Monday, March 26, 1866.

OUR TERMS. THE Surreyer is issued every evening (Sunlay excepted) at the following rates: one month Sami-Wookly per year, Corteres are invariably in advance

Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Com-

First of April.

On this day, we shall reductantly discontinue the Sentinel to all who have not paid. We do not do this because we doubt the integrity of any one, or licesuse we think our friends will not pay us, but we are compelled to this course from sheer necessity. Every thing we use we are compelled to pay the cash for; hence, we are obliged to do business strictly on the oath principle, after the 31st day of the present month.

We find that, from haste or other cauces, errors have occurred on our mail books. In all cases we are glad to rectify errors. If any crror, occurs, write us at once, and we will correct it promptly.

The Stewart Compromise.

We have already expressed our decided disapprobation of the resolutions of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered in the U. S. Senate, proposing a general amnesty to all participators in the late revolution, provided the States consent to universal suffrage, without regard to color. It is understood that all the Southern representatives in Washington oppose and reject the proposition. It is also understood that it finds proposition. It is also didentation, or with his no favor with President Johnson, or with his supporters in or out of Congress, and that it is only neceptable to the catreme radicals.

In this State, the proposition receives no favor, unless we may set down the Progress as approving it, from an occasional remark in that direction.

The proposition is, first, at war with the Constitution in two particulars. It takes out of the hands of the President the power of pardon and transfers it to Congress. This delicate power has been conferred upon the President alone by the Constitution, and until that instrument is amended in this particular, no other branch of the government can exercise it, nor can the President transfer it to another. It is believed that the President has already determined to grant pardon and amnesty to the great mass of those embraced in the fourteen exceptions of his amnesty proclamation, reserving for future consideration, the floal determination of the cases of those regarded most offensive as leaders in the revolution, either to be tried or pardoned. We believe that the great moral ends of the government in subduing the revolutionists have been fully accomplished—that nothing more remains to be done by the further shedding of blood or fixing upon the guilty any punishment. We refore, strongly in favor of universal amnesty, believing that it will accomplish more in eradicating all bitterness and ill feeling than any other course.

It has, however, been given out that those who claim to be pur excellence Union men in the South, and in this State, are opposed to a general amnesty. They have not yet become antiated with blood-their bitterness of feeling towards those who cannot affiliate with them, is still kept up at fever-heat. Nothing but the possession of all the offices, and the ostracism of those who oppose them, will satisfy them, and hence all exhibitions of mercy and forbearon the part of the President are offensive to

Universal suffrage is not only offensive to the Constitution, but is at war with the genius of the government, and the teachings of the fathers of the Republic. Just in proportion as suffrage is extended without regard to the qualifications of the voter, in the same ratio the constitutional powers of the Federal republic become weakened, and the tendency to mobocracy increases. Hence, no greater calamity could befal the country than the introduction of uniful effects of negro suffrage upon the character of the government, there are social and moral ections, which can never be overcome in the South, by any ples which the North may set

The South will grant to the colored race all that is equal and just, for the maintenance and preservation of their rights as freemen. It will scede to them whatever is necessary for their security and improvement, both in mental and moral culture, but all concessions of social or political equality will be rigidly and rightfully withheld, until that period in the bistory of the segro race, if it ever arrive, when so rich a herige shall have been purchased by such evidences of improvement and qualification as will entitle them to it. Any attempt to enforce this on the part of Congress will entail upon the South all the horrors of a war between the races, which must result in the utter extinction of the black

If the North desires the equality of the races the obliteration of all moral, social and political distinctions in regard to color, let it have it, with all the practical results of amalgamation, decline and ruin. But the South will' never submit to such an admixture of Anglo-Haven blood and deterioration, as must neces rily result from the removal of all social, moral and political distinctions between the two races. Before granting this, either the South must become depopulated by the emigration of the for the removal of the blacks to a territory of their own, where they would be obliged to acknowledge no superior.

Gons closed to-day, in New York, at \$1.265

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Munchausen Redivivus.

It would be laughable, were it not that our people are in no condition to regard such things so lightly, to read the ridiculous and extravagant falsehoods that are being perpetrated by anonymolia scribblers, sojours in or travelling through the South, and pubfished in Northern newspapers. One would suppose that the palpable mendacity of most of these effusions would disgust even the most credulous old woman that was ever afflicted with negrophobia in Boston or Nantucket, but, unfortunately, some people are very apt to believe what they want to believe. And when Senator Summer sets the example, on the floor of the United States Senate, of reading them by wholesale in the greedy ears of Radical malignants and to a gaping audience of negroes and negro-worshippers, it is perhaps not surprising that even the most abaurd stories should find ready credence among numbers of the

It is reserved for a late correspondent of the Wisconsin State Journal, writing from Wilmington, to cap the climax of falsehood and of shameless effrontery. That paper publishes what it says are extracts from a private letter, written to a prominent member of the Legislature by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. We subjoin two or three of these extracis, in order to show the nauseating stuff of which these letters, in general; are composed, and for the purpose of calling the attention of the Chief of the Bureau in this State to the infamous libels upon our people of which one of his subordinates has been guilty. We believe it to be the wish of that gentleman to cultivate the most amicable relations with our citizens, and he will appreciate the probable effects of such unlicensed slander and vituperation. We begin with falebood No. 1:

"I wish you could visit this country and see what-a terrible system of anarchy reigns. Every day has its own report of account, rolliner, and murder committed upon the defenseless negro. In each county is organized a body of armed men called "focal police," whose almost con-

spoils among themselves. If a strange darkey is found in the limits of their district, woe be unto him; he is a lawful prize, and his personal property, from his greenbacks to his tobacco and pocket handkerchief, fall into their eager

of course, is manufactured out of the whole cloth, and contains a wholesale libel upon "each" county in the State. But it is nothing to falsehood No. 2, which we proceed to give. We have had misgivings as to whether we should admit so indelicate a paragraph into our columns ; but our motive will be appreciated, when we say that, in doing so, we desire to call the attention of all fair-minded and decent men to the monstrous aspersions that are, with impunity, being cast upon our people.

I saw a white man in Raleigh, a month ago, who actually had fifty negro children, and one of them was the child of his negro daughter, thus actually being father and grandfather to the same child. This is thought nothing of here. In fact, in private conversation, "gentle' men" will acknowledge their relationship to the negro in the presence of their wives and daughters, without calling a blush upon their gentle Southern cheeks. They are so accustomed to having half-brothers among their slaves, that it in no manner seems to affect their respect for their common father. I called at a lady's house last week, and of course the "negro" was introduced, and she related an anecdote of their housemaid's wedding. She said they were much interested in her, and dressed her as nicely as a white bride, because she was her niece Her young lady daughter was in the room, and of it! What do you think ?"

Again : "When the army leaves, all Northern men, all loyal Southern men, and all the negroes who can, will go with them. I have heard the chiealry say that when the Yankees left they'd "make the niggers houl"—and they will; and if the Government intend to guarantee their treedom, it must be done with Yankee bayonots, which are the only arguments these noble men succumb to. Even the post-master and custom-house officer, who have taken the oath prescribed for such officers, are as disloyal in their talk as any men you ever saw in private life. They late the old flag and its supporters, and although cringing enough when they come into our office, will pass us without speaking if

they can do so." This last paragraph accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut. The creature who could be guilty of such wanton villification of a heipless people is evidently no gentleman. Our people, great and small, are not slow, generally, in detecting the absence of those traits that go to make up one. This correspondent has doubtless been found deficient in all the necessary qualities, and accordingly has been "passed by? by all respectable people. Hine ille lashryme.

Northern people, those of the army and others, sojourning with or resident among us, who manifest, by their daily walk and conversation, a spirit of acrimony and enmity towards a community, must expect to be "passed by." When a contrary spirit is exhibited, we believe that our people are disposed not only to appre-ciate it highly, but to show their appreciation

Telegraphic Dispatches.
We discontinued the telegraphic dispatches because we got too little for too much. The press agents seemed not to know what was desirable to our readers and what was not. We were paying at the rate of \$600 per year for what we got, which did not pay us or our read-

We shall, however, avail ourselves of special dispatches from New York and Washington, so soon as we can make the arrangement, and we have been promised the benefit of any private dispatches received by our friends. Quotations of the price of gold and other articles will be found in our columns.

Time of Publication.

We shall return on Wedensday morning to our former plan of issuing the Daily Sentine in the morning, finding that the present arrangement does not well suit. Our paper will be in time for the Western and Fayetteville mails in the evening, and our press will be stopped to receive any additional news by Northern mail. In this regard it will have the advantages of both an erming and morning paper.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The latest indications from Washington are that the President will yeto this most obnexious bill. This impression is strengthened by the fact that the National Intelligencer, which is supposed to occupy a semi-official relation to the Administration, in its issue of the 24th., avows its hostility to the measure and dissects it in trenchant style. Setting out with the declaration that it is a bill "to abolish the States of the Union," the Intelligencer rests its opposition to it on several distinct grounds, -in which, we are induced to hope, it but reflects the opinions of the Executive :

1. It abolishes all State judicature. All offences under, and causes affecting persons protected by, the act, are cognizable exclusively by Federal courts. It covers almost every civil transaction of society, not to say social, moral and political relations. As it applies to all .native Americans without exception, save Indians not taxed, there is no person but has a right to invoke it, nor any class of eases in which it might not, by the constructions of the forum, be pleaded. And whenever it is put in issue, the exclusive Federal jurisdiction supervenes, and it becomes a misdemeanor to prosecute the suit elsewhere than in a Federal court.

2. It establishes negro superiority. If, from any cause, the necessary police regulations of a State, in its purely local and domestic concerns, should operate to recognize a distinction of color or race, however indirectly, this law may be invoked successfully to regist it with the army and payy of the United States

But even that is not the end of it. It would be an offence to recognize, in State law, or even in private contract, a distinction of color or race "under color of any custom." The Intelligencer thus elaborates this point

"This is, we believe, an unprecedented pa vision. It carries Federal interference into prilaws never intrude. It might -- nay, does -- daihappen, that bargains are made between whites and colored men, which are indispensable to the well-being of the latter, yet which would be unintelligible without recourse to the custom of distinguishing on account of race or coloran observance of which is made penal by this statute. The very customs of a community are to be made criminal and amenable to an authority foreign to their locality. All the deallngs of man with man in society depend for their interpetration upon local custom. Yet by this extraordinary prevision the customs of communities—the very canvass on which the picture of social order is painted—are to be perverted into agencies of strife, boart-burning. and mischief "Customs are stronger than laws, is a proverb which we might recall with a shud der if we conceive such a law in actual and efficient operation. Let us consider how this provision would operate. For example, at a pu sale of pews in a church, a negro or a Chinaman bern in this country might offer the highest The custom of the church might be against selling to one of either race or color, and if the bidder should bring an action in the State court, there is no doubt he would fail to etablish a right to the pew. But here is a right withheld on account of race or color. judge who heard, the jury who decided, the lawyers who advocated, the church society and all who contributed in anything to the deprivation of the right, would be obnoxious to the penalties prescribed in this statute."

8. The proposed statute is grossly unconstitational.

4: It authorizes the President to appoint spice without number; i. e. "officers whom he may specially empower." He may put one on every street corner and at every mile post in the Union, without transcending the letter of this law. It authorizes the Federal courts to multiply their commissioners without limit, and empowers each one of these to appoint as many "suitable persons" (detectives) as they close in every county, to make arrests, and provides a compensation for both, so liberal as to expose them to irresistible temptation to oppress. Even these despicable hirelings have the power to call the army to their sid. One of these could arrest the Governor of a sovereign State, and the county or township commissioner of the United States court could put him in jail without violating the language of the bill.

The President has now had this iniquitous measure under advisement for more than a week. It is reasonable to suppose that he is preparing his objections to it. Had it met his approval, the probability is that he would immediately have returned it with his signature. We trust in a day or two, to have the gratification of announcing that Mr. Johnson has again interposed himself as a break-water against the surging waves of Radical fury and malignity.

REAL ESTATE BANK .- If those interested in the establishment of a Real Estate Bank wish to give publicity to their views, they can do so in the columns of the Daily News, upon the same terms that other advertisements pay.
Subjects of general interest we publish without charge, but all private matters must be paid for at advertising rates. - Goldeboro News. Does our worthy cotemporary refer to the Real Estate Bank, which we have proposed in our columns, or does it refer to a proposition for a private institution in that place?

The institution which we have proposed is purely designed as a public benefit for the whole people of our State. It looks to no benfit whatever to any individual, except such as the sureties or stockholders may derive in common with the public, and in the ultimate settlement of its affairs, it properly managed, for the risk they take in becoming securities for the Lend Loan Company.

We allude to the above, for the reason that we are thoroughly satisfied that it is the only feasible plan which promises relief to our people, and it this we are sustained by some of the best financiers in the State. We should be glad to have the co-operation of our intelligent cotemporary, in its discussion and support. Moreover, we beg that the entire press of the State will give our editorial, in Saturday's issue, a place in their columns, and, if they cannot agree with us, we wish to know their objections.

Hon. D. W. Vorhees has just returned to Washington from attending the State Conven-tion in Indians, and gives obsering accounts of the senses of political affairs in that Sease.

The Freedmen.

The positions of "A Lawyer" in to-day's issue. in regard to the status of the negroes and persons of color, under the new code, will, perhaps, surprise some persons, and none more so than some of tite we abore of the Legislature. The . Com control some I will sell at fact that all existing laws in regard to them were repealed y the new bill, seems undoubtedly to place them within the purview of the common law until the law which fixes their status is in force, which cannot be until the jurisdiction of our Courts is acknowledged fully by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau or the Federal government. If ant legal gentleman can point out any error in the positions of "a Lawyer," our columns are open to him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dortable Grist Mills,

Having been appointed Agent for the Sale of PORT ABLE GilloT MILLS, manufactured in New York, we may prepared to receive orders for, and will furnish the same at the following prices, viz. 21:n. while \$250,000 kB to 100 hash per he \$60 8 home. 10 11 15 12 . 15 .. We see to see for these Mile, at the belowing

drawed. B.P. WILLIAMSON & CO. May 2 20 193 27 NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BE-TWEEN NEW YORK AND

SAILING WEEKLY. And Composed of the Following First Class Stenmships:

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Class W. Lord, mew) Capt. Geo. W. Word. Capt. J. W. Johnstone. The attention of Shippers is specially called to the flue. An avangement has been perfected, by which Goods and put by this has will be delivered at Golds. there the rest day after delivery from the Steamers at Wilmington. A train leaves here daily, carrying tragist and making connections write daily trains on WORTH & DANIEL.

Agents in New York: C. GOODSPEED, H6 West St.

C. H. Pinnson, 27 South St. Will - piton, Murch 26-193 6t PHILOMATHESIAN HALL,

WARE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C. March 24th, 1866. At a Meeting of the Philomathesian Socie-

ty, March 23rd, 1866, the Following Resolutions were Adopted.

Resolutions were Adopted.

Warenas, Foring the late war with the United States, a large number of the members of this Amo citation have haid down their lives, in obedience to the call of their country, and have, by their self-denial, their devotion to principle, and their constancy in the hear of trial, earned a place among the heroes and martyre of history; therefore,

Kradical, That we will ever their the memories of our gallact brethers who have fallen in defense of

Keyward, That we will ever cherist the memories of our gallast brethern who have fallen in de'ence of their homes, their altars, and their firesides—of the land thay loved, and the liberties they inherited; and that we will assiduantly collect, and record in a book, entired it e. "Memorial," such authenties sketches, hographical notices, and other reminiscences, of our namented accordates, as shall be alike interesting to the living and hoporable to the dead.

Recovery That in recomption of this object, the role.

Resolved. That in promotion of this object, the relatives and friends of the deceased be, and they are hereby requested, to communicate to us any information in their possession, or within their reach; and that the isembers of the Society throughout the country are surpostly solicited to interest themselves in collecting and forwarding materials for the "Memorial" F. P. HOBGOOD,

H. A. FOOTE, C. M. SEAWELL, Recorder will please cor

Richmond Daily Examiner twice, Religious Herritwice, and forward accounts to the Scatinel office.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL. ROAD. OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUP'T., WILMINGTON, Mar. 22, 1866.

CHANGE OF SCEDULE. On and after the 25th inst., TRAINS will tun over this road as follows;

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS
 Leave Wilmington deily at
 9 30 P. M

 Arrive at Goldsboro at
 3 46 A. M

 Arrive at Weldon at
 9 45 A. M

 Leave Weldon deily at
 1 30 P. M

 Arrive at Goldsboro at
 7 12 P. M

 Arrive at Weldon deily at
 1 45 A. M

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

The Matt trains make close connections through to New York and Charleston by inland and Bay routes; also with Raieigh and Gaston trains.

Trains leave Goldsborn at 4 A. M., and 5 P. M., going West, and 8 15 A. M., going East. Trains from the West arrive at Goldsboro at 12 40 A. M., and 7 45 A. M., from the East at 9 45 P. M.

All dry goods and light groceries will be carried by these daily Fright trains, and close connections will be made with trains on the N. C. Railroad, daily except Sundays. Goods by steamers will be sent for ward the day after they are reserved into the Warehouse. No extra charge by this train, which we hope our patrons, cld as well as new, will notice.

We do not underbid our neighborn, but work as low as any, and will deliver as promptly as the best, and claims to been coloured according to our raises. presented according to our rules S. L. FREMONT.

Engineer and Superintendent. March 26 183 Im.

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I offer for sele the two tracts of land known as the Zana Hill place, three and a half-miles from Boos Hill, and on the Road to Lowell Factory, obstaining in both 224 scree. The improvements are a log dwelling house, so othe house, and stables, and a good well of water. The land is desirable for cultivation, as it is immediately upon Little River, where can be found any amount of the richest loam; and also very valuable for its pine farest, only a small quantity of which has been bened, and will yield a trop of Turpentine the present year.

present year.

A good bargain may be had, as the proprietor is disposed to sell it cheap for cash.

JAMES M. TOWLES March 23-191-5t

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WILL practice in the 6th Circuit, and in the Pedreal and Suprema Courts at Raleigh
Margh 33, 191, if

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NO HUMBUG.

NEW YORK COST.

Expenses added, my large and well selected Stock or

CROCKERY,

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CONFECTIONARIES and in fact excepting in my line except HEAVY GROCERIES AND GRAIN, a supply which will be hept constantly on hand, at as low rates as can be afforded in this market. Dealers and Families will do well to call and ex-

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Several hundred Sold in the Cotton growing | Bacon. Lard, counties in Eastern North Carolina and Virginia, in the three years preceding the war.

A NORTH CAROLINA INVENTION The Searcity of Cotton Seed

Should induce every one intending to plant cotton the ensuing senson, to use this machine. It embraces the following puiets, which are fully attested in the numerous ies imopials given by those who used it.

18.9—60:

Int. Perfect Simplicity. The seed are carried out the Hospitectry argument levinders which explorer is turned by two light whosts rolling upon the ground, has no con whools, bands, disting, or anything to get out of order has an admirable curron opener, into

out of order the sead fall at a depth of one lost of which farrow the Seed fall at a depth of one lost of less, and the fair wis covered up by a board of verer, or roller, as the operator may profer.

2d It saws with great regularity and precision of the Seed are well rubbed, and it a very carrow furrow, readering the chopping out and subsequent cultivation very many werk compared with that which follows had placeble

nand planking
3d. It is a great saver of Seed, being able to accure
a good stand with half the quantity of Seed usually
sequited in hand planting, and this should be an im-4th. Its perfect adaption to negro management is its

crowning excellence, and many of the testimonials re-for to this very desirable feature.

5th. Its lightness, both to team and hand, and its 5th. Its lightness, both to team and hand, and its cheapmer, together with its simplicity in construction, rendering it easy of repair by any farm hand, are strong points in its favor, and are not combined in any other Catten Planter known to the lavent r of this.

Circulars giving full particulars, together with numerous testimously from those who have theroughly tested this machine, will be furnished upon application by mail or otherwise.

by mail or otherwise.
Full directions go with each machine, although the Planter is so simple as really not to require them. It may be necessary to say that this machine will sow subbed seed only.

When more convenient to the purchaser, we willship

When more convenient to the purchaser, we willship from New York, the freight from theree to Newbern and Wilmiurton, being about one dollar each by steamer. The freight per Hallroad from Norfolk to Goldaboro, or Raisigh, is also about one dollar each. Persons living beyond these points can calculate for greater distances.

The Machines are so'd at Thirty Dollars such, delivered on Vessel or Railroad, in Norfolk or New York, and Cash or Sight Drafts must accompany each order. Ordors promptly filled for any number of machines, Address for further information, or for Machines.

S. R. RORIIM Norfolk Va.

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25 Barrels of Tar, in excellent order.

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Reference is made to the entire resident business community of this city, and to the many correspondents of the old fam of Creech & Literary.

J. J. LITCHFORD. Raleigh, March 24-192-3t

1866 SPRING STOCK JUST AS WE EXPECTED. OUR NEW PLAN OF CONDUCTING

BUSINESS I S working like a charm, viz: One of our firm, remaining constantly in the Northern Markets, gives us great advantages in purchasing all the late Novelties in Fashion, at the recent Accord Section in prices.

We are now receiving a meetar per b Stock of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting of Black and colored fills,

Drem Goods, comming of Manager of Market of Ma

POPLINETTES,
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TABLITANS,
AND NANSOGR MUSLIN,
W. H. & R. S.
March 23-10.

March 23-191-tf. RALEIGH, N. C. SILE MANTILLAS,

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Wareh 36-151 tf W. H. & R. A TUCKER.

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Williamston, Williamston,
Tarborough;
Eafield.
Scotland Neck, Halifax, Jackson, Murfreesborough Standard and Progress please copy

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-ALSO-Wood and Wilow Ware, Hardware, Powder and Shot. Scaps of all kinds

Farming Implements of all descriptions, & We respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Iron, &c.,

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS which we offer low to Jobbarn. Corner of Sycamore and Old Street, Petersburg, Va. Kovember 28-91-6m-pd.

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36 New Street, New York. WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES OF consignments in store or on receipt of bills of

lading.
All consignments to us will be covered by Fire and All consignments to us will be covered by Fire and Marine Insurance unless otherwise directed.

We have made an arrangement with Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasury of N. C., by which he becomes it terested in all the business sent us from that State. We selicit the patronage of his friends. He is not associated new with the firm of Bennett, Van Pett & Co., New York.

Jan 8, 126, 3ms.

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PINE CLOTHS. Cla Store several pieces of fine Black and Drab loths, on Consignment. JAMES M. TOWLES, March 22, 189, tf

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