York Tomes writes as follows:

"I have no doubt the registration of two ters will be universal, and the coing for members of Convention will be done in the strict letter and spirit of the law. I know to the letter and spirit of the law. I know to the letter and spirit of the law. I know to the laministic appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Galewille, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the planning action, or judgment has still be entered against him. entered against him.
Witness, HENRY L. EURE, Clerk of our said.

mar 15-185-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. WAKE COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, TYPE,

George A. Lack, Attachnium. Charles Terris.

Trappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Chas. Terris, is a non-resolute of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Rabugh sentine, a newspaper published in the Cay of Rabugh, to six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or denur, or indigment will be taken swer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be take: yer confesso as to him.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said.

Court, at office in Releigh, on the third Monday

3. J. FERRELL, Gre. C. mar 16-186-w6w

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that E. M. Barlow, the defendant in this cause, is absent beyond the limits of this Neate, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be arried upon him, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisament. the ordinary process of law cannot be nerved upon him, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made once a week for sit successive weeks in the Weekly Sentine, notifying the said defendant of the filting of this attachment, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, and answer or repievy, the same will be taken pro confesso, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the plantiff's claims.

Witness, F. I. MASSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 4th. Monday of February, A. D., 1867.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

TERM 1867.

P. T. MASSEY, Clerk. mar 16-186-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, L WARE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM 1867

Raleigh & Gaston

Perry Godwin,

R. M. Barlow.

Railroad Co.,

The National Express and Transportation Co.,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Sentinel, a newspaper unbiashed in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for he held for said County, at the Court Home in the city of Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confenso.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said.

cos, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C. mar 21-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) WARE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, PRE. Robert F. Jones,

Attachment. The National Express and

Transportation Co.,

If appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the defendant, the National Express and
Transportation Co., is a non resident of the State
therefore it is ordered, that publication be small
therefore it is ordered, that publication be small Transportation Co., therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the Neutinet, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court Rouse in Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or 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 in F., 1967.

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }

WAKE COURTY. COURTON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, Feb., TRANS 1867.

George Hines, to use of

Robert Andrews. Attachment.

The National Express and Tansportation Co. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the Sister therefore it is ordered that publication is made. in the Sentenct, a newspaper published of Raleigh, for six encousive weeks, notify defendant to be and appear at the regr

our Court of Pleas and Quarter Seasons, a count for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May 10-15, then and there to answer, plead or denur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, J. J. FERREIL, Clerk of our said

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) WARR COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SPRINGER, PRE

TERM, 1867. James A. Moore, To use of Rob't Andrews.

Attachment. The National Express and Transportation Co.

that the defendant the National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Scatined, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Seasions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and thure to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Withess, J. J. FERRELL, Clork of our said Court at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb. A. D. 1867. Il appearing to the satisfaction of the Court hat the defendant the National Express an

J J. FERRELL, C. C.C.

MISCELLANEOUS. LINTON & WOODWARD'S SCOTCH SNUFF



MANUFACTURED WOODWARD & CO.,

No. 336 Murket Street, Philindelphila. We would most respectfully inform our Friends and Pratrons of the South, that we are now man-n acturing and offering for sale, the same Article

SCOTCH SNUFF

redebrated throughout the South, previous to in 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

WOODWARD & CO. LATE LANDON & WOODWARD, 336 Market St. Philadelphi

STOP THE THIEF!

\$25 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MYSTABLES ON THE NIGHT I the 15th, met., two time young MARE MULES, .

One a dark bay, and the other a dark iron gray, rather under medium size, have nover been abed I will give the above reward for the recovery of

Address me at Company Shops, Alamanes County, N. C. B. E. SERGEANT.

mar 18-187-4td1tw*