TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY STARBUCK'S LETTER.

The Salem *Press*, and the *Register*, of this city, publish a long letter from District Attorney Starbuck, giving an official opinion as to the legal meaning of the "Test Oath." We are sorry that Mr. Starbuck should have ventured an opinion upon the subject, for the reason, first, that thousands will regard it as an apology to his own mind for his own course, which we would regard as unfortunate, and, secondly, because it will give the public a very poor opinion of his legal acumen and his constructions of law.

The *Register* thinks that Mr. Starbuck "has presented, rather, what *should be* the meaning of that oath, than what is." When Mr. Starbuck attempts to explain what the Congress *meant*, by drawing it or inferring it from what Congress has *not* said, he is guilty of disrespect to that body. It is as much as to say that Congress did not *know* how to express its meaning. Mr. S. ought to have learned from his horn-books, that the only safe and allowable way of interpreting any law, is to draw its meaning wholly from the language used in its uniform and generally received meaning. It is in this way only, you can get at the *spirit* and *intent* of the law, if you desire to establish a meaning which will be universally received. If you allow to interpreters of the law the license to go behind the act or to draw in all the attendant facts surrounding the act, no uniform interpretations could be arrived at.

When Congress, in the solemn manner that all legislative bodies employ in prescribing an oath to be taken by officers of the United States, puts the following language in the mouth of a man who is about to assume the duties of the office

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States; that I have voluntarily given no aid, counsel, countenance or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; and that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

—it must mean what it says, and nothing else. Every word in the oath must be supposed to have been weighed and measured, and to express then and there its precise meaning. Human law cannot enter into the motives or feelings of a man, or judge of them, only by his *acts*. Were human legislators to attempt this, what a Babel would our tribunals of justice be, and how insecure would be all human interests! If any man violates an iota of the plain language of the above oath, no matter what may have been his motive for doing so, and yet takes that oath, he is a perjured man before God and man, and no squirming or quibbling can make it otherwise.

We have not carefully read the whole letter, but the following extract strikes us as particularly unfortunate, coming from a *lawyer*. To our mind, our friend Starbuck will never attain to any great eminence as a *Judge*. Read it:

"But the taking of the Confederate oath, if done with the *intent* to "*encourage the rebellion*," would, in my opinion, exclude such person from taking the "test oath." How are we to know the *intent* of the party? Simply by his *conduct* and "*other acts*" during the war. Every man's neighbors know his *status*, whether he was a Union man or a secessionist.

If a *Union man*, he is *not presumed* to have taken the oath with the *intent* to aid in destroying the Union, which was the object of his *affections*; while, if a secessionist, it is an equally strong *presumption* that he took the oath with the *intent* to "*countenance or aid*" in destroying the Union, which was the object of his *hatred*.

No one will deny that where one *voluntarily* aided the rebellion by volunteering into the rebel army, or *voluntarily furnished supplies* to the army, that he is *excluded* from taking the "test oath," while if the *same thing* was done by one who was known to be a *friend* to the Union, to *save himself* from being *forced* into the rebel army, he is *not* excluded from taking the "test oath."

The right to take the "test oath" mainly depends on the *status* of the person during the war and his *intents and purposes*, and is in a great degree a matter of conscience (with the exception of a few officials who filled offices, heretofore referred to, *created* or used in the main for the *express purpose of aiding the rebellion*. Persons filling these last named offices are excluded by this clause of the oath, which excludes from office such as "held office under any authority in *hostility* to the United States.") Where it depends on the *intent* of the person, every man knows his own heart, and whether he was a friend to the Union or not, whether any aid which he may have rendered was *voluntary* and his own choice. And where a man by the course of his conduct and other "overt acts" established among his neighbors the general character of a Union man, or as such persons were often called tories or traitors to the Confederacy, any aid which such person may have rendered an impartial man would at once say was not done of his own *voluntary* choice. While on the other hand, a man who was known among his neighbors, by conduct, to have been heart and soul for the war, and rendered aid to the rebellion, it is equally as fair an inference that such aid was *voluntarily* rendered and he cannot consistently take the "test oath."

Therefore, any aid which may be given the rebellion by one whose *well known status* was that of a *Union man*, is *presumed not* to have been *voluntarily* done, and he has a presumptive right to take the "test oath;" while any *aid* rendered by one whose well known *status* was that of an *enemy* to the Union, is *presumed* to have been *voluntarily done* and he is *excluded* from the right to take the "*test oath*."

We have neither the time nor the disposition to animadvert upon the above extract, as it merits. Its glaring inconsistency and gross inaptness must be apparent to every one.

BROWNLOW STILL AT HIS DIRTY WORK.—The usurpations of Radicalism upon the rights of the people are endless.

A municipal election is about to occur in the city of Nashville. The State laws provide, and the decisions of the Supreme Court have settled the point, that such elections are not controlled by the Constitution and State election laws, but are alone governed by the provisions of the charter.

The charter of the city of Nashville provides that the judges and the clerks of elections shall be appointed by the board of Aldermen, and there is no authority anywhere for any one else to do it. Yet in the face of this fact Gov. Brownlow, not satisfied that eighty thousand voters are disfranchised, is determined to interfere in municipal affairs and control them as he does those of the State. He has issued a proclamation declaring that the appointment of judges and clerks of the election is vested by law in the Commissioner of Registration, and that he must discharge that duty.

In response, the Mayor of Nashville, W. Matt. Brown, has issued a counter proclamation, asserting the chartered rights of the city, and declaring the determination of the city authorities to proceed under them, regardless of the action or opinion of the Governor. He does not propose any resistance to the Governor or his agents, but insists that the city authorities will hold the election, and that if the Governor sees proper to hold another, the question of authority can afterward be tested by the courts.

The *National Intelligencer*, of the 25th says:

"A dispatch was received yesterday by the President from the Mayor and other city officials of Nashville, stating that there were reasonable grounds of an armed conflict at the charter election of next Saturday. They have received information that Brownlow has issued a proclamation directing the [illegible] State guards to arrest the judges of the legally constituted charter election. This is a matter purely for the consideration of State courts, whose decisions the petitioners are willing to abide by. Gen. Cooper is in Nashville, in charge of Brownlow's militia, to carry out the menaced interference. The Mayor of Nashville asks that orders shall be given the United States troops there to protect the citizens at the ballot box.

The subject was considered in Cabinet, and the result was that General Grant telegraphed Gen. Thomas at Louisville to go to Nashville and remain until after the election. He is instructed to put down hostile mobs that may interfere with the elections. Gen. Thomas is informed that it is not the duty of the military to adjudge who are the legally constituted judges of election. They are only to preserve the peace. Conference with Brownlow and the city officials will probably result in a pacific arrangement.

THE COTTON-WORM.—The Wilson *North Carolinian* says that the insect has appeared on several farms in that County, and has seriously damaged the cotton.

A correspondent, writing from Warren County, says:

"The cotton worm is depredating in this County. The roads running through the fields are full of them. Whether they will do any material damage, at this late day, is a disputed question. In fact, the farmers are very little acquainted with them. It is observed that, after the leaves are destroyed, they consume the small bolls. So far they have attacked only the rank growth, [illegible] admission of the sun and air, will counterbalance the loss of the small bolls, which in any event, would hardly reach maturity."

ORANGE.—A correspondent, writing us from this County, says:

"The Chairman of the Southern Board of Registration has discharged his duties in an able and efficient manner. Every one decorates this [illegible] was noted out to all, and that the thanks of the community are due to the Board.

Old Orange will go all right for our approaching Convention."

From the Wilson Carolinian.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* contains a call for a Convention of the Conservative constitutional Union men of the county of Wake, to be held in Raleigh on Friday evening next. Appended to the call are the names of some of the most talented and influential gentlemen of the State. If this movement, inaugurated by our fellow-citizens of Wayne, and followed by those of Wake, can be made general in the State, North Carolina may yet be preserved from the terrible fate which has befallen Tennessee. The call issued by the people of Wake ignores questions of national politics, and looks solely to the preservation of the State government from the control of the men who composed the majority in the late Radical State Convention. If the old mother shall ever recover from the withering effects of a desolating war, the ignorant and the unprincipled must be prevented from gaining control of her affairs. Their rule would perpetuate strife and bring ruin upon every industrial interest. Let good men everywhere ponder these facts and bestir themselves to rescue her from such a destiny.

Among the signers of the call we find the names of Ex-Governors Bragg and Manly, and many others, whom the people of North Carolina have in other days delighted to honor. These gentlemen deem immediate action an urgent necessity. They have calmly surveyed the situation, and have determined that the State shall not pass into the control of demagogues and fanatics through neglect of theirs. An attentive reading of the speeches made in the Radical convention will convince all of the imperative need of some means by which to counteract the dangerous dogmas there promulgated and to defeat the author of the infamous sentiments there uttered. The majority of that body were actuated by base and ignoble motives. The whites in the convention, with honorable exceptions, basely pandered to the hates and prejudices of the negro majority. Sentiments so atrocious as to awaken the liveliest indignation in the breasts of all law-loving and law-abiding citizens were vehemently applauded, and threats of confiscation and further disfranchisement were received with applause. These creatures seek to obtain control of our municipal affairs. The white men of the State, aided we trust by all honest and reasonable negroes, must decide whether they shall accomplish their desires. We urge all classes, who disapprove these sentiments, to consider their duty, and when the hour for action arrives, to do it.

GEN. SICKLES' COURT OF INQUIRY.—Gen. Grant has approved and forwarded to the President Gen. Sickles' application for a court of inquiry. Much curiosity is expressed to learn what the President's action on this case will be.

Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Forsyth, of his staff, called upon the President to-day to pay their respects, and had a brief and pleasant interview of a few minutes.—*Balt. Sun, 24th.*

For the Sentinel.

THAT CONVENTION—ITS ORATORS.

"Gov." *W. W. Holden*—"I know I am *not* consistent; but I know this—and I believe that my friends, of both races, would concede it to me—I *am* both *bold* and *honest*."

After this candid confession of inconsistency, one could scarcely have heart to twit the contessor, if he showed the least charity towards others, who have not been half so inconsistent as himself. He, indeed, says that he "cherished malice towards none; and that he had no resentments to gratify." What a commentary on such a declaration is nearly the whole of his speech! There is more spite and malice in this address itself, than in all the rest of the speeches made in the Convention. In fact, with a single exception, his was the only speech in which personal vituperation was indulged at all and this speech of his, carefully prepared, is absolutely full of it. It has not the excuse of a temporary passion, but is what the law requires to be proven in homicide to constitute murder—"*malice prepense*." Others who cannot be presumed to have much love for Governor Worth, and Ex-Governors Graham and Vance, had the decency to bottle up their wrath but this orator opened the vials with a vengeance and always does when he opens his mouth. "I know I am not consistent," says he, and goes on with his inconsistencies at the very moment he is cementing them as though in spite of his penitence, his inconsistency was incorrigible. Avowing a lamb-like innocence, and a heart incapable of malice or resentment, his whole effort breathes little else than bitter malignity towards Governors Vance and Worth, whose unpardonable offence is that the people preferred them to himself, by shameful majorities, as their Chief Magistrate, and towards Gov. Graham for refusing, as a Whig, to bid in the market against the Democratic party, many years ago, for his partisan editorial services. *His* "offence hath this extent—no more." And for this, and for nothing else, he has been scandalously abused for a quarter of a century. Why these three distinguished men, all of whom continued to be Union men much longer than he did, and all of whom are better Union men now, should have been paraded in this indecent way before a Convention which is presumed to have met for other purposes than to listen to the puling recital of his petty private grievances, can be appreciated only by those who believe in a shameless, if not a total, depravity of human nature. What forgiveness can he ever hope from man or his Maker, who has no mercy himself? How can he pray

"That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

But we must all come to that, or go—to the dogs. But, white men and negroes who may happen to be his friends, will "concede that he is both bold and honest." Of course he means political honesty. That is not a *vexed question* at this late day. If he is satisfied with the *received* opinion on that question, it is well. So are we.

But he is "bold" also. No doubt of it. Nothing could be bolder than that speech itself throughout. Who but he could have had the face (not effrontery) after having recited nearly the whole of that most malignant Phillipic, to say that "he cherished malice towards none, and had no resentments to gratify?" It was indeed the height of bravery—the uncharitable might say, of impudence. Who but a very bold man could hold up his head before his colored friends, and claim to be their leader, and to love them almost to distraction, after having written and published such precious *morceaux* as these:

Nov. 30th, 1859. "The Black Republicans are capable of anything when they get the power they will bring ruin and [illegible]."

[illegible] "Let the South be ready for any emergency." "Let North Carolina be ready. Let her be put on a war footing," &c.

(Same.) "Far be it from us to advise undue rigor; but too much liberty, too much indulgence, will be sure to injure both the slave and the master."

(Same.) "It is a good rule in the management of slaves or servants, to clothe well, feed well, and *whip well*, if whipping be needed. Such a rule as this, instead of being rigid to the slave, is indeed merciful. It meets every purpose which Providence designed in his creation," &c. &c.

(Same.) "The *true* condition of the African race is that of dependence on the white man, or in other words *slavery*."

(Same.) After a recommendation, if the free negroes would not behave themselves and become useful to society, "to *banish them from among us*," he says: "For our own part, we have always maintained the opinion that there should be but two classes in the slaveholding States, *the master white and the subjugated black*."

Oct. 2, 1861. Some slaves had escaped from their masters to "a Yankee vessel"—and "were worked so hard by the Yankees that they could not stand it." They endeavored to return to their homes and were shot in the attempt—"shot down like dogs, when they tried to get away. This is a specimen of *Yankee affection for the negro*."

Nov. 23, 1859. "Let us give the back of our hands to every Northern man, unless we know him to be disposed to respect our institutions, and our rights, and if any of them should attempt to tamper with our slaves * * * let them be dealt with in a summary manner." (Shade of old John Brown! Hallelujah!)

Nov. 30, 1859. "Keep an eye on them! There are persons from the North, travelling in the South, professing to be engaged in business of various kinds, whom it would be well enough *to watch*. If they *talk* against slavery, or if they can apologise for Seward and his infamous doctrines, give them *notice to leave*, and *make them leave*. It was the *Seward doctrine* that led to the outrage at Harper's Ferry."

Jan. 31, 1859. Some run away slaves had returned to their homes. Says the *Standard*: "They prefer slavery in Louisiana to freedom in Ohio. This is a rebuke stronger than many speeches to the abolitionists."

Sept. 26, 1860. "Our personal property in negroes is in no danger. If the abolitionists want our negroes, let them come, and take them. They might come, but *they would never return*. They know this as well as we do." (Do they indeed?)

Sept. 25, 1860. He advocated the election of Breckenridge, a poor man but who "would, no doubt, own a thousand *Kinky-heads* if he could." (Doubtless he would and he would not have minded whether they had been "blacks or albinos," "tan-colored gentleman, or molasses complexioned individuals," *so-called*. He being a very good friend, would most likely have "fed well, clothed well and *whipped well*.")

June 5, 1859. (THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.) "It seems to be admitted that a cargo of slaves from Africa had been landed in Georgia and disposed of." He discusses the subject at large, and says among other things: "Not that they (Southern people) regard the *Slave trade as sinful*—for if the institution be sanctioned by Holy writ, *as we insist it is*, there can be little if any difference between holding *in* and reducing *to* bondage." Hear his jubilations about the glorious future of slavery:

"The acquisition of Cuba, which is certain, (!) and probably not very far distant, will add one million more to this population, and present in itself a large and most profitable extent of country for slave labor. In the fulness of time we will also have Central America and Mexico, thus adding still further to the area of slave territory. * * * The slave trade *may* be re-opened to some extent to supply the demand for labor in that vast region." Reprobating the "entangling alliance" between the U. S. government and Great Britain, to suppress the slave trade with Africa, he says, "It is enough *for us* to guard our own waters to prevent violation of *our* laws on the subject of the slave trade, without undertaking to watch and protect ninety millions *of black barbarians whose* TRUE *and whose* HAPPIEST condition is that of SERVITUDE."—

"*Ehen jam satis!*" Ought not such a precious negrophilist to *eat* wool until he swells into a huge Parliamentary "wool sack?" And ought not his own "kinky heads" to *sit on him*, whenever they please, and do what they please, especially when they sit in Committee of the whole on the state of the nation! S.

For the Sentinel.

"THAT CONVENTION."

A writer in the *Sentinel* has been ventilating the orators of the Convention—Republican, "so-called," which assembled in your City of Oaks, sometime since. So far as I have seen, his ventilations have been just. He has talked about "Windy Billy," "*Grave* Billy," (ex-P. G., vicegerent of Andy Johnson, and chief agent for the collection of money to defray the expenses for the erection of a monument over the said Andy Johnson's father, &c.) So far, so good. But there were three Billys (white, I mean) in that Convention. There was "Windy Billy," "Grave Billy" and "Metaphysical Billy." Of the latter your correspondent saith nought.

But I a neophyte in newspaper correspondence, beg leave to say you have done "Metaphysical Billy" great injustice. Perhaps you were not aware of his *importance*. Why, my dear Editors, he has travelled in Europe—has been to London, Edinburgh, Berlin and Leipsic. Why he is like the "Travelled Monkey"—he has been to foreign countries and his accounts of his travels have run negroes and monkeys crazy. This gentleman, though of a metaphysical turn of mind, somewhat tinctured with infidelity, induced, no doubt, by instructions from a distinguished divine of South Carolina, was prominent (see *he thoughts* in the said Convention! And he made a speech but whether he took ground for confiscation or not, no one knoweth.

"He wired in and he wired out,
Leaving the people still in doubt
Whether the snake that made the track,
Was going South or coming back."

If he was in favor of confiscation, although a *rebel*, he was safe, as he has nothing to be confiscated. B.

MURDER BY A MILITARY SATRAP.

It has already been stated that Mr. Fred. B. Sheppard, a well known citizen of Mobile, was shot by Captain Morris Schaff, commanding the Mount Vernon Arsenal, near that city, from the effects of which Mr. Sheppard soon after died. The provocation to this act on the part of Captain Schaff, it would seem, was no other than the feeling created by the following correspondence:

Captain Schaff, Commanding Mount Vernon Arsenal.

SIR: I am informed that you, a few evenings since, at the Arsenal wharf, took occasion to criticise me in an offensive manner, and to animadvert on the application which I have recently made to the United States Government for my cotton, the property of a private citizen, taken from me in violation of General Canby's order, issued when that officer entered the city of Mobile, pledging protection to private property on certain conditions.

I feel as much as any one the military despotism under which the country is suffering; but certainly that should afford no prescriptive right or protection to any gentleman wearing the uniform of the army of the United States.

A candid reply to this note is requested at your earliest convenience, stating the language employed by you on the occasion referred to above. Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK B. SHEPPARD.

Fifth Fowl, near Mount Vernon Arsenal, July 21, 1867.

SIR: You offer me a contemptuous insult in pronouncing the infamous lie that this is a military despotism.

When you write me a gentlemanly note in reference to remarks referred to, then I will give it an answer.

MORRIS SCHAFF.

To F. H. Sheppard, near Mt. Vernon.

SIR: I have received your envelope, returning my note to you of 21st, with an endorsement in your hand and signature.

There is nothing left me but to demand satisfaction, which is customary among gentlemen. F. B. SHEPPARD.

On the receipt of the latter note Capt. Schaff, says a Memphis paper, "sent a lieutenant and a file of soldiers, arrested Sheppard, and had him brought before him, *within the walls of the arsenal*, where he drew a pistol and shot him"—shot an unarmed man, in the presence of a lieutenant and soldiers of the United States army! Colonel Sheppard was still on horseback when he was shot, having ridden into the arsenal yard with his captors, and not yet having dismounted. The immediate cause of the shooting was some words used by Sheppard to Schaff just such words as a brave man would use to a coward under such circumstances. The shot took effect in the neck, showing the malignant design of Schaff, and Colonel Sheppard died of the wound about a week ago. To save appearances, Schaff, after the death of Colonel Sheppard, was tried before his comrades, not on a charge of assault with intent to kill, but on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer; with what result is not yet known. Sheppard having since died, the assassination is complete, and we call upon General Pope to hand Schaff over to the civil authorities of Alabama, to be tried for murder. Dare he, a brigadier general in the regular army of the United States, use his official position to cover up so gross an outrage upon a people over whom he has been sent to rule?

VIEWS OF SENATORS WADE, SHERMAN AND THAYER.—At a recent meeting in Ohio, Senator Sherman said that Mr. Stanton's removal from the War Office was simply to get out of the way a man who insisted on the fair execution of the laws of Congress; that as a Senator he would vote to reinstate him as Secretary of War, and that he would be restored, to remain there during the term of Mr. Johnson's administration. Senator Wade was equally emphatic. Senator Thayer declared his belief that Andrew Johnson meditates forcible resistance to the authority of Congress, and that the organization of a rebel militia in Maryland was being effected to aid Johnson in his plan.

PUTTING IT STRONG.—The feeling in favor of repudiation is strengthening and extending, especially in the Northwest. The Democracy of Baudenburg County, Indiana, thus "resolved" on the legal-tender greenback question:

Resolved, That if greenbacks were good enough pay for the men who risked their blood in behalf of their country, they should be good enough pay for those who only risked their money.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

NOW LANDING Ex BARQUE "PANAMA," 4,000 large full sacks of LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT.

For sale in lots from Wharf, as landed, at very lowest market price, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Sept. 28—45-2t Wilmington, N. C.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. HYMAN, of Scotland Neck, N. C., having this day withdrawn from the firm of DANCY, HYMAN & CO., and R. W. HYMAN and THADDEUS B. HYMAN, of New York City, admitted as partners, the business of the firm will be continued under the same style and name.

JNO. S. DANCY,

New York, Sept. 28-3t JOSEPH H. HYMAN.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

NO. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,

New York.

Sept 28 45-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1867.

Henry G. Williams, S. S. Cooper, Adm's, and others, vs. James J. Watson, and others. [illegible]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James J. Watson, one of the defendants in this case is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of the Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday in November next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, B. H. Sorsby, Clerk of our said Court at office in Nashville, the 2d Monday of August 1867.

Sept. 28 w6w B. H. SORSBY, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, [illegible] County.

In Equity, Spring Term, 186[illegible]

N. H. Baird, [illegible] vs. H. R. Baird, Larkin Books[illegible] Trustee, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, H. R. Baird, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered [illegible] that publication be made in the Raleigh W[illegible] Sentinel, for six weeks for said defendant to appear at the next Court [illegible] for said County, at the Court House in [illegible] at the second Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer [illegible] or the [illegible] will be taken [illegible].

Witness, John Barnett, Clerk [illegible]

Sept. 25 w6w J. BARNETT, C. M. E.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., NEWBERN, N. C. [illegible] Agricultural Implements, Cotton Gins and [illegible] Horse Powers [illegible]

1867.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

OUR [illegible] FALL AND WINTER [illegible] for Men and [illegible] ready for [illegible]

It has been our custom [illegible] many [illegible] the lower and [illegible]

With Hunness [illegible] for Manufacturers [illegible] advantages for selling [illegible] are not equaled [illegible]

Citizens and strangers [illegible] full and desirable.

Particular attention is called [illegible]

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

A perfect fit guaranteed [illegible]

Orders for suits made to measure [illegible] prompt attention.

Our best endeavors [illegible] numerous patrons of the house [illegible]

R. B. ANDREWS & CO. [illegible]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HATS [illegible]

R. B. ANDREWS & CO. Gent's Furnishing House.

TRUNKS, VALISES and TRAVELLING BAGS of every description kept constantly on hand.

Sept. 27—41-3m R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Office Petersburg Railroad Co., PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. [illegible]

Great Through Freight Route.

THE PETERSBURG RAILROAD has been completed to the Steamers Wharf on the Appomattox River, thereby avoiding all drayage through the city.

Connections and other arrangements have been made at Weldon with the Wilmington and Weldon and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads and their connections, viz: North Carolina Railroad to Charlotte, N. C., Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad to Columbia, S. C., Wilmington and Manchester and North Eastern Railroads to Charleston, S. C., Cheraw and Darlington Railroad to Cheraw, S. C., and Western North Carolina Railroad to Morganton, N. C., embracing the following named stations on the North Carolina roads:

[illegible]

Arrangements have also been made for carrying through freights at Petersburg and City Point, with the Powhatan Steamboat Company to Baltimore, No. 90 Light Street Wharf, J. W. Brandt, President; with Clyde's line of steamers to Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde, Agent, 11 N. Delaware street, and with Old Dominion Steamship Company for New York, shipping point Pier 37, North River, foot of Beach street, N. L. McCready, President, office 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

Through freights marked via Petersburg, to or from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and above named places in North and South Carolina, transported as cheap and expeditiously as by any other route.

Through bills lading will be given with the rates guaranteed at the depots and shipping points of the companies comprising this Great Through Route.

To insure the safety of freight, direct your consignors to mark all packages and merchandise care of Railroad Agent, Petersburg, who will forward them free of extra charge to their destination, North or South. R. B. PEGRAM,

Sept. 27—44-1m General Superintendent.

SENTINEL OFFICE

JOB PRINTING.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, desiring Sheriffs' Clerks' or Constables' blanks,

CARDS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

or other printing, done, will please send in their orders.

They will be neatly executed and done promptly, and on the lowest terms.

We expect soon to have our office supplied with the necessary material to execute the orders of our friends in every species of Job Printing.

Sept. 27—44 WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN T. DEWEESE,

Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court. Office in the *Standard* building.

Raleigh, Sept. 21—39-3m

MEAL! MEAL!! MEAL!!!

200 BUSHELS MEAL, Water-ground, made from PRIME WHITE CORN.

Just received by

Sept. 21 39-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

CHEAP LIGHT.

SUPERIOR KEROSENE OIL.

Lamps of all kinds, Lamp Chimneys, and Wicks, Oil Cans, J. BROWN,

Raleigh, Sept. 21 39-tf With Hart & Lewis.

DESTINY, OR LIFE AS IT IS.

BY ROSALIE MILLER MURPHY.

SPLENDIDLY PRINTED, and nicely bound in cloth. Price $1.75.

This is a charming NEW BOOK, by a young Southern author. Just received and for sale by

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

Sept. 21 39-tf Booksellers, Raleigh, N. C.

DURYEA'S REFINED MAIZENA, prepared from the best White Corn.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

Sept. 13, 1867.

STRAY COW.

ABOUT a week ago a light red COW, without horns, with a calf about six months old, strayed from the N. C. Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Any information about them will be suitably rewarded upon application to me at the Institution.

Sept. 19 37-tf JAMES A. LEACH.

JAVA COFFEE.

A FEW BAGS OF PRIME OLD GOV. JAVA Coffee, in packages to suit Families, received to-day.

Sept 20—38-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!

Just received a lot of English Dairy and Factory Cheese. For sale by

Sept 20 38-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1867.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

LARGEST! BEST!! CHEAPEST!!!

SINCE THE WAR.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS IN EVERY STYLE.

PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!! From 10c. per yard and upward.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. From 10c. and upward.

SIXTY CASES OF SHOES For Men, Women and Boys. [illegible]

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! All of the latest styles and qualities.

UMBRELLAS.

TRUNKS.

SATCHELS, &c.

GLOVES!

GLOVES!!

GLOVES!!!

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

[illegible]

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

To the Farmers of North Carolina.

IF YOU WANT PURE

PERUVIAN GUANO,

BUY OF

HERBERT & HAIRSTON,

COTTON, GRAIN AND TOBACCO

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Baltimore, Md.

Sept. [illegible] 28-3m

N. C. BROGANS.

Just received from the Factory, [illegible] N. C. BROGANS warranted [illegible] and offered as low as the same quality can be sold any where.

Merchants will please call and see them and encourage Home Work.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

Sept. [illegible] Agent.

J. P. DILLINGHAM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

COR. [illegible] AND MIDDLE STREETS, [illegible] W. P. Moore, Esq.

NEWBERN, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all orders for Corn, Fish, &c. Consignments of Produce and Manufactures solicited.

REFERENCES.

W. P. Moore, Esq., A. T. Jerkins, Esq., Dunsway, Guion & Co., R. H. Rountree, Newbern.

Sept. 12 32-1m

FOR SALE.

White GOOSE FEATHERS, and another lot of Factory CHEESE.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Sept. [illegible] Wholesale Grocers.

SUGARS! SUGARS!!

A SELECTED STOCK received to-day, consisting of

30 bbls. Common Sugar,

20 " Porto Rico,

25 " Crushed A B and C Sugars.

Which will be sold at lowest market prices.

ALSO

50 bbls. Flour, of all grades.

Sept 20 38-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

Just received and for sale by

Sept. 16 34-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

PLAIN GLASS GOBLETS, STAR TUMBLERS. Also OUR FALL STOCK

Table Knives and Forks, Good and Common Carvers and Forks, Steels, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Forty knives, Pocket Cutlery of all prices. J. BROWN,

Raleigh, Sept. 26 44-tf With Hart & Lewis.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Pickled Jole—something good and cheap. Mountain Cheese and choice Southampton Hams and Sides, at

Sept. 26 44-tf JENKINS & PERRY'S.

NEW LABOR-SAVING PUMP, OR THE PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF SINKING WELLS.

For Safety, Convenience and Economy, it has no equal. An inexhaustible supply of water is furnished when ever wanted, either in Yard, Stable, Kitchen or Dining Room.

Liberal terms offered to Agents.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

Aug. 31—21-1t Newbern, N. C.

CORN! CORN! CORN!

Constantly arriving and for sale by

Sept. 16 34-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

LIME! LIME!!

2,000 BBLS. FRESH STONE LIME, in store and for sale by

WORTH & DANIEL,

Sept. 25—42-1m Wilmington, N. C.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, BELTING, PACKING, WAGON MATERIAL, &c.

CORNER MAIN STREET AND MARKET SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Sept. 10—30-3m

W. E. BENBURY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH

W. R. C. LAND,

DEALER IN

LUMBER, LIME, COAL, WOOD, HAY, SHINGLES, LATHS,

PLASTER, HAIR, TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE,

WIDE WATER ST. AND WOODSIDE'S WHARF,

Norfolk, Va.

Sept. 10 30-3m

C. [illegible] BERKLEY. | W. M. MILLAR. | J. W. GRANDY, Formerly of N. C.

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

NEXT TO EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

NORFOLK, Va.

Sept. 10 30-3m

W. W. CHEEK, | W. E. CAPEHART, | J. C. CAPEHART.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,

GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 35 Commerce Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

A supply of Pure PERUVIAN GUANO and other Fertilizers, ROPE, BAGGING, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, kept constantly on hand.

Aug. 26-11-6m

COWAND & HARRISS,

General Commission Merchants,

26 Commerce Street,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO SALES OF Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.

D. G. COWAND, Washington, N. C. | R. J. HARRISS, Granville, late of Halifax co., N. C.

Aug. 30-3m

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, [illegible] or LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all market-able Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments [illegible] attention paid to purchase of merchandise.

Aug. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE BOOKS.

The Moral Teacher (sent per mail)	1,75
Southern Harmony and Musical Companion,	1,25
Psalmist (Psalms Hymns) (7-shaped notes)	1,50
Lute,	1,20
Happy Voices (for Sabbath Schools,)	40
Devotional Hymns and Tune Book, (Baptist,)	1,00

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 17 [illegible]

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Æsop's Fables, (sent per mail)	$1,00
Gulliver's Travels, " " "	1,00
Robinson Crusoe, " " "	1,75
The Dog Crusoe " " "	1,75
Mechanic's First Book, " "	1,75
Text Book of Modern Carpentry,	1,75

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

September 17 [illegible] Raleigh, N. C.

FOR RENT.

The Cottage [illegible] on Hillsboro' Street. Possession [illegible] 1st.

Sept. 11 [illegible] ANNA H. SAUNDERS.

NORTH CAROLINA SCUPPERNONG WINE, in bottles, just received.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.

Extra White CORN for Bread, run through a Wheat Fan, just received from the Western part of the State.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Sept. 13, 1867. Wholesale Grocers.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

BUGGY MATERIALS.

FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Finished Shafts, Enameled Muslin Drilling and Canvass, Enameled Muslin, blue and figured Back, Dash Leather in sides, Axles and Springs. J. BROWN,

Sept. 17 35-tf With Hart & Lewis.

For the Etna Life Insurance Company.

$7,000,000 00 Assets.

RECEIVED OF WM. H. CROW, (General Agent of North Carolina,) payment in full for the policy of John F. Sanders, dec'd, No. 18,607, [illegible] and a dividend of 50 per cent. on cost.

WILLIS H. SANDERS,

Attorney for Mrs. SANDERS AND CHILDREN.

Sept. 5—32-2m

FOR SALE.

Best English Breakfast Tea, black. Gunpowder " green. Imperial " "

PULLIAM, JONES, & CO.,

Sept. 13 30-tf Wholesale Grocers.

COAL!

White Ash Coal, Red Ash Coal, constantly arriving and for sale by DOUGLAS BELL,

Sept. 21 [illegible] Market Square.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

B Coffee Sugar; Extra C Sugar; Yellow C Sugar and Pulverized Sugar.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Sept. 21—41 Wholesale Grocers.

North Carolina Tobacco Ware House

WALKER, FARRAR & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Manufactured TOBACCO to be found in the State. We have made arrangements with the manufacturers in Virginia and North Carolina to furnish their best brands to the Eastern North Carolina trade at Factory prices. Also, the largest stock of Sugar, Coffee, Pork, Flour, Salt, Cotton Bagging, Rope, &c., to be found in this market.

Virginia and North Carolina Sheeting and Yarns, always on hand.

Manufacturers' Agents for Holt's celebrated Yarns, Shirtings and Checks.

Brick Block, Craven St., Newbern, N. C.

Sept. 21 41-2m