THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, Editors.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 10, 1867.

Republican Government.

Our Radical friends are hard pressed for terms to express their ideas. Our vocabulary must undergo a transformation as to the meaning of words, or our nomenclature must receive large additions, to correspond with new terms and significations put to them by the Radicals.

First, they propose, in reconstructing the Southern States, to give them Republican forms of government, as Congress is pledged to guarantee such to them. What is a Republican form of government? Our best lexicographers define it to be "a State in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people." Do not all the Southern States possess such a Republican form? Did North Carolina have a Republican form of government before the war? Her present form is identical with that. But, secondly, it is said they must have *loyal* governments! A *loyal* government is a misnomer. But perhaps it is meant loyal persons to administer them. What is it to be loyal? Our lexicographers define it to be "fidelity to a prince or sovereign or government." Are not our people faithful to the government? Wherein are they not faithful? Do they not observe their oaths of office? Are they not faithful to the Constitution of the United States? But, more recently, the Radicals talk of giving North Carolina *legal civil* government. What can Congress give us in these respects that we have not? Can it give us better men, wiser men? Can it give us more loyal men? Where are they? Are such men as Pool and Holden, and Taylord and Harris, and their colored friends, wiser and better and more loyal? Surely the Radicals are the men, and wisdom will die with them!

North Carolina Slandered in Congress.

The following report of Mr. Stevens' action in Congress, on Tuesday, contains so bare-faced a slander upon the people of North Carolina, that common justice demands its correction.—We copy from the report of the Associated Press:

"Stevens called up and introduced an amendment to the bill to provide legal governments for the South, providing no person shall be deprived of the right to vote by reason of conviction or punishment for treason, or misprisionment thereof.

He stated that he offered the amendment because he had been reliably informed that North Carolina and other States anticipated the passage of the bill, and that the people were preferring charges and having negroes whipped in order that they might be disqualified.

The amendment was ordered to be printed and the bill was further postponed."

Some days ago, we noticed and contradicted this statement made by the Washington *Chronicle*, based upon a letter written from this place. We again pronounce the statement upon which Mr. Stevens make the remark, "the people were preferring charges and having negroes whipped, in order that they might be disqualified," wholly without foundation, so far as we can learn.—White persons and negroes, without distinction, by the laws of North Carolina, are punished with whipping at the public whipping post, for grand and petit larceny. These laws are nearly as old here as the State itself. We deny that any person, black or white, has been thus whipped, except for crimes, for which he was duly convicted. We deny palpably and challenge contradiction, that any person, black or white, has been whipped in this State, for the purpose of degrading the person or rendering him disqualified for voting.

Loyalty.

It is now plain, that, in the vocabulary of the Radicals, North and South, *loyalty* means a full endorsement of the political opinions, motives and designs of the Radical party, without regard to the Constitution of the United States and the time-honored constructions of that instrument. Nay more; it demands the warm approval of, and a strong affection for, the Radicals, as their best friends and the only friends of the government, on the part of the entire Southern people. If there are a tithe of the Southern people, who do not, in word, thought and deed, do all this, the *whole* of the Southern people are disloyal, except the few Southern loyalists and the blacks. Reverence for the government, admiration of the Constitution, a quiet obedience to the laws, and a willing support of the government, are "but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal," compared to that *loyalty* which is required of us.

Our Radical friends are evidently mistaken. The rule which they wish to enforce for loyalty is nothing less than the Divine rule of *charity*, "which hopeth all things and is kind," but which, unfortunately, they know nothing of themselves.

Visit of Ex-Secretary Harlan to Charleston South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Jan'y 9.—Ex-Secretary Harlan, who has been here for a few days past, left for Washington last night. It is reliably stated that his visit here was for the purpose of organizing a Union party, who will petition Congress for a loyal State government. He had interviews with several Unionists, and an effort will be made to form Union leagues and obtain signatures.

The same plan is being resorted to in this State, of forming Union leagues, composed of whites and blacks alike.

The most amusing part of the matter is, that those who are chiefly at work in using the negroes now, are men who, a few years ago, were for dissolving the Union because of the effort, on the part of the Republican party, to question the divine right of slavery, and to prohibit its existence in the territories! So we go.

ENLARGEMENT.—We are in daily expectation of new material and fixtures. It is our purpose, in a few days, to enlarge and otherwise improve the appearance of the *Sentinel*. This will enable us to present to our patrons a larger amount and greater variety of reading matter.

Holden After March 4, 1864.

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on the 4th day of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity of so doing been allowed; and that on the said 4th of March, 1864, and all times thereafter, I was opposed to the continuance of the rebellion, and to the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government, and voluntarily gave no aid and comfort thereto, but earnestly desired the success of the Union and the suppression of armed resistance to the Government of the United States; and that I will henceforth faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder."—*Pool-Holden Tar Oath.*

[*From the Standard of Aug.* 17, 1864.

* * * "With regard to the prosecution of the war and negotiations for peace, my views have undergone no change. It is *not true* that I have counseled the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Confederacy, or the submission of the State to federal authority, *or the reconstruction of the federal Union.* On the contrary, I have uniformly maintained, as I do now, THAT THE WAR MUST BE PROSECUTED in self-defence."

And this was nearly six months after the day fixed upon by Messrs. Holden and Pool as that upon which their unconditional Unionism and excessive loyalty commenced! Won't Uncle Thad. open his eyes, when he sees this? He is said to be a profane and manly old gentleman, but we are not responsible for what he may say.

[*From the Standard of August* 31, 1864.

"The news is not so cheering as we could desire, but let us hope that the indomitable valor of our troops, and the skill and energy of our Generals, may very soon gain some signal advantages, and thus turn the tide which seems to be setting against us in the neighborhood of Petersburg."

"Not so cheering *as we could desire?*" Why the test-oath says that you must have earnestly "*desired* the success of the Union and the suppression of armed resistance," &c. And here you are hoping that the "armed resistance" will "gain some signal advantage!"

[*From the Standard of August* 31, 1864.

"The Democratic National Convention of the United States assembled at Chicago, on the 29th. *We entertain but little hope* from the action of this body. It will no doubt take ground in favor of peace, *but it will be peace based on a restoration of the Union.*"

[*From the Standard of Aug.* 31, 1864.

"PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—It will be seen by the Proclamation of Gov. Vance, in our paper *to-day*, that that functionary, responding to the late appeal of Gen. Lee to deserters, and to the general public wish, as expressed in the newspapers of the State, has issued an urgent call to deserters and absentees from the army to return to their post, and has enjoined it as a duty on the entire body of the militia to exercise the utmost vigilance in ridding the State of deserters. We trust this call will be heeded.—* * * It is due to the character of the State, *to the Confederate service*, and to many of our citizens who have been injured by those deserters from other States, as well as from our own State, that they should be banished from our midst and returned to their duty. Let those of our citizens, *who belong to* the militia or home guard, and who have been thus far exempted from active service in the Confederate army, in consideration of the important duties they are expected to perform at home, *at once respond to the order of the Governor, and execute it faithfully, and the evil complained of will soon cease to exist.*"

This will do for one day. How terribly, since the surrender, the *Standard* has berated Zeb. Vance and the "Davis Despotism" for forcing poor fellows into the field, to be mangled and killed; and here it is, in the closing months of the war, the most clamorous of them all for hurrying men to the front!

Mr. Holden should not have kept company with Pool. The latter has got him into a bad fix. We believe he only did it to "embarrass" him.

N. C. COMMISSIONERS.—The *Standard* is not a little bothered at the recent appointment of Commissioners to Washington. It is strongly of opinion that Col. Bedford Brown will not accept of the position. We have the happiness to inform the *Standard* that Hon. Bedford Brown, true to North Carolina as he has always been, promptly accepted the position, and is now in Washington.

All the gentlemen appointed by Gov. Worth have doubtless accepted the position, except Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer, who would gladly have served the State in that capacity, but who felt obliged to decline, yielding to the earnest expostulations of his physician in view of his health. Recently, Gov. Worth has appointed Hon. Lewis Hanes to fill the place of Mr. Gilmer.

THAD. STEVENS LOSING GROUND IN THE HOUSE.—The passage of arms between Messrs. Thad. Stevens and Judge Spalding on the subject of the Constitutional amendment excites much comment to-day, and much admiration of the tone and temper of Judge Spalding on the occasion, is manifested. The opinion gains ground that the dictatorial sway of the old Pennsylvanian will not be submitted to much longer. If he is transferred to the Senate there will be more independent thought and action in the House.—*Washington Chronicle & N. Y. Herald Jan. 6th.*

MONUMENT TO PETER FRANCISCO.—A movement was made in the House of Delegates on Saturday towards the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of this remarkable Virginia rebel. For long years the spot where he lies buried has been allowed to lie neglected—so the time will come when to Virginia's later dead will be paid the honor due them by the mother for whom they fell.

General Sterling Price was quite a lion among the people during his recent stay in New Orleans. The hotels were thrown open to him, important positions were tendered him, and a tract of land containing six thousand acres, in Texas, was presented to him. He was also offered his choice of the river steamers to convey him and his family up the Missouri. The Government was informed of his return to the country, but no action has yet been taken in his case.

A poor little girl in the Fourth Ward, New York, as she was dying said "she was glad she was going to die, because now her brothers and sisters would have enough to eat."

The supposed murderers of Mr. Hardison have been arrested, as the Newbern *Commercial* informs us.

For the Sentinel.

The Paris Exhibition—Splendid Contribution from North Carolina.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—One good, at least, will result from the mission of the "unmistakables" to Washington City. All must be appropriately paid for their personal sacrifices in the great act of State slaughter. Jeames Pontleroy Taylord is to have his, as well as the rest. But Jeames is more modest than some of his compeers. He only asks, as satisfactory compensation for the part he took in cobbling up the admirable Pool-Holden Bill, that he shall receive the appointment of government agent for the *Judicial* District of North Carolina at the World's Fair, soon to be held at Paris. It is a happy idea, and Jeames' plan is admirable.—Only let our suitable friend, who is great in *Bug*-ology, the manufacture of capons, and French delicacies generally, exhibit his usual taste and judgment in this glorious enterprise, and all will be O. K.

What genius but Jeames's could have hit on a scheme so well calculated to exhibit to an admiring world the great capabilities of a State which he loves so well, that he is willing to devote his best energies to the task of lifting her up from being a simple State into a magnificent *Judicial* District! Go on Jeames! *Perge quo coepisti.* "Proceed on with your proceedances," and you will be covered all over with glory, and so will be this Judicial District.

Voilà! his scheme: He proposes, having inclosed our precious X. P. G., in the same old coat, turncoat again with the blue side out, all buttoned up before with large brass buttons, trowsers of same color, very amplitudinous to be sure against mortifying accidents, a cocked beaver, pinched together at the top and surmounted, *a gaudie*, with a black ostrich plume; thus accoutred, to box him in a latticed cage of significant brass and carry him over the water. There is to be attached to the most conspicuous part of the person a certificate, by the "glorious old patriot," in embossed golden letters, that this wonderful specimen of North Carolina improvement was, in 1844, "the worst looking man in Raleigh," with a countenance more expressive of a disposition to "take things without leave than any man he had met with since he left Tennessee," but that, by twenty years' practice of the graces and humanities, the kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies by which man is distinguished from the lower order of animals, he at last attained the highest position, and became the honored Governor of North Carolina, once a State, so-called, now a splendid *Judicial* District.

As everything in Paris is sought without a cortege, Jeames has secured the heraldic services of Beau Hickman, who has consented to act in this capacity, and to exhibit our X. P. G. to the best possible advantage. He is to read aloud, in French, Choctaw, and unmistaka de English, the certificate of "the glorious old patriot," and improvise eulogies of his own, with that volubility and truth for which the Beau is so eminently distinguished. The herald also proposes to cause the article exhibited to speak eloquent extracts from the *Standard*, before and during the war, and then similar elegant extracts published since, to show to an admiring world how easily oil and water are made to commingle in this wonderful *Judicial* Circuit. The herald also engages that the multifarious X. P. G. shall sing, by way of *divertisement*, his charming song called the "Southern Cross," in which John C. Calhoun is admitted to glory in a splendid apotheosis. The Beau says that, if he should manifest any reluctance to speak or sing as required, he will give him a few gentle punches with his sharp-pointed *gold-en* rod, and that, so excited, he can be made to say or sing almost anything.

Success to our gentle Jeames, to the exquisite Beau, and, above all, to the astonishing man whom they go to exhibit! May they find plenty of *fish* over the water, achieve multitudinous honors, and return at last in safety to the bereaved hearts and expectant arms of this great people, having escaped the lamentable fate of the three lost babes in the wood! Selah!

X.

[From our Telegram of yesterday.]

Letter from Forney in 1865.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The *Republican*, of this morning, publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7th, 1865.

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON:

My Dear Governor:—I cannot too heartily thank you for your letter, dated Nashville, Dec. 30th, 1864, received Wednesday evening. There is not a word or sentence in the article from the Nashville *Times*, which you enclose, that does not meet my warmest approbation. I have read and re-read your letter and it, and have shown both to several intimate friends. I hope soon to be able to endorse both in my two newspapers, the *Chronicle* and the *Press*.

After a pretty thorough canvass, I think the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana will be admitted. And if this is so, it is easy to anticipate that those of Tennessee will also be received. The only person that I find opposed to your theory, and who is now hesitating as to the true course to be pursued, in reference to the admission of Louisiana, is Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts. He may probably be followed by Wade, Wilkinson, Chandler and a few more. But Senator Wilson, of Mass., is open and determined in his course, and I think he will carry with him a number.

The attempt to embarrass the admission of such States as Tennessee, after having gone through such suffering as yours, and all having reorganized their States from the very foundation of principle and law, would be a sad proceeding.

The fact is, my dear Governor, we cannot resist peace, should the Southern people lay down their arms, and demand to come back into the Union, under the terms of the amnesty proclamation, agreeing to the abolition of slavery, by the amendment of the Constitution, and consenting to the restoration of the old Union. Any party that opposes such an appeal would come to confusion. Nor can we attempt to embarrass such questions as those presented in the Constitutions of Louisiana and Tennessee, by legislation on the subject of negro suffrage.—Because that question belongs to the States, and it will look very odd, if the legislators from the free States should endeavor to confer the right of suffrage upon the as yet illiterate negroes, just delivered from slavery in the South, when, in nearly all the free States, the negroes are wholly disfranchised.

I feel in high hope that the course of the people of Savannah, which you have by this time seen, in coming forward voluntarily and heartily agreeing to the terms offered by the government, will be followed in other quarters, and that we are, in fact, about to realize the beginning of the end of the rebellion.

We are looking for you here with much interest. Your presence and your counsel are needed. Yours truly,

(signed) J. W. FORNEY.

A farmer saw an advertised receipt to prevent wells and cistern from freezing. He sent his money and received this for an answer: "Take in your well or cistern on cold nights, and keep it by the fire."

New Year's Day at the South.

It is difficult to believe that any person can honestly go with the Radical leaders in their thousand-times reiterated assertion, that the Southern States are not fit to receive their rights under the Constitution, because they are filled with hatred both against the Union and against the "freedmen."

The telegrams which yesterday reached us from all parts of the South, in regard to the celebration of New Year's day, must, of themselves suffice, to make every really candid person, every person who frankly seeks to know the truth, pause and think twice before he accepts such statements as that the lives of the freedmen would not be safe in the South were the South represented in Congress under the forms of the Constitution. These telegrams describe 16 as a series of negro festivals held in all the leading cities of the South on New Year's day. In Richmond, in Louisville, in New Orleans, in Charleston, in Augusta, the emancipated negroes paraded the public streets in organized bodies, often accompanied with military music, and in some cases under the leadership of armed men brandishing swords. At Richmond, one of these processions brought up in the Capitol square, where it was harangued for an hour by one of the stipendiary Torch and Turpentine Tramps, Hunnicutt.

This individual filled his mouth with tar and set it on fire with his tongue. He vomited forth yellaying flame and pitchy smoke, invoking a servile war against the whites of the South, denouncing the President of the United States as a traitor to liberty, and generally stirring up all that is worst and meanest in the passions of his hearers. It is impossible that there should be two opinions among reasonable men as to the indecency and positive scandal of such performances. That the negroes should desire to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation is natural enough. No one can blame them for so doing. But to celebrate this anniversary with a simulated pomp of war, and to make it the occasion of hot and incendiary addresses, directly designed to array the black race against the white, is a public crime. Nobody who understands anything of human nature could have been astonished if such demonstrations had provoked counter-demonstrations on the part of the whites; and, if there had been the slightest vestige of truth in the representations which the Radicals are perpetually making of the condition and the temper of the South, such counter-demonstrations must infallibly have occurred. But nothing of the sort came to pass. The sons of Africa went through with their jubilee unassailed and undisturbed. Hunnicutt roared himself hoarse from the steps of the Capitol at Richmond, without receiving so much as a single egg to clear his voice withal. If the celebration of New Year's day at the South proves anything at all, it proves that freedom of incendiary speech is more absolute in the rebel State of South Carolina to-day than is freedom to worship God in the loyal State of Missouri. In Missouri, under a Radical Governor, ministers of the gospel who essay to break the bread of life to their people without permission of the powers that be, are daily seized, fined, imprisoned, or driven into exile. In South Carolina, the men who three years ago were slaveholders and rebels can see the streets filled with defiant processions of liberated slaves, under the flag of the Union, without lifting a finger or uttering, so far as appears, an angry word. And yet, we are coolly invited to treat the despotic Radicals of Missouri as the elect of liberty, and the law-abiding ex-rebels of South Carolina as unworthy of self government.—*N. Y. World.*

Impeachment of the President.

The following is the preamble and resolution of Ashley, of Ohio, adopted on Monday by a vote of 108 to 38:

"I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with the usurpation of power in violation of law, in that he has corruptly used the appointing power; in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power; in that he has corruptly used the veto power; in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; in that he has corruptly interfered in elections; and committed acts, and conspired with others to commit acts, which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, discharging the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to the House whether, in their opinion, the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert, or corrupt the Government of the United States or any department or any office thereof; and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer the customary oath to witnesses."

Forney says the committee is of the "right sort" and will enter at once and with energy upon the work assigned.

The Washington *Republican* makes light of the movement, and says:

A member of the United States House of Representatives, who a few years since was charged with corruptly using his office as a member of the Committee of Territories, arose in his place yesterday and presented "articles of impeachment" against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for corruptly using his office. It appears by our report that the committee on the Judiciary is "authorized to investigate the subject." Why did not this Territorial Surveyor-General-Ashley, who offered this bill of indictment against Mr. Johnson, provide that the committee should be *instructed*, a term usually employed by honest men, engaged in a work of Christian patriotism, and not use the weak, unmeaning word "authorized," which, to a congressional committee, is just what they may choose to interpret it? Let us have no mockery! If Congress means to enter upon the grave work of impeachment, let the trial proceed with some degree of respectability and dignity, and then the people will understand that their Representatives are in earnest. If Congress does not mean Impeachment, but is engaged in a work of buncombe, announce the fact, and no longer paralyze the whole business of the country. Andrew Johnson is ready for trial.

A crazy old fool named A. Wilson, from Illinois, became so excited against a fellow passenger named Brown, on a steamboat at Memphis on Saturday, because Brown wore a suit of gray clothes, that he got a gun and shot at him, the ball missing Brown, however, and taking effect in the head of a Mr. Lankford, of Atlanta, killing him instantly. Several shots were fired at the mad man, and he was fatally mortally wounded. Lankford served in the Federal army.

The Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown was last year managed at a profit to the State of $820 20. The aggregate number of inmate was 626.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

The letter of Gov. Swain, of North Carolina, to Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, which we published yesterday, has attracted attention both North and South, no less on account of the solidity of its reasoning than the classical finish of its style. The New Orleans *Times* says it is the production of one of the great men of a State, which, though it has never been solicitous of notoriety, has produced some of the very best statesmen in the Union, and which is not deficient in men of equal calibre and brilliancy at the present time, though rather native, it must be confessed, under the pressure of political troubles which have lately embarrassed the free action of each and all of our Southern States.

Says the *Times*: North Carolina, it seems, embracing high-minded gentlemen of all parties, is indignant at the proposition, and regards it tantamount to an application made by Congress to degrade and make themselves outcasts—to dishonor themselves deliberately by their own acts. If the amendment prevails, and is ratified by the State, Gov. Swain insists, that not only will all her trustworthy citizens be disfranchised, but it will be impossible for her to find, within her entire borders, any decent man to send to Congress, or to fill any office of trust or profit. Congress, in its intolerable severity, would put all good men, all respectable, influential representatives of the popular will, throughout the Southern States, under the ban. They are quite indisposed, it seems, to acknowledge as such, many men of the most incorruptible principles and highest sense of honor in these States. They wish, themselves, to monopolize all the virtue, integrity, honor, and patriotism, that are to be found in the country. We are not surprised that so much arrogance and pretension should draw down upon them the biting sarcasm of our most gifted men, who, though they may have differed with them on questions of national right and policy, are not yet thoroughly bereft of reason and a knowledge of gentlemanly decorum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHINS HOUSE.

This popular Boarding House, recently refitted, is now open for the accommodation of either permanent or transient boarders. Its rooms are pleasant, table well supplied, servants attentive and polite. Terms moderate. Members of the Legislature will find here all the comforts of a HOME.

Jan 10—1m MRS. M. A. WATSON.

NOTICE.

RESIDENT LAWYERS, WHO HAVE BOOKS from the Law Library, are requested to bring them in immediately.

Jan 10—3t LIBRARIAN.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EMPLOY A MALE TEACHER, to instruct his children and a few others, at his residence in Johnston County. He must be qualified to prepare boys for admission in the University or any other College, and give testimonials of undoubted good character. If a gentleman cannot be procured, he will receive propositions from a lady teacher of character and qualifications, to instruct girls and smaller boys in the usual branches of the English language and the branches usually taught in good Female schools.

Address the subscriber at Clayton, N. C.
Johnston Co., Jan. 10—2w L. H. SANDERS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS FALL TERM 1866.

C. Low vs. Chas. McGhee. } Levy on Land.

In the above cause, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Weekly *Sentinel*, for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, Charles McGhee, that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of February, 1867, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to him.

Witness J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1866.

Jan 10—w6w J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

COME TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND PAY your State and County taxes due 1st April 1866. I will be in attendance daily, during the remainder of the present week, to receive these taxes—after which I shall proceed to collect the same, by distress without further delay, as indulgence cannot or will not be given. It is not given me. I am required to collect. E. H. BAY, Sheriff.

Jan 7—4t J. D. PULLEN, Collector.

DIRECT TRADE.

THE FINE STEAMER

PERUVIAN,

2,000 tons, commanded by Sir Joseph Glover, will sail from Norfolk, for Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, 30th January.

To ensure shipment, notice must be given immediately of freight intended for her. For further particulars, enquire of W. D. REYNOLDS & BRO. Agents, Norfolk.
Or A. M. McPHEETERS, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 9—3w

Copartnership.

To the People of Eastern Virginia and N. Carolina.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE PREPARED TO fill all orders for all classes of Laborers, either white or colored, at the shortest notice.

Office up stairs over 121 Sycamore Street.

J. A. PETERSON & CO.

REFER TO
ED. HERBERT, of Halifax, N. C.
J. A. PETERSON, of Petersburg.
Refer to Wm. H. Smith, Jr., of Halifax, N. C., Ed. Plummer, Warrenton, N. C.

Jan 9—2aw2m

R. DOBBIN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

HAS REMOVED to the Shop on Fayetteville Street, (brick row nearly opposite the Market,) occupied by Peter Francis, and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Francis, under the name and style of

DOBBIN & FRANCIS.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of work in our line in the most substantial and superior manner. We invite the public to give us a call, and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Jan 5—2w

WANTED.

TO EMPLOY a young man to teach in a private family. He must come well recommended, and able to instruct in all the elementary English branches. A disabled Confederate soldier preferred. Apply to J. B. GRIFFIN,

Jan 7—6t Tarboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 Stationary Engine of 18 horse power with a return flue boiler of 25 horse and saw mill complete. For further particulars, address,

DR. R. HOOKER,
Nov 30-4t Boon Hill, N. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce R. M. ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner, in the Western Ward, at the ensuing Municipal election.

Jan 7—ts.

SCOTT & ALFRED,

BARBERS AND HAIR-DRESSERS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

(Basement of the Farmers Building.)

ARE PREPARED to "do up" the art fashionable in the best style.

They have on hand a fine supply of oils, pomatums, soaps, &c., and will give gentlemen an easy shave and comfortable "fixing up" generally.

Give us a call.

Jan. 5—1w.

MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE, AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

THIS NEW INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE its first session in the magnificent buildings formerly known as the N. C. Military Institute, January 20th, 1867.

Boarding and Tuition, per term of thirteen weeks, payable in currency, in advance, $76.50.

Extras at fair rates. A first class Institution is contemplated.

For Circulars, address A. G. STACY,
Jan 8, 1867—tf Charlotte, N. C.

LANDS FOR RENT.

WILL BE RENTED TO THE HIGHEST BIDder, at the Court House door, in Greenville, Pitt County, N. C., if not previously rented private ly, on Thursday, the 5th day of February, 1867, the Plantation on Tranter's Creek and Tar River, in Pitt County, known as

NICK PLANTATION,

and belonging to the estate of Jas. S. Clark, dec'd.

Persons wishing to rent privately, between this date and the time advertised, will communicate with Wm. A. Jenkins, Warrenton, N. C., or C. Perkins, or G. W. Johnston Greenville, N. C.

The said Plantation contains about

1,000 ACRES

of cleared Land, and is well adapted to the growth of COTTON and CORN.

On the plantation there are houses for laborers and a good gin and Screw.

Also all other lands belonging to said estate (not previously rented) will be rented at the same time and places.

Executor and Trustee of JAS. S. CLARK, Dec'd.
Greenville, Jan 8—dawdawtw

IMPORTANT SALE.

OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, I SHALL SELL at Boon Hill, Johnston County, on N. C. Railroad, to the highest bidder,

An Excellent Engine, Boiler and Saw Mill.

Also some Blacksmith Tools; also 12,000 feet (more or less) of Pine Lumber of different kinds (all of good quality); also 4 or 5 lots in Boon Hill, near and upon the Railroad, with and without improvements; also some farming tools, &c., &c., &c.

At the same time and place, Simpson & Hooker will sell a very valuable lot of machinery for working both wood and iron (all in good order); also some oils and varnishes; Carpenter's hand tools; a considerable lot of plow castings and beams suited to the low and up country; an elegant lot of iron shafting and some Foundry furniture.

They are determined to sell, and now sell because, resuming our former occupations, we have no further use for the articles enumerated. This offers a rare opportunity to purchasers, capitalists and others.

Terms made known on day of sale. We shall endeavor to suit purchasers. B. HOOKER.

For particulars, address Mr. J. A. SIMPSON, Newborn, N. C., or Dr. B. HOOKER, Smithfield, N. C.

Goldsborough Daily News and Wilmington Daily Journal copy till day and send bills to Dr. Hooker.

Jan 8—td

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

U. S. DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
Specially designated under act of Congress, June 14, '66.

FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$176,095 38
U. S. Securities	160,000 00
Real Estate	25,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,474 27
Due by Banks and Bankers	13,833 94
Remittances and Cash Items	20,838 62
Premiums	1,081 00
Specie	8,565 59
Legal Tenders	51,931 00
Currency	33,295 00
Fractional Currency	1,511 20
	$504,626 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$135,000 00
Surplus Fund	2,300 00
Circulation	92,100 00
Deposits	173,554 92
U. S. Treasurer	87,180 81
Due to Banks and Bankers	9,077 29
Discount	3,302 02
Profit and Loss	2,302 23
	$504,626 16

R. W. PULLIAM, President.
Jan 8—1t W. B. GULICK, Cashier.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.,

RALEIGH, Jan. 8, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina have declared a dividend of twelve per cent., clear of United States and State Taxes, on its average capital stock, out of the profits for the six months ending December 31, 1866, which has been carried to the credit of the individual accounts of Stockholders.

Persons wishing stock can apply to the undersigned.

Jan 8—1t W. B. GULICK, Cashier.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next session of Mrs. Howell's Select School will commence on Jan. 17th, 1867.

For particulars address,
MRS. V. C. HOWELL,
Jan 1-6tw Raleigh, N. C.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHORUS: containing Wilhem's Method of Teaching Vocal Music, adapted to schools by John Hullah; also, selections for Devotional Exercises, Exhibitions, and Festival Occasions. Adapted and arranged in One, Two and Three Parts, by J. B. SHARLAND, Teacher of Music in the Boston Grammar School, $1.00. Sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

Jan 1-4t

$50 REWARD.

HORSE STOLEN.

FROM my Stables, in Halifax County, near Littleton, on the night of Dec. 20th, a DARK BAY HORSE, four years old, small white spot on the end of his nose, and thin short mane.

He is supposed to have been stolen by Nick Crawley, a freedman. Crawley is about five feet ten inches in height, and about twenty-five years of age. He is a dark mulatto.

I will give the above reward for the Horse and the apprehension of the thief.

E. B. PERRY.

Dec 28-1w*

JUST RECEIVED!

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF DE LAINES,
AMURES, PRINTS,
SHAWLS, ENGLISH MERINOS.

GENTS' AND BOYS' SCARFS.

Boots and Shoes,—for all ages, sexes and conditions,

—ALL.—

AT prices lower than those professing to sell at cost, or those "selling goods cheaper than any body else."

GEO. T. COOKE.

Jan 5-4t

J. M. Lorejoy's Academy.

THE Fifty-first session will commence JANUARY 7, 1867.

Also Miss Anne Lorejoy's School will open at the same time and place.

Tuition, $15, $20 and $25.

Jan 1-2t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the General Assembly, at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate the "American Industrial Association of North Carolina," for the purpose of developing the Agricultural, Mineral and other resources of Western North Carolina.

Jan 5—4w LIMAN W. GILBERT.