TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Semi-Weekly Sentinel is sent every evening, except Sunday, at the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	2.50
Six months,	5.00
One year,	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5.00
" " " six months,	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months,	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SENTINEL.—We hope that all our friends throughout the State will interest themselves to extend the circulation of the Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly *Sentinel*. Its enlargement furnishes a large amount of reading matter, and our purpose is to make it one of the best *newspapers* in the country. Coming events are portentous. Every one should keep himself fully advised of what is passing.

Reconstruction—Our Position.

Our purpose is not to discuss this question further. If any of our cotemporaries seek to engage us in angry controversy upon this subject, they will be disappointed. We want peace, quiet and a stable government. Above all things, we desire such a government as we once enjoyed in the golden days of the Republic. If such a restoration is within the reach of possibility, we shall most heartily give our sanction to any proper mode to secure it; but, if the halcyon days of the Republic have passed, never to return, then we want the next best government, that will afford full protection, liberty and vested rights to all good citizens,—a government of law and order. Our people are tired of strife. They are not willing to promote strife, even for the privileges and emoluments of office,—much less to secure the petty aims and ends of *party*.

We not only want peace, but an *early* peace, and a full settlement of all of our difficulties. We desire no further quarrel, either with Congress, with the government, or with those in this State, whose aim so far seems to have been to embroil and disturb the people. If the Congress, and the Military Commandant, should be determined to place the entire control of civil affairs, in this State, in the hands of the clamorous, so-called Southern Loyalists or Holdenites, and the blacks, then we wish to know it.—In that case, we shall give ourselves no further concern about the matter, but quietly submit to our fate. If we cannot *help them* in the work of reconstruction, we certainly will not oppose or in any way seek to interfere with them. But we do not so understand the Congress. We believe it is best to have our national difficulties adjusted at the earliest moment, no matter by whom it is to be done. But if the principles of the Sherman-Shellabarger bill are to control in this matter, none but *the disfranchised* will be excusable in keeping hands off, unless such impediments are thrown in the way of many, who are not disfranchised, in the form of oaths or something else, as shall justify silence and indifference on their part.

Finally, we take it for granted, that this whole matter will be *fully* defined and set forth by the Commanding General in a short time, either by proclamation or general orders. These orders we shall strictly obey, to the best of our knowledge and ability. If we, and those who think with us, are to be ostracised and prevented from participating in the matter of reconstruction, we shall not complain. But if those of us, who are not disfranchised by the terms of the bill, from aiding in this work, are allowed to participate, we shall do our duty to the country and the State, soberly, discreetly and with the best intentions for the good of our whole people, and for the peace and prosperity of the whole country.

Debate on Mr. Sumner's Bill.

We place, to-day, on our first page, an abstract of the interesting debate in the Senate, on Monday last, which took place upon Mr. Sumner's bill to supplement the reconstruction act known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We consider that debate and vote decidedly the most hopeful sign of restoration we have yet seen. The deliberate and bold position assumed by Messrs. Sherman, Frelinghuysen, Trumbull and others, as to the finality of the reconstruction act already passed, warrants the conclusion that the Congress will readily yield to restoration upon the terms proposed by itself. In view of such assurance, let every Southern man, who can conscientiously accept those terms, be ready to adopt them.

Our District Commander.

Our telegram announces definitely to-day that Maj. Gen. Sickles has been assigned to the command of District No. 3, embracing North and South Carolina, and that his headquarters are fixed at Columbia, S. C. It is presumeable that all the present officers of the Department will be retained.

In a few days, we presume, the general orders of the Commanding General will be issued, when every good citizen will feel obliged to conform to them with alacrity. The power of the District Commander being supreme for the time being, there cannot arise any conflict of authority, and hence we anticipate no difficulty in the due observance of his orders.

IN SPEAKING of affairs in Virginia, the New York *Tribune* holds the following language: "We trust means will be found to avoid a double election; and we cannot help advising the loyalists of that State to follow the lead of Francis H. Pierpoint rather than that of James W. Hunnicutt."

The agent of Haraden's Express at Harper's Ferry, C. H. Stedman, has been arrested and imprisoned, on the charge of robbing the company of over two thousand dollars. The rogue tried to make it appear that a burglary had been committed, but afterwards confessed the theft. He is a young man, married, and was formerly an officer in a [illegible]

They Don't Like It!

It is as absolutely certain as anything human can be, that, could the inner man of the self-styled Southern Loyalist be looked into,—if the hearts (if they have any) of such as Holden, and the rest of that stripe, could be laid bare,—it would be found that they are grievously disappointed with the Sherman Bill and are bitterly opposed to its leading provisions. They would curse it, if they dared. In all its essential features it comes far short of what they desired or expected.

In the first place, all their antecedents demonstrate, beyond cavil, that they are hostile to the negro and opposed to investing him with civil or political rights. After having done everything in their power to bring on the war, they became weak-kneed and clamored for submission, only so soon as they began to apprehend that the result would be adverse, and that *slavery* would thereby be destroyed. Shortly after the surrender, the *Standard* said, in substance: "Slavery is dead; the secessionists killed it; *we tried to save it*, but we were not heeded." They now profess peculiar devotion to the colored people,—but it is only their votes that they are hankering after. If they were not hopeful of securing a majority of the colored vote, they would be in favor of divesting them, to-morrow, of the right of suffrage, and probably even of remanding the blacks into servitude again.

And just here we take occasion to admonish the colored people of the State, to look around them and reflect *who* are the men that they most respect and lean upon, and who are they whom they would rather trust in or out of office. We would not have them ally themselves with, or support, any men who are not competent to participate in the management of affairs, under the terms of the Reconstruction Bill, which is now the law of the land. We would not have them, or any one else, do aught in contravention of its intent. But they are vitally interested in the establishment of a quiet, just and stable form of government; and we counsel them to survey the field and ask themselves *who* have heretofore been their real and best friends, and whom they would soonest intrust with the momentous and solemn duty of inaugurating such a government.

But to *return*: Had the Holden-Pool Bill been adopted by Congress, that would have suited the Southern Loyalists exactly. *Its* provisions would have disfranchised sixteen-twentieths of the people of the State, and would have left the entire control of affairs with a few individuals who could have monopolized all the offices in the land,—which is the sum and summit of all their aspirations. Office, power, and an opportunity of glutting a mean revenge upon their neighbors who *know* them, are the aim and object of their efforts by day and their dreams by night.

What galls these men most is the Sherman Bill is the fact that a majority of them are disfranchised by its express terms; disfranchised, as they should be,—for men who educated their people to believe in secession, and who betrayed them after involving them in war, as the result of *their* teachings, are unfit and unworthy either to vote or to hold office. It is a good feature in the Bill which thus disqualifies them.

Congress will not remove their disabilities. They have nothing to do with the work of re-construction. They must take back seats and wait. Their interference with what does not concern them is mischievous and impertinent. It is revolutionary and agitative. Let the work of re-organization be carried on exclusively, under the direction of the military authorities, by those who are privileged, by the terms of the Act, to consummate it. And let every man of the class who have heretofore controlled, who is allowed to vote under the Act of Congress, be brought to feel that it is his most imperative, momentous and sacred duty, not only to vote, but to use all his influence to induce, by proper persuasion, as many as possible of the newly enfranchised class to vote with him.

The Wilson Bill.

We were fully satisfied, from the plan of the reconstruction act itself, that the power to fix and determine all matters, in regard to the State Conventions, was clearly within the control of the Commanding General of the District, and our opinion is that it is best it should be so. Yet, we think the Wilson Supplementary Bill is desirable, because it fixes definitely a uniform rule, which will prevent, or ought to prevent, the adoption of preliminaries by this or that movement, calculated to inaugurate difficulties before the final action of the Commanding General. In an article upon the Wilson Bill, the New York *World* says:

"But although the bill, if passed, will cause nothing to be done which would not equally be done without it, it may perhaps be better to have a uniform rule, and to trust as little as possible to mere discretion. By fixing a time within which State Conventions shall be called, determining who shall call them, prescribing the registration of voters and the regulations for the polls, the whole thing is put at the outset, and once for all, in the definite shape in which the Southern people will be called to act upon it. Let it be fully discussed in all its bearings before the election. By the necessary operation of Sherman's bill, it will ultimately come into the shape of *compulsory* reorganization. The people may as well be cured of any flattering delusion on that subject, first as last. True, nobody will be compelled to go to the polls unless he chooses to go, and the concoctors of this iniquity will be by nothing so much gratified as by the stubborn staying away of the white majority. The compulsion will consist in their being compelled to submit afterwards to a State government which they had no hand in framing, and which, if they stand aloof and permit it, will disfranchise them forever, after Missouri and Tennessee models.

The only question or choice for the Southern whites is whether they will be horse or rider—whether they will control their State by participation, or surrender them to the control of the Radicals by abstention. Elections will certainly be held, and held early.—If the majority of the Southern whites stay away from the first polls by choice, they will be kept away from all future polls by discussion [illegible]

For the Sentinel.

Mines and Mining in Cabarrus.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reply to your inquiries, in regard to what mines are now in operation, I will briefly state that, although many are coming from the North, carefully surveying the mines of our county, looking to early operations, or as soon as the financial disturbances become settled, as yet but some half dozen mines are absolutely at work. These are

THE NEW MINE.

Situated 14 miles from Concord; and to this property belongs the honor that here the first nugget of gold was found, weighing 6 pounds, as also the largest, weighing 27 pounds. Some ten veins have been cut in the adit level of this mine. These veins are formed in a trappean Dyke, and are not true fisher veins, although very productive in their quartz pockets in free gold.

Active operations are being carried on at this mine by some gentlemen of Philadelphia. A battery of ten stamps is being erected, to prepare the ores for the Chilean mill and amalgamation.

THE PHŒNIX MINES.

In former years, extensive operations were carried on, on this extensive and fine tract of land—situated within nine miles of Concord—and the visitor here sees the evidences of the great wealth of our mines. For a range of miles, pits have been sunk, about three feet apart, and the ores taken out to the water level. Some enterprising gentlemen from California have bought these mines. The old engine and mill house are being put in thorough repair; a battery of ten stamps is being erected; a new engine and saw mill have been started, and miners are busily at work re-opening the old shafts, and have already raised many tons of very rich ores.

THE CROSBY MINES.

These mines are side and side with the Phœnix, and are now owned by gentlemen in Washington, D. C. Here extensive arrangements are being carried out for a large mine, and very rich ores are being daily raised.

The mines belonging to Mr. W. P. Furniss and R. D. Cullen, of New York, are still idle, but rumors of an early resumption of work come occasionally from the North.

However, near this property, there has lately been discovered a vein of copper which has been bought by some parties from New York, who are opening the vein. They have raised ores that will yield 30 per cent. of metallic copper, the finest ever seen in this section of the State. The vein is massive, being some 4 feet wide, and it is with wonder and admiration that the visitor views the great display at this mine. Extensive works will here be erected.

At this mine some fine specimens of free gold have been found in the vein.

I shall be pleased, from time to time, to acquaint the public, through the columns of your valuable journal, with the discoveries here made; as also of the results from the present workings.

J. E. McEACHERN.

IN POLITICS, Mr. Sumner would seem to be a lineal descendant of the Wandering Jew. With him nothing is ever settled. He seems possessed of the spirit of unrest.—Agitation has been so long his habit that he is nothing unless an assailant. Latterly, indeed, he has become a sort of Senatorial Ishmaelite. His hand is raised against every man, and every man's hand is raised against him. We could not keep the run of his Senatorial wrangles, but he has drawn upon himself the sturdy blows of the present President of the Senate, and the indignant phillipic of his eloquent colleague, the keen onslaught of the Senator from Maine, and the fierce rebuke of him from California, and even the sneers of the representative of Michigan. Even the temper of his clever colleague has not been proof against his overweening arrogance, and the Irishman's caustic description of his neighbor, who "had such winning ways to make people hate him," is eminently applicable to the gentleman from Massachusetts. The recent military bill is not quite harsh enough for his puritanical, exacting temper. It is "horridly defective," and so he proposes to amend its undue lenience, and take the lands of white men to parcel them out amongst negroes. But we do not care to pursue the subject. It is sufficient that the Senate rebuked him by laying his "fine points" on the table. And even of the ten who voted with him, there were some who repudiated his doctrines, while willing to give him a further hearing.—*National Intelligencer, 12th.*

A significant acknowledgement was made yesterday, even by so determined an ultraist as Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, which ought not to escape the attention of the people of the South. Replying to Mr. Bingham's reminder, that the constitutions adopted by the Southern people would still have to come before Congress for acceptance, he declared that "Congress would be under the irresistible pressure to accept any constitution so adopted as the work of the people of the State." This was urged by Mr. Boutwell as a reason for having the preliminaries so arranged that no needless question should be raised in Congress, subsequently, about the admission of a State.—*National Intelligencer, 12th.*

DISORDERLY NEGROES.—Never before have our citizens been subjected to such insults as they received on yesterday, from the negro soldiers that arrived here on Saturday. In different sections of the city they were fighting among themselves, or with other negro or white soldiers, brandishing their pistols and bayonets, frightening ladies and children, and in many instances endangering their lives. But the crowning insult was that offered to the General Assembly. About half past two o'clock, a squad of about twenty negro soldiers, with closed racks and bayonets in sheath, commanded by a burly negro, marched around the Capitol building in which the Legislature was in session. As they passed around, they vociferously cheered for the Union and the Shellabarger bill, and frequently shouted—"If you had accepted the Constitutional amendment, you would not be out here in the cold."—*Richmond Times, 12th.*

In every age and in every clime it has been regarded as ineffable meanness for a spectator to twit others of the duty of obligations, especially when they have fallen into misfortune. The Boston Transcript has called upon its readers to contribute to the necks of our brethren in the South. But in its issue of the 6th it poisons the kindness by taunting the South with its "humiliation," in having to "be fed from the hands of those whose children she starved in her prisons." Recall the base words; they are a disgrace to American civilization—a stain upon Massachusetts honor. No wonder that the Yankee name should fall into disrepute, if such utterances are tolerated in the centre of New England culture. We allude to them simply that they may be recalled and apologized for.—*National Intelligencer.*

Morrissey's arguments on the floor of the House are expected to be "clinchers."

CHAS. LEVER, the novelist, has been appointed British Consul at Trieste.

William H. Furness, a Boston painter of some note, died in that city on Tuesday last.

Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is dying of consumption.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A London journal says the young Lord Hargrave, grandson of the Marquis of Westminster, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be the richest man in the world. The Marquis owns Belgravia, the fashionable quarter of London, which now yields an income of £1,000 per day, and ten years hence, by the lapse of ground leases, will be ten or twenty times this amount. The young heir is thirteen years of age. The colossal fortune has been kept in the family and increased by intermarriage.

The application of the following anecdote is to Radicalism, says an exchange, is easily made: "Once upon a time, on a Michigan railroad, the engineer became disabled, and the President of the Company, who happened to be on board, was urged by the passengers to mount the engine and put them through. He succeeded in starting, but nothing he could do would stop it; so they dashed into the depot at full speed, and, after going through two brick walls brought up with a general crash. 'Gentlemen,' said he, as they gathered around him, 'I told you I would put you through; but when I said that, I did not think I should put you so far through. If you had only put on the brakes you would not have to pick up the pieces.'"

The Detroit Common Council, which met on the 8th of January, and has balloted nearly two hundred times ineffectually for a President, was at length organized on the 5th instant, by the election of a democrat. The *Advertiser* says he is the most poorly qualified of all the members for the position, but a republican voted for him, and thus decided the question.

The New York *Times* says that to the untiring exertions of Mrs. Jessie B. Fremont is the South indebted for the donation of a million of dollars just made by the U. S. Senate for the destitute of this section, and to her efforts also are due the credit of the contribution of a national ship to transport to the South the corn, &c., donated in New York to the same purpose.

Brick Pomeroy has left Mobile and is on his way to New Orleans in search of spoon statistics for the benefit of his friend, A Mobile paper says that it would hate to pay for the stationery, if Brick intends to make his statistical table a full and complete one.

ILLNESS OF BROWNLOW.—We learn, says the Knoxville *Commercial*, of the 5th, "that Governor Brownlow is lying dangerously ill at Nashville. His nomination, and having to run against a negro barber of Knoxville, for Governor, is likely to kill him."

Secretary Seward has been charged with a great many things during his life, but the most astounding of all is that just made by a New York paper, that he is under "deipnosophistical influence."

The Baltimore *Gazette* estimates that that city has contributed $350,000 for the relief of the South.

John Slidell is reported to be one of the richest men in Paris to-day.

General Bushrod Johnson, ex-Confederate, is on a visit to his relatives in Cambridge, Indiana.

A letter from Berlin mentions the serious illness of Mr. Wright, the United States Minister to Prussia. He is said to be much swollen from dropsy, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

A letter from Augusta, Ga., says that Alexander H. Stevens is extremely despondent in reference to the action of Congress, but recommends submission and patience.

In the Maryland Senate, on Friday, an amendment was offered to the Convention Bill, which, in effect, would allow colored suffrage, but it was defeated by a vote of 15 to 6.

The Washington *Republican* says that when the new Congress was born it was pretty much the same old Congress born again, but without regeneration.

We learn from the Mason county *Journal*, that General John A. McClausland, who has been self exiled in Mexico ever since the close of the war, returned to his home last Friday week.

It is said that there will be a Radical candidate for the Mayoralty of Fredericksburg, and that every effort will be made to concentrate the negro vote upon him.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says a rogue's carnival has been inaugurated in that city. It records nine cases of robbery that occurred during Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

A Wheeling D. D. advertises a French medicine, one bottle of which will enable a person to talk French in about three weeks.

An attempt to poison yourself is a "rash" act, but a slice of fried bacon is a "rasher."

Crinoline and Keno were the rocks upon which a St. Louis merchant was wrecked.

When the curtain rises at the Academy, the first thing seen is a "Jap" on knees.

ERROR CORRECTED.—The Raleigh *Sentinel*, in commenting on the forthcoming "Life of General Lee," by Mr. James McCabe, takes that author to task in a dignified but severe tone for his statement relative to the behavior of Pettigrew's division at the battle of Gettysburg.

We are not critically informed as to the part in the conflict assigned to the heroic conduct of the Carolina troops, from Bethel to Bentonsville. The State which sent such men as hers to the field need fear no criticism. Why don't some of the scholars of North Carolina write the history of that gallant State? The demand was made some time since by the Warrenton *Indicator* in an article of uncommon merit. Let it be done, by all means.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Let no man not acceptable to the Congress take part in the work of reconstruction. Let the loyal whites and and the colored people do this work at once. Let no man interfere with them or embarrass them.—*Standard.*

Congress had no use for the Editor of the *Standard*, as was plainly demonstrated by their not confirming his appointment as Minister to San Salvador. Therefore, W. W. Holden will take a back seat, and wait.—*Goldsboro News.*

THE FLOOD.—The Petersburg *Express* says that the rivers and streams throughout that section are overflowed. The Weldon *State* says that the Roanoke is full to overflowing, and persons from the country represent that the Nottoway, Meherrin, and Blackwater are swollen to a great extent. The *Express* fears a good deal of damage has been done on the lines of these streams.

EQUITY NOTICE.

LEVI HERVEY BY HIS NEXT FRIEND LAWRENCE BUTLER, against JOHN HERVY AND HENRY J. HERVY.

It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly Sentinel," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer, plead or demur to the petition, the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

JOHN H. THORP, C. M. E.

Feb 2-4t-w6w

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. ARABELLA HUNT will take place from the Baptist Church, on to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ARRIVED,

Chitty's Blackstone,
Wendell's Do,
Adams' Equity,

BRANSON & PARHAM.

mar 14-161-tf

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ART. LIMB DEP'T.
RALEIGH, March 13th, 1867.

THOSE MEN OF THIS STATE, WHO HAVE lost limbs, both eyes, or have limbs that are entirely useless, rendered so while in service during the late war, and who prefer commutation, can obtain a warrant on the Treasurer for the same, (which is as valuable as the money), by getting certificates, from their county Court Clerks, declaring their companies, regiments, and limbs lost or rendered useless, and forwarding them by mail to me.

The necessary blanks have been sent to the Clerks. Any who may have failed to get them, will please to let me know at once.

Each man must give his Post Office, so that I may know where to send his warrant. Those who wish limbs will have to come here.

S. G. RYAN, Sup't.

mar 14-164-6t

Journal of Commerce, Newbern; Journal, Wilmington; Times, Charlotte; Farmer, Asheville; Argus, Wadesboro; Old North State, Salisbury; and Indicator, Warrenton; publish 6 times each and send accounts to this Department.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

Table Cutlery, Spoons, Castors, Waiters, Lamps Britannia, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Toilet Sets, Paper Hangings, Mats, Brooms, Buckets, Seives, Shovel and Tongs, And Irons and Irons, Sausage Cutters, Hollow Ware, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, &c., &c.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Jan 31-149-tf Newborn N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, | BERTIE COUNTY.

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

Jarred Peele, vs. Wm. T. Shaw. } *Attachment.*

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

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.

WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 14-164-tf C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, | BERTIE COUNTY.

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

Lewis Cotton, vs. Wm. J. Shaw. } *Attachment.*

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WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 14-164-w6w C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, | BERTIE COUNTY.

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

Joseph D. Clark, vs. Wm T. Shaw. } *Attachment.*

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WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 14-164-w6w C. C. C.

"UNAVOIDADLE DELAY,"

IN GETTING INTO OUR NEW STORE BY April, has obliged us to purchase our SPRING STOCK, before moving.

We are now receiving, at our OLD STAND, a beautiful and choice selection of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

ORGANDI MUSLINS,
FRENCH JACONETT, "
PRINTED LAWNS,
CHALLIES, LENOE'S MOHAIRS,
POPLENETTS AND De LAINES,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE
STOCK OF THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL PRINTS
&c., &c.

A full line of White-Goods and Embroideries.

Our stock will be daily replenished, in every department.

PETERSHAM.

and whilst we will sell you the *best goods*, we intend to sell at the lowest prices.

Our senior partner and buyer, Col. Tucker, will remain in the Northern and Eastern Markets, and the community at large, can rely upon having the newest styles of goods, the latest novelties, &c., at the lowest prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
mar 13-163-tf

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, DESIRING Goods, can purchase them from us, or have their orders filled in New York on Commission.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
mar 13-163-tf

4-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA Mattings.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 23-159-tf

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass.
10 x 14 and 12 x 18 do.
300 lbs., Bladder Putty.

J. BROWN.
mar 11-160-tf With HART & LEWIS.

NOTICE!!!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A Family Grocery, I have established myself on the North side of Market Square, in the Brick Store next to Fayetteville Street, where I shall keep constantly on hand a carefully selected Stock, embracing,

FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN,
BACON, LARD, CHEESE,
SUGAR, MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
RICE,
SALT, &c., &c.

to which I respectfully invite the attention of my friends and the public.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Raleigh, Mar 11-160-1m

FOR SALE.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED TO ME BY WM. B. SMITH, & CO. I OFFER FOR SALE, UPON GOOD TERMS, THE

Bookstore and Good Will

of the establishment lately belonging to the firm of Wm. B. SMITH & CO., at No. 42, Fayetteville street, in this City.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL and office requisites, Garden seeds, Statuary, together with an assignment of the lease of the Store room, is desired to be closed at once in bulk; and to this end bids will be received by the subscriber. Every opportunity will be readily afforded persons desiring to purchase, for ascertaining the character and amount of stock, the extent of the business, its profits, prospects, &c.

I also offer for sale, in the same way, the

COMPLETE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

together with an assignment of lease of rooms in which it is situate.

I also offer for sale the copyright, subscription list and good will of

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

with the type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also offer for sale upon the same terms, *The Key-Stone*, with type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

I also, offer for sale upon the same terms,

The Crescent Monthly, The Rural JOURNAL,

and the *Copy Rights* upon all the books published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., in so far as the same may have belonged to them under contracts with Authors. Under this head is

NAMELESS,

a popular Novel, which is good to the publisher for one or more editions, with special stipulations between author and publisher;

MOSSES FROM A ROLLING STONE,

a volume of poems upon similar conditions; and several

NOVELETTES.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain any information by applying to me upon the premises, or in my absence to Wm. B. Smith, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

The creditors of the late firm of Wm. B. Smith & Co., other than A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, the employees and contributors of the late firm, Williams & Haywood Raleigh, and "The Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company," New York, all of whom are preferred, in said Deed, are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within three months from the 23d. of Feb 1867.

R. W. YORK,
Trustee.

NOTE.—Bids must be in writing; and they will be received until the 27th March, 1867, for any portion or all of the stock as offered above.

The Trustee reserves the right to accept any bid in the meantime, and to reject all bids at the end of the time. If not accepted the stock will be closed out, at auction, on the 28th, March 1867.

R. W. YORK,
March 7-178-d1wsaSatsds Trustee.

Petersburg Advertisements.

NOTICE.

1867. NEW SPRING GOODS, 1867.

$40,000.00.

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, NOW OPENING AT

SMITH'S, 25 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS BEING now more than ever my firm conviction of the true way to success, I am determined to pursue this course, and as advertising is only effectual when it is real, I am also determined to advertise only such goods as are really on hand and in stock. Independent of the large stock of

DRY GOODS,

I have added a large stock of Cocoa and Straw Matting, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Tidies, Bleached and Unbleached Satin-Damask and Snow-drop Table Linen, Napkins, Doilies Towels, Huckaback Linen Dowlas, Diaper and Birdseye Diapers in great variety. All kinds of white goods—such as Dressed and Undressed Jacknetts and Cambric, Checked Muslins, Nainsooks—plain and checked, Mull-Muslins, Swisses, plain, checked, dotted and embroidered, Organdies and Granadines, Book Muslins, Tarletons—white and colored.

Also, a full assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, from the finest real Point Lace Collar, worth $25, to the lowest Imitation Lace, worth 25 cents. A full assortment of Bands, Edging and Flouncings—Cambric, Jacknet, Nainsook and Linen.

Also, the most extensive stock of IRISH LINEN in Virginia.

Full lines of Linen and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS, in plain hemstitch and fancy; do. embroidered and Lace trimmed, from 25 cents to $12.-50 each.

The most complete stock of Spring MANTLES ever offered in this market, in now opened, embracing some forty different styles, and all sizes. This cannot fail to be a most interesting feature of our business to the ladies.

The stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, embraces all the new fabrics to be found at the most reasonable rates.

The SILK stock is far larger than any in the State, and commands our especial attention. The encouragement the ladies have heretofore passed on this stock, as compared with anything they had seen, leaves us without anything to say, more than it is now larger and more complete than it has ever been. No lady wishing to buy Silks should do so, without first examining this stock.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS, for Spring wear, is entirely complete, embracing the largest Stock of the kind, and at the most moderate prices.

The largest and finest stock of GLOVES AND HOSIERY ever offered, is now being opened, embracing everything in the line, from the finest Alexander's kid gloves, to the lowest grades.

Hosiery in endless variety, embracing every kind and for every age.

I have also added the most extensive assortment of SMALL WARES, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

The WHOLESALE STOCK is complete in every respect, and is the largest I have ever offered, being bought exclusively for Cash.

Great inducements will be offered for the Cash.

Samples will be sent by mail free of charge on application, with prices marked on each, thereby enabling those who cannot visit our city, to make their selections at home—at as low prices as if they were present.

THOMAS SMITH.
mar 13-163-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS, &c.

Just receiving as Agent, direct from the manufacturers, and sold at their prices, adding cost of transportation:

Sinclair's celebrated Corn Planter,
Smith's Virginia Ditto,
Lancaster and Hocco Cotton Planters,
Montgomery's Standard Cutting Knife,
Sinclair's Propeller ditto,
Smith's Virginia do,
Marsh's new Cotton Plow, Corn Shellers,
Cultivators and Harrows.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 13-161-tf Agent.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers
—AND—
Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.

Feb 13-164-6m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm. L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF	
Moisture	5.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	38.70
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Salts	20
Insoluble	2.60
	99.90

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

Dr. G. A. FOOTE, Warren County, N. C.
J S FOOTE, "
Col JOHN WINBISH, Granville "
B T BALLARD, Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS, " "
R. F. YARBOROUGH, " "
L. BATTLE, Nash County, N. C.
J H AVENT, " "
W T WEBBER, " "
L M COTTERS, " "
H G WILLIAMS, " "
J P HILLIARD, " "
J P JENKINS, " "
J J THORNTON, " "
Dr W H WATSON, " "
T J BOBBITT, Nash County, North Carolina.
J S BENBOW, " "
Hon S H ROGERS Wake " "
T P BRASWELL, Edgecomb " "
J H ARMSTRONG, " "
J L LEWIS, " "
E M FLOWERS, " "
Col O W HAMMOND, " "
W W BARRETT, " "
J B TAYLOR, " "
J N TAYLOR, " "
Gen M W RANSOM Northampton " "
W P SOLOMON, Halifax, " "
W T TAYLOR, Wilson, " "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson Halifax, Northampton Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greenville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attention.

McILWAINE & CO.
Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house. We may be referred to, as we pay the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at low rates.

We will buy N. Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c., also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	.2
" Charlotte	.5
" Clarendon	1
" Commerce	.15
" Fayetteville	.10
" Lexington	.10
" " at Graham	.2
" North Carolina	.2
" Roxboro	.5
" Thomasville	.2
" Washington	.2
" Wilmington	.2
" Yad