THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } Editors.
SEATON GALES. }

Saturday Evening, March 2, 1867.

Sentinel Enlarged.

To redeem a pledge which we made some time since, but which we have been prevented from doing earlier, on account of the constant pressure upon us during the session of the Legislature, we shall issue the *Sentinel* in its enlarged form on Tuesday evening next. On this account we shall not be able to issue the Daily on Monday evening next.

The Fire!

Our citizens were awaked this morning, about 3 o'clock, with the alarm of fire. It was soon found to be the Exchange Hotel, one of the most popular public houses in the South. The fire originated in the cooking department, or laundry, attached to the building, whether by accident or rather carelessness, or by an incendiary, is not known. The general opinion, however, inclines to the conclusion, that it was the result of carelessness or want of prudence in the servants.

Almost immediately upon the discovery of the fire the flames spread so rapidly, that in the confusion and excitement among so many on the premises, nothing could be done towards arresting the flames. Every one looked to the safety of himself and his trunks, &c. A number of members of the Legislature and others were boarding at the Hotel, who were turned out of doors almost without warning. The flames swept in every direction through the centre and both wings of the large building, bidding defiance to all opposition. The boarders generally saved their clothing, trunks, &c., but the proprietors lost much of their clothing and that of their families. About one-fourth or one third of the furniture was saved but much of it damaged.

The "Episcopal Methodist" was printed in a building adjoining the Hotel, which was destroyed, but by great effort, the type, press and fixtures were all saved. It will not cause any suspension in the publication of that paper.

The wind set in strongly from the South and Southwest, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the dwellings of Messrs. C. W. D. Hutchings, P. Cowper, Misses Hinton and Mrs. Boylan, could be saved. The intrepidity of a colored man, John R. Caswell, with the aid of Capt. Gorman, put a stop to the raging fire, by checking it after the roof of Mrs. Boylan's house, now occupied by Capt. Lee, proprietor of the Excelsior Club House, was in flames. Capt. Gorman we learn, cut through the roof, there being no other way of getting up, and Caswell with his bucket, rushed out and at considerable hazard extinguished the flames. Others were there aiding whose names we have not heard.—Stopping the flames at the Excelsior House at that juncture prevented the spread of the fire.

The dwelling of C. W. D. Hutchings, Esq., was saved by strong efforts. We regret to learn that a colored man, whose name we have not heard, fell from the roof of this dwelling and broke his arm. Mr. W. L. Pomeroy and others, we are told, were mainly instrumental in saving Mr. Cowper's fine dwelling. Mr. Clawson and others, we are told, worked manfully, and saved the Misses Hinton's dwelling. The members of the newly formed Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies all exerted themselves, without the aid of the necessary implements or properly furnished engines. Both white and colored seemed to do what they could, and we rejoice that the damage is no greater.

The Hotel was insured to the amount of $15,000 and the furniture at $5,000, in some four or five companies North and South. The loss on Mr. Cunningim, the proprietor, will not be as severe, therefore, as was anticipated. Mr. Blair's loss, we judge, will be considerable, as he was interested in the furniture, provisions, &c., and for a short time thrown out of business, but his eminent qualifications as a Hotel keeper, will soon enable him to be on his feet again.—The excellent proprietor of the Yarboro' House, Mr. Riddick, we learn, generously tendered to Mr. Blair and his family a home at the Yarboro', until he could make more suitable arrangements.

The loss of the Exchange is a public loss.—It had become a fixture of the city, of which we were proud.

The Homestead Bill.

Several errors occurred in the Homestead bill in enrolling it, and those errors had crept into the certified copy which we published a few days ago. It has since been corrected, and we therefore, republish it to-day.

THE VETO MESSAGE.—Much anxiety is felt in reference to the course the President will take in regard to the Sherman bill. It will be seen that the President sent in his veto at 2 o'clock, P. M. to-day.

The military reconstruction bill will not only swindle the ten Southern States from the Union for an indefinite period, but it will further depress the industrial interests of the South. Northern capital will not be trusted in States which are under the government of freedmen, sustained by martial law. The bill gives the political power in the ten States to the freedmen, and this will certainly tend to render them insubordinate and idle, and hopeful of ultimate support from a division of the lands of their late owners among them, which they have expected. Such Northern or foreign capital as may be employed in the South will be speedily withdrawn in this state of things. Besides the resentments of the Southern people may be aroused to such a point, by federal oppression, as to lead to future collisions and outbreaks, and impose upon the Government the necessity of a large standing army, costing at least two or three hundred millions a year—an expenditure which the Treasury cannot afford. The prejudicial effect of the reconstruction schemes upon Northern commerce and production is everywhere visible already, and will be greatly increased.

It is idle to talk of tariffs, of revenue, incomes, of banks, or of currency, while the Government is on the eve of anarchy, and the Treasury of a great country. Gold must rise, and not from any present inflation of the currency, but from an apprehension of anarchy and bankruptcy.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Reconstruction Bill.

The following remarks from the *Old North State* correspond with our own, with slight exceptions. If a State Convention be called at all, as we believe is a settled point, let it be a regular and properly authorized State Convention, called by the Legislature, and for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Sherman bill, if it become a law. But we conceive it premature for the Legislature to call a Convention until the bill becomes a law. The body ought to adjourn on Monday and let the Governor and Council call it back as soon as may be necessary, giving the members of the Assembly some short time to consult the people. This is our judgment as a matter of policy. Not that we would take such a course as a matter of choice. But we conceive no choice is left us, except a choice between evils: either to submit to a Convention regularly called, which would do precisely what the Congress demands in this bill, as an expressed condition of reconstruction, or submit to such a Convention irregularly called as would not only do what the Congress demands, but which would go a bow shot further. Let our people take warning from the condition of Tennessee. The *Old North State* says:

We gave the comments of a Republican paper on Tuesday showing the destructive character of the bill. But what sort of government we shall really have under the law depends upon the manner in which it shall be executed. The Brigadier General commanding the District may, if he chooses to do so, govern through the existing State organization—there is nothing in the law requiring him to dispense with it so long as it administers justice *impartially* between all parties, all classes and all conditions in our State. This it will do. No State was ever blessed with a more just, more upright and more impartial judiciary than ours. The General commanding, whoever he may be, will soon learn, if he be wise, that in no way can he administer justice as well as through our civil courts, and through these he will administer it. The prohibitions in the law do not apply to persons already in office, but only as to the eligibility of those to be elected hereafter. Consequently our judges will remain in office, at least until after a reorganization of the State government shall take place, (if it does take place, as we suppose it will.

Whether any steps will be taken to test the Supreme Court of the United States we cannot tell. We see that some of our exchanges advise such a course, but the *modus operandi* has not, so far as we have seen, been pointed out. As the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all cases where a State is a party, some one of the Southern States—for the Court has repeatedly recognized them as States—may possibly appear in that Court by Counsel and make application for an injunction against the Executive Department of the Government to prevent its execution upon the ground that it is unconstitutional. The principle involved in this case has already been decided by that tribunal in the celebrated *mandamus* Case of Marbury *vs.* Madison, Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion. In that case the Court held, if we are not mistaken, that a writ of *mandamus* would lie against the President of the United States. The only difference between a writ of *mandamus* and a writ of *injunction* is that the one commands him *to do* a particular thing, while the other commands him *not to do* a particular thing. So, it must be apparent to all, that the principle in each case is the same.

We do not, however, believe that any such measures are likely to be taken, or if taken that they will prove effective. In either event we have very clear ideas as to what course our Legislature ought to take. It should not adjourn without calling a Convention to meet in August or September next. If it does some other way will be found out by which a Convention can be assembled, and it will be assembled. But it is useless for us to give our opinion as to what course should be pursued in this emergency—we are not "*a representative man*" and our Councils will not be heeded.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 1.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Resolution providing for the call of a national Convention was taken up, with the substitute offered by Mr. Speed.

Mr. Avery moved to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Love called for the ayes and nays, and the motion to postpone was rejected.

Mr. Speed withdrew his substitute.

The question recurring on the adoption of the original resolution, the ayes and nays were called and the resolutions were adopted, ayes 29, nays 6; to wit: Messrs. Bullock, Cardwell, Harris of Rutherford, Respass, Richardson, and Thompson.

Resolution in favor of J. M. Neal, late Sheriff of McDowell County, came up.

The amendment offered by Mr. Perkins was rejected. Mr. Speed then offered an amendment which was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Bill to be entitled "an act giving County and Superior Courts authority to sentence criminals to work on public roads," passed its second reading. Mr. Perdue was opposed to the bill; thought it would be the means of creating unnecessary expenses, and on its third reading, on his motion, the ayes and nays were called, and the bill passed by 27 to 2.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Franklin, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the town of Columbia, in the County of Tyrrell, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Leach, by leave, introduced a bill authorizing the call of a Convention of the people of the State.

Mr. Cowles moved to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Not agreed to. On the passage of the bill, on its first reading, the ayes and nays were called and resulted as follows; but there not being a two thirds vote of the Senate, the bill failed:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Bullock, Cardwell, Clark, Covington, Cunningham, Perebee, Gash, Harris, of Franklin, Hill, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Matthews, McCorkle, McLean, Mellas, Respass, Robbins, Speed, Thompson, Thorpton, and Willey—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Battle, Cowles, Ellsworth, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Moore, Outlaw, Richardson and Wiggins 9.

On motion of Mr. Cardwell the rules were suspended, and a bill to incorporate the Rockingham and Henry Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill amendatory to an act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, with amendments, which were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Avery the rules were suspended and the bill supplementory to an act to incorporate the North Western Railroad Company, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Covington introduced a resolution proposing to rescind so much of the joint order on adjournment as pertains to the reassembling of the General Assembly on the 1st of August.

Mr. Leach moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

And on motion of Mr. Bullock, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 1st, 1867.

The following bills and resolutions passed their several readings, viz:

A bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Georgetown Railroad Company.

A bill to amend the Stay Law passed at the present session.

A resolution in regard to repairing the Executive Mansion.

A bill to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge over Notley River, and for other purposes.

A bill to incorporate Clinton Savings Bank.

Engrossed resolutions proposing the call of a National Convention.

A bill to empower the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake county to reform their financial system.

A resolution in favor of Jesse B. Lea, late Sheriff of Currituck county.

Mr. McKay offered a resolution to rescind the joint order adjourning the Legislature on the 4th inst., to meet again in August—proposing adjournment on the 4th inst., to meet at the call of the Governor and Council. Adopted and sent to the Senate for its action.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 2.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes, of the Episcopal Church.

BILLS.

Mr. McLean, a bill authorizing the County of Cumberland to issue bonds to the amount of the indebtedness of said County. On motion of Mr. Avery, it passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By the same, a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Filed.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution in favor of the late Sheriff of Currituck County. On motion of Mr. Avery, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings. Also, a message proposing to rescind so much of the joint order relative to adjournment as provides for the reassembling of the General Assembly in August next. Mr. Wiggins moved that the Senate do not concur. Upon this motion the ayes and nays were called, and the Senate refused to concur by a vote of 16 to 9.

Mr. Leach introduced a resolution in favor of the Hon. David Outlaw, which passed its several readings.

The calendar was taken up and a large number of private bills were disposed of. A special notice of them is unnecessary as the captions will soon supply the public with all desired information.

Mr. Manly, the Senator from Craven, sent in a communication to the Senate, resigning his seat as a member of that body.

Mr. Leach offered a resolution authorizing a writ of election to the Sheriff of Craven, to fill the vacancy. Adopted.

The House bill submitting the question of "Penitentiary" or "No Penitentiary" to the people of the State, was on motion of Mr. Outlaw, laid on the table.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel in certain cases passed its several readings.

Various other bills mostly of a private nature were disposed of, leaving but one bill on the calendar.

Mr. Leach introduced, by leave, a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay certain claims against the Lunatic Asylum. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned to Monday morning 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A bill relative to the better maintenance of bastard children.

A bill to incorporate the Cranberry Mining and Manufacturing Company.

A bill to incorporate Wiccacon Lodge No. 240, Masons.

A bill to increase the capital stock of the Clarendon Bridge Company.

A bill to incorporate the Charlotte Water Works.

A bill for the benefit of the county court clerk of Beaufort county.

A bill to incorporate the Colored Educational Association.

A bill to authorize the election of a special magistrate for the county of Robeson.

A resolution in relation to wounded or disabled soldiers.

A bill to amend sec. 3, chap. 7, Revised Code.

A bill to enable the municipal authorities of incorporated towns to enforce the collection of fines, &c.

A bill to harmonize and give through freights and travel without the expense of transfer on the different Railroad lines of the State; a bill to authorize the county court of Cumberland to issue bonds for their indebtedness; a resolution in favor of David Outlaw, Senator from Bertie, and a resolution to publish the report of Dr. Curtis on the Botany of the State passed their several readings.

Resolutions to test the legality of the Cotton tax; in favor of Churchill Perkins; and in favor of Walter L. Steele, were laid on the table.

Mr. Waugh moved a reconsideration of the vote by which a resolution to authorize a re-reporting and republication of Winston's reports.

This motion prevailed, the resolution passed its second reading, and was postponed until the next session, on motion of Mr. Foard.

The Senate, by message, refused concurrence in the House resolution to rescind so much of the joint order for adjournment.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution of thanks to Hon. R. Y. ReAdon, Speaker of the House, (Mr. Morehead in the chair.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.—The Speaker resuming the chair acknowledged in feeling and appropriate terms the honor conferred.

Mr. Whitfield introduced a resolution of thanks to the Clerks of the House, for their faithful and efficient discharge of their duties. Adopted, also unanimously. The House then took recess until 1 o'clock P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

News and Gossip.

THE FORTHCOMING VETOES.

Washington letter writers announce that at a late hour Wednesday night the President was engaged in the preparation of his veto message upon the military government reconstruction bill. The message, it is said, will be quite lengthy and principally devoted to the legal features of the bill. The tone of the message is firm and resolute. The veto of the tenure of office bill will accompany that of the military bill. In this case, beside objecting to the House amendment, including members of Cabinet in the category of other Federal officers, the President objects to the bill because it makes the tenure of other officers during good behavior or for life.

The section in the army bill which provides that the headquarters of the general shall not be removed from Washington, that all orders shall emanate from the general, &c., is regarded as unconstitutional, and there is no doubt that that bill will be vetoed on these grounds.

SURRATT.

The latest and most interesting event in the prison life of Surratt was the attempt made on Tuesday by a man to obtain admittance to the prisoner, alleging that he was his brother, just arrived from Texas, where he had been living for the past ten or twelve years. He did not prove his relationship, however, to the satisfaction of the guards, and admission was denied. Miss Surratt does everything in her power for the comfort of her unhappy brother, and is humanely permitted by Warden Brown to give him a few things not contained in the jail bill of fare. The effect of his sister's devoted attentions and presence are visible in the young man's improved condition.

NEW CONGRESS.

When it assembles on the 4th of March (Monday next,) the new Congress will be without members from Connecticut, California, Kentucky, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Tennessee. The present Congress has 184 members; 29 of these seats in the new Congress will be vacant on the 4th of March, by reason of the States above named not yet having held their elections. Of course the Southern States will, as now, be unrepresented. It is supposed that after a session of 9 week or two an adjournment will take place until the middle of May, by which time elections will have been held in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. *Sun.*

The following is from the correspondence of the Baltimore *Gazette*;

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The House this morning was opened by a characteristic prayer from the Rev. Mr. Boynton. This presumptuous old man is in the constant habit of appealing to the Deity specially to interfere in extricating the House from the muddles they get into. On this occasion he invoked Divine aid in thrusting through the tariff. On other occasions he has had the temerity, in a roundabout way, to *assure* the Deity that he might always be sure to be right when following the lead of Thad. Stevens and by sustaining the previous question it moved by that immaculate Christian and patriot.

It is stated here, with confidence, that a scheme with extensive ramifications has been concocted in the Senate, by which the State of Maryland is to be cheated out of any choice of Senator for the present. The plan seems to be this: Governor Swann's credentials (should he not recognize them) be referred to the Committee on Elections, there to sleep until the adjournment of your Legislature, when the acting Governor is to commission Creswell. The course Governor Swann has indicated will checkmate this nefarious project, and it was the only one that promised success.

Senator Johnson, I understand, is himself not satisfied of the sufficiency of the reasons assigned for his recent extraordinary vote. He will avail himself of the earliest opportunity (probably that to be furnished by the expected veto) to announce, at large, the motives that impelled him to the course he has adopted. His *expose* is awaited with much curiosity.

I observe that the New York *World* and other Northern papers are "hesitating" as to what advice to give the South in the present emergency, although they declare that the infamous Sherman Blaine-Shellabarger-Wilson Bill should rightfully be resisted by force. Did it never enter in to the noddles of these advisers of the recent slave-holding States that the people of the South have a tolerably clear idea of their duties and obligations to themselves and of their altered relations to the General Government? They have nevertheless, in some instances, surrendered their convictions in deference to those of the North whom they regarded as friends, *and in every such case they have been left in the lurch when the time of trial arrived.* This has been keenly felt, and the incertitude and anxiety of the *World* and such prints as to what advice to give, when to give it, or whether to give any at all, may very well be suffered to simmer down into a quiescent conclusion, that advice from such quarters, at least for the present, can be dispensed with, and especially if unaccompanied by reliable assurances of corresponding practical support.

THE TARIFF BILL.—Considering the very few days which remain of this Congress, and the large amount of other intervening business to be transacted, the present indications are the bill will fail to become a law.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes as follows in his letter of the 25th instant:

"The fate of the reconstruction bill at the hands of the President is not yet certain, though the prevalent opinion is that a veto will be sent in to-morrow, or on the following day at the furthest. General Grant does not hesitate to say very frankly and positively that it would be advisable for the President to give it his signature. At an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury this morning, he asked the Secretary what the President would do with it; would he sign it? The Secretary evasively answered that he did not know. The President had not said what course he would pursue. The General remarked with much emphasis: 'I hope he will sign it. I think it would be well for him to do so.' The Secretary again said he could not tell what the President's purpose was, adding: 'he takes time to look into the whole question before acting.' General Grant thereupon responded: 'Do you think he is open to conviction? Would my opinion have any weight with him? I don't want to bore him if he has reached his decision, but I very much hope he will sign the bill.' Some further conversation was had, showing General Grant's strong desire for harmonious action between the President and Congress. Whether he took occasion to see the President on the subject is not known."

WHAT THE RADICALS WILL DO.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday said:

"The loyal people intend to purify the institutions of this great republic. They have resolved upon this, not only as a measure of abstract propriety, but of political and national safety. In this they will not be hindered by the Supreme Court or any other branch of the Government. The people are the Government the controlling power. The Judges, like the President, are the mere instruments through whom they work. All must yield by some means or other, sooner or later, to the deliberately formed judgment and definitively expressed by the people."

And the *Gazette* of Wednesday commented as follows:

"We pass away the Constitution of the United States, and with it constitutional government and civil liberty. Millions of men on this continent to day stand as completely divested of political rights and the protection of any laws as ever did the liege subjects of any absolute monarch on earth. Into the future we shrink from gazing. Confiscation and Rapine, Hate and Confusion, must now begin their ruthless work, and when and where they will complete it, no man may know."

A Washington correspondent writes:

General Grant, in private conversation yesterday, expressed the opinion that the Military bill does not confer any more power upon the military than it was authorized to assume under the Civil Rights bill. The Military bill, as at first reported, he was wholly opposed to; and in its present modified form he finds much to criticise.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE SENATE—ABUSE OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Quite an exciting scene occurred in the Senate Wednesday night, on the amendment of the Finance Committee to the civil appropriation bill, providing for the payment of assistant assessors of the internal revenue, appointed in the Southern States by Secretary McCulloch, and who were unable to take the test oath.

Mr. Sumner, who has a personal pique against the Secretary, led off in the attack, and charged that official with uttering a falsehood in stating that loyal men could not be found capable of filling these positions. Congress was too patient with the Secretary, he declared, and should censure him in the strongest manner. Mr. Sherman, in advocating the amendment, he said, was covering up a crime committed by the Secretary in his madness, and to carry out the insane reconstruction policy of the master whom he served.

Mr. Sherman passionately retorted that the language of the Senator was neither parliamentary nor gentlemanly, but it was false.

Mr. Chandler, who has been rather quiet since his great impeachment speech, seized the opportunity to pour forth his wrath, and echoing the charge of crime against Mr. McCulloch, insisted that he ought to be brought to the bar of the Senate for trial. The Secretary, he thought, should be punished, but these men who had done the work should be paid. Mr. Sumner here repeatedly interrupted him by saying, "Let him pay them out of his own pocket," when Mr. Chandler turned round, amidst the laughter of the galleries, and sneeringly said, "He is a pauper; he cannot pay."

Mr. Trumbull rehearsed the wailings of the Southern loyalists at being excluded from office for the benefit of rebels, and Mr. Sumner again indulged in a violent tirade against the Secretary of the Treasury, and threatened, that before long, he would have an opportunity to sum up more fully the catalogue of his shortcomings.

Mr. Chandler, not to be outdone, indulged in the lowest personalities on the character and capacity of Mr. McCulloch, which Mr. Fessenden afterwards characterized as "foul-mouthed abuse, and language to which he could not condescend to reply."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Peerless "Mercia," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by
WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Hhd's. and Tierces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by
WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS Teacher, in a private family, or school. Address,
MISS. LOUISE TRACY,
mar 2-175-w Wilmington, N. C.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES AND Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd. The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water.—Possession can be given immediately.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
mar 2-175-tf

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE UNdersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1860-'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st, 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st, 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in cash.
JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.
mar 2-175-1m Wilmington, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

WILL BE SOLD AT OUR STORE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, T H

AT AUCTION.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the following FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS:

2,000 lbs. bright and dry Cuba Sugar.
1,000 " Mountain Butter.
1,000 " Manufactured Tobacco.
2,000 " prime Buckwheat.
500 yds. 7-4 and 4-4 Bleached Cotton.
200 " Poplins and DeLaines.
50 lbs. Black Flax Thread.
30 gross best Lead Pencils.
25 dozen spool Cotton.
6 dozen Wool and Felt Hats.
5 " Looking Glasses, 25 cross Shoe Strings.
5 " Whitmore's No. 10 Cotton Cards.
10 " Rose Snuffs.
500 prs. Men's, Women and Boys' Shoes.
15 new Saddles, 25 new Bridles.
2 seats Buggy Harness, single. 1 ditto double.
100 gallons old Mountain Rye Whiskey.
60 " old Scuppernong Wine.
Also, a lot of Bitters will be added.
J. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, March 2-175-3t

COACH MAKERS AND SADDLERS.

WE KEEP A FULL STOCK OF CARRIAGE, BUGGY, Wagon and Cart Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Shafts, Shafts and Spring, Coach Trimming, Enamelled Cloth, Duck, Collins' A. L. Harness Leather, Carved Patent, Rosewood Carriage, Plated Bands, Leather Top Dressing, Trees, Harness Collars, Buckles, Rein Rings, Whip Sockets Ornaments, Bosses, Gig Bammer, Ferrets, Patent Screws and Optional Hardware.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Jan 29-167-1t Newbern N. C.

POPULAR TRADE.

SPRING 1867.

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

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY,

75 Pieces Spring and Summer Calicoes,
10 " 10-4 x 11-4 Bleached Sheeting,
50 " Bleached Shirtings 7 to 4-4 standard brands, at lowest prices,
5 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings,
Real Swiss Muslins and Tartlans,
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

4-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA MATtings.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
50 Tons Patapsco Guano.
Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.
10 Tons Florida Fertilizer.
The above are all Standard Manures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va. awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf Commission Merchants.
Standard and Progress copy.

NOTICE.

HAVING CONCLUDED TO ADOPT STRICTLY the Cash system, hereafter, no goods will be delivered until paid for. I pay cash for my goods, and will sell them as cheap for cash as any house in the city. This rule will be strictly adhered to in all cases; therefore all orders for goods must be accompanied with the cash, for I shall neither keep books, slates nor memorander. All persons having accounts open or otherwise with me, will please call and settle, and those having claims against me will please present them for payment.
W. ROBT. ANDREWS,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
Feb 25-170-1w No. 36, Fayetteville St.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE FOR THE COUNty of Wake, having been appointed by the County Court of Wake, February Term, 1867, to ascertain the indebtedness of said county, hereby request all persons having claims against the County of Wake which have not been before presented, to present the same and amount of such claims, to the Committee at their office, in the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday and Tuesday of Spring Term, of the Superior Court or to either one of the Committee previous to that time.
N. J. WHITAKER,
G. W. NORWOOD,
M. B. BOYSTER. } Committee.
Feb 25-170-1awlc

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PLEASED TO BE ABLE to announce to Medical Students, and to the Profession, that the Faculty in this Institution has been re-organized, and that he has been instructed by his colleagues to state that a regular course of Lectures will begin on Tuesday, the 2d day of April, 1867, and continue four months. The Fees will be as follows:

Matriculation, (paid once only,)	$5.00
Professors, each $15.00,	105.00
Graduation,	30.00
Demonstrator,	10.00

A circular setting forth the claims of this Institution will soon be issued. For further information apply to
H. L. BYRD, M. D.
DEAN OF THE FACULTY,
No. 21 North Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, M. D.
February 26th, 1867.

HALTIMORE, 46 FRANKLIN STREET,
Feb. 18th, 1867.

The subscriber has accepted the "Chair of Surgery" in this institution, and has resolved to make the enterprise a permanent success.

Seven of the professors served in the late Confederate Army, and have consequently enjoyed ample opportunities alike for surgical experience and for acquainting themselves with the diseases of the South.

One student from each Congressional District of the Southern States, will be permitted to attend our lectures gratuitously, free of charge, after paying the matriculation and graduation fees amounting to *twenty-five dollars*.

All persons who are already engaged in the study of medicine or who desire to do so, are urgently requested to communicate immediately either with the Dean of the Faculty or with the undersigned.
EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Late Surgeon General of North Carolina.
Feb 26-171-tf

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50,000 LBS. OF NICE, CLEAN, PURE ICE, from fresh running streams, for sale at 2½ cents per lb. Apply to
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Feb 26-171-tf

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PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.