TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible] published every evening [illegible] for the following terms:

One month,
Two months,
Three months,
Six months
One year,
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year
" six months
Weekly Sentinel, one year
" six months.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEAVON C. ALLEN,
EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1867.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

The poor N[illegible] farmers have been seriously [illegible] and injured by the systematic attempts made for [illegible] of Congress, and others, to induce them to emigrate in Western lands. [illegible] Southern lands, Southern society, have been represented [illegible] ducing thousands of industrious [illegible] stantial farmers to seek an asylum [illegible] home in the Northwest, instead of [illegible] better climate, better and in fact [illegible] better society in the South. A few [illegible] speculative habits, with some means, have come among us, to get rich quickly upon cotton, but have had no [illegible] of making a home among us, while the actual laboring man has been induced to go elsewhere.

One of the most common and effective resorts to prevent peaceable and industrious people from coming among us,—the only kind of emigration that is really desirable,—is the daily publication of totally unfounded stories as to the safety of travel and living among us. Our quiet people have been represented as hyenas—ready to rob and slay every traveller that comes along, and as totally unwilling either to give employment to or to sell small tracts of land to industrious farmers. It is well known that there is no foundation for these stories; that our people anxiously desire to dispose of their lands to actual and industrious settlers.

There is no cheaper or better land in the world, all things considered, than the uncleared and swamp lands of Eastern North Carolina. No portion of the Union is so well adapted to Dutch and German settlers, and to the people of Southern Europe, who are acquainted with the culture of the grape. With the right kind of population, in twenty years it would be made the garden spot of the Union. It is important, therefore, that early steps should be taken to remove these unfounded prejudices from them and to induce them to settle upon and cultivate these lands.

THE PEABODY SOUTHERN FUND.—The trustees of the fund given by Mr. Peabody for the education of the South will meet in New York, this week, officially. Their names are Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Hamilton Fish, of New York; Bishop Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, of Ohio; General U. S. Grant, United States Army; Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia; J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina; Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of New York; Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Charles Macalter, of Pennsylvania; Geo. A. Riggs, Esq., of Washington; Samuel Westmore, of New York; Edward A. Bradford, Esq., of Louisiana; George N. Eaton, of Maryland, and George Peabody Russell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Peabody will no doubt be present. To the generous giver of this great bequest the South owes a debt of gratitude.

It is a little singular that, cotemporaneous with a statement made in the *Sentinel*, some days ago, upon the strength of general newspaper rumor, that Louisiana had appropriated $30,000 to defray the expense of testing the legality of the Sherman Act before the Supreme Court of the United States, there should have appeared the following paragraph in the New Orleans *Crescent*:

"The State of North Carolina has made an appropriation of $30,000 to pay the expenses of litigation arising out of the recent construction bill, and intended to test the constitutionality of that measure. It would be proper for all of the Southern States to act similarly."

We need hardly say that there is no foundation for this announcement. Probably there is as little for the statement relating to the Legislature of Louisiana.

WE ALLUDED, on yesterday, to the probable necessity of organizing District No. 6 in the State of [illegible] Legislature having recently closed peremptorily to allow the people to vote on the question whether the word "white" should be stricken from its Constitution. The necessity daily grows more imperative. The same Legislature actually declined a few days since on a direct vote to substitute Lincoln name for *Washington's*, in a resolution to change the birth-day of the church-going [illegible]

PEAT.—The Norfolk Virginian publishes the fact that the Dismal Swamp abounds in peat. The experiment has been sufficiently made, and enterprising people are waiting for the [illegible] ly in that swamp. [illegible] have for some time hoped that the large bodies of Swamp Lands in this State, which are not easily drained, might be made to abound in peat, thus making them sources of revenue for purposes of cultivation.

AT A SUPPER given by the Hibernian Society of Petersburg, on Monday evening, in honor of St. Patrick's day, the following expressive sentiment was given:

The Old Dominion

"You may break—you may shatter the Vase if you will,
But the scent of the Roses will hang round it still."

BANKRUPT LAW.—Chief Justice Chase, it is said, will not appoint Commissioners in Bankruptcy until the meeting of the Supreme Court in April. Each Commissioner must be a lawyer and be able to take the Bankrupt oath. [illegible] will be appointed for each Congressional District, and as assistants sub-commissioners for every [illegible]

EDITORIAL CHIT CHAT

[illegible] truth in the remark of the Atlanta *Era*, that "just now there is more danger of saying too much than too little politically." Besides that it is difficult to discuss the questions connected with the extraordinary situation in such a manner as to escape the lash of the dictators of public opinion, there are those at the North, as well as among unforgiving and vindictive men at the South, who are ready to pervert and distort the most inoffensive observations into [illegible] utterances, to prejudice and [illegible] people. The latter class feel themselves compensated for the public disesteem in which they are held, for a license and [illegible] imagine the existing state of things will confer upon them, to be [illegible] and [illegible]. Under such circumstances, the suggestion of the *Era*, we say, is a good one. An occasional, temperate and manly discussion of the situation, upon [illegible] portion of the friends of law, quiet and good government, is perhaps fair in itself, and it is certain it is needed.

We have been [illegible] extracts from a work by Prof. Sylvester Vaughan, Law University of Virginia, upon the signature of the English language. Its orthography, in its present unfixed and chaotic state, is justly described by the author as the most anomalous on the face of the earth. There is, by the way, no subject which affords a wider field for the investigations of the philologist, than the successive changes which have been wrought in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. It is problematical whether the radical changes that have been wrought have been better for the beauty and simplification of the language. Perhaps the innovations made prior to the commencement of the seventeenth century may not be so properly considered as having tended to its deterioration, though the linguist has cause to regret the decline, even anterior to that period, of much of the charm and simplicity of style. It is certainly, however, a decided loss to the expressiveness, in unity, and power of the language, that so many of the words of Shakespeare, so much admired by Johnson, Swift, and Goldsmith, and Addison, should have grown into absolute disuse, and words of arbitrary coinage and meaning import have been substituted,—the offspring of slang and literary shoddyism.

The following allusion to the etymology of certain words in our language will prove interesting:

"The origin of a considerable class of common nouns is the subject of an interesting chapter in this volume. A fruitful source, which the author illustrates at length, is the names of foreign countries and cities which have been used to designate articles of manufacture or materials. Thus we have *calico* from Calicut, on the Malabar coast (which the author confounds with Calcutta); *damask* from Damascus, *muslin* from Mousseul, in Asia Minor; and perhaps *gauze* from Gaza. *Cambric* comes from the town of Cambrai; *diaper* from *Ypres*, the Belgian city, preceded by the preposition *d'*, from (not as written by the author) Ypres; *cordovan* from the city of that name, Cordova, in Spain, has given us *cordwainers*; Armenia, *cruise*; Cyprus, *copper*; China, the porcelain of that name; and Crete, *crayons*, though this last derivation the author does not suggest comes to us directly from *crete*, chalk, and not from the geographical name. *Tartan* is so called as an Indian dye, from the adjective Indicus; *peach* from Persicum, *cherry* from Cerasus, *parchment* from Pergamum of Asia, and *pheasant*, the name of the Phasian bird, from Phasis. We have Damasens and Toledo blades from the cities of those names, *bayonet* from Bayonne, the place where that weapon was invented, and *pistol* from Pistoia. The potent word *dollar* is from the German *thaler*, a term derived from *Joachimthal* (valley of Joachim), a little mining town where that silver coin was first made."

—Somewhat *apropos* to Mr. De Vere's criticisms upon modern style, we notice, in a number of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, just received, and now lying before us, the richest illustration that could possibly have been furnished of the justice of some of the Professor's strictures. It is a letter from a Washington correspondent, describing, for the edification of Buckeye readers, the personnel of the United States Senate, and combining all the dragging particularity of the "obituaries" with the grandiloquence of Epic Poetry. Alluding to the Senate, as it was in the days of the great triumvirate, Mr. Calhoun is described as "hiding his soul in his wild hair," which cannot fail of being regarded not only as a most wonderful conceit, but as a very remarkable hiding place for the spiritual essence. Mr. Sumner is the writer's beau ideal of a man. He is represented as having the most "scholarly bearing in Congress," though we are not told what should be the proper height for a scholar. Pope was almost a pigmy, while there have been great scholars, we doubt not, who stood six feet in their stockings.—Again, "the South never produced the equal of Charles Sumner as a physical man." If by "physical" brains, we insist that Douglas now is fully his equal, and we challenge a comparison any day. And yet again, "his (Sumner's) modesty among women is flattering and tender, yet no man ever knew him to violate a human right in half or smooth a principle to a compliment." If any of our readers will divide that and [illegible]

THE HOUSE OF Representatives has given [illegible] bills which are considered as [illegible] purpose to adjourn till December next, when the present session closes.

THE ACCOUNTS from the floods are distressing. The whole country has been swept by floods. The valley of the Mississippi has been specially inundated.

THE GALVESTON NEWS.—We commend to all our readers, who desire a Texas paper, the able and excellent one known as the Galveston News. It is published daily, tri-weekly and weekly, and we esteem it as one of the best of our southern exchanges.

THE IMPRESSION seems to be favorable, just now, to the ability of Maximilian to maintain his ground in Mexico, independently of the French troops. The divisions which exist among the Mexicans afford a favorable opportunity for a man of skill and [illegible] to incite them to his favor.

For the Sentinel.

BRAZIL.—NO. 4.

KINSTON, March 15, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—I committed, to state, in my last letter, the second noticeable fact with regard to Brazilian commerce. It was, that Brazil exported to the British possessions and England, in 1862, about four times as much as to the United States.—Further, in 1863 New York imported in total amount of coffee (except Java) 77,630 bags, of which 61,730 were from Brazil. In 1864 she imported, total amount, (except Java) 13,005, of which 10,655 were from Brazil. Perhaps some black, suspicious looking Steamers, which were prowling around about that time, will account for this enormous falling off. But these times are past now.

Let us then turn to the subject of Brazilian revenue and taxation. In 1862 the total imperial revenue of Brazil was $28,707,385, as is seen as follows, viz:

Duties on Imports	$ 15,038,221
" Exports, &c.	1,551,195
Excise and Internal Taxes	5,061,824
Extraordinary sources	700,956
Deposits	5,777,089
	$28,707,385

The population of Brazil, free, slaves and domestic Indians, according to the last accounts in 1862, was between 12 and 13 millions. Call it eight millions, the revenue of the Empire, therefore, would be about $4.50 to each individual. Now, comparisons are, perhaps, sometimes odious, but yet it may be well at times to use them. Let us look then at our home revenues. By Mr. McCulloch's report of December last, 1866, the entire revenue of the United States in one year of peace amounted to $557,967,291. Estimating the population of the United States at thirty-seven millions, this enormous amount would be at the rate of about $15 to each individual, or over four times as much as is paid by Brazilians. But again; of this five hundred and fifty-four millions of taxation in the United States, $511,774,920 is derived from internal revenue and direct taxes, which we have all felt and understood, for it is a species of taxation which people *feel most*. Duties on imports are only paid by the consumer when he feels disposed to buy the imported articles, and has money convenient to pay for them; and duties on exports are taxes on *surplus* products raised in Brazil they amount to just six per cent. *and other* [illegible] and the producer only pays them when he has *surplus* produce to *sell*. But internal revenue and direct taxes must be paid, convenient or inconvenient, whether you have anything to pay with or not; and how often, already, have our people been made to feel the wretchedness of that unfortunate individual, spoken of in Holy Writ—"From him that hath *not* shall be taken even that he hath!" But to return: This amount of nearly three hundred and twelve millions, divided among the thirty-seven millions of population of the United States, would be $8.43 to each man, woman and child. Now take the whole internal revenue of Brazil, exclusive of import and export duties and deposits, and we find it amounts to $5,741,802, which, divided among her population of eight millions, would be about seventy-two cents to each. But this is not all. By the most recent statement that I could get, (1864) the debt of Brazil was $42,995,344, which, divided among her population, would be about $5.37. The debt of the United States, in round numbers, is *three thousand millions*, (I believe it to be *more*, notwithstanding their financial statements report that they pay interest on a little less.) This divided among her population of thirty-seven millions would be about *eighty-six dollars* to each individual, or about fifteen times more than that of Brazil. And from this debt there is no escape, for we have solemnly ratified an amendment to the Constitution saying that we will never question or repudiate it, though it was none of our contracting. No *Stay Law* will help—no Bankrupt bill will relieve us.

And here let me correct an error, or rather, obviate a misapprehension "into which some may inadvertently be led by a statement in a former letter. I stated that our people, in every sixteen or seventeen years, would have to pay their *dis*proportion of the whole debt of the United States, of three thousand millions, by way of interest (180,000,000) without touching the principal. But this would be a small matter. By the statements above, it is seen that the whole income of the United States (which means taxes paid by the people) amounted last year to five hundred and thirty-three millions, and for one I can see no indication, for the future, of any reduction or retrenchment. Five hundred and thirty-three millions a year will amount to three thousand millions in just four years and three months. It is, then, in this short time that our people will have to pay their share (such is its *share*) of three thousand millions, and not sixteen years as I stated. But enough of these schemes. Let us turn to something else.

The popular boast of the United States has long been their gigantic system of public education; and, according to our main blue covered spelling books, which used to be astray amongst us, they were about the only people who were up to education, or had made an intelligence. The populated part of Brazil is divided into 1,124 parishes, in accordance with the amount of population, and in each one of these a free school must be maintained, by the fundamental law of the Empire. Accordingly, we find that in [illegible] schools upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand children. These are the latest exact statistics that I have been able to obtain, but all accounts concur in representing the subject of education as one of prime and constant solicitude to the government, and its condition advancing with rapid strides of improvement. I think we would, therefore, be safe in estimating the number of children educated in the public free schools in 1866 as at least double, if not treble, that of 1856. The private high schools and colleges are very numerous. In Rio, there are the College of Dom Pedro II, Naval and Military Academies (government establishments), Medical and Theological Colleges, a school of arts, and a large number of primary and high schools for boys and girls. In Rio, English language is taught in one of the important branches of education. In the Capitals of almost every Province there is a Lyceum, (nearly the same as our colleges), boys' ordinary schools, and in Pernambuco, Law and Theological Colleges; in Bahia, Medical and Theological Colleges, and in San Paulo, a Law College. All these Colleges are of high repute and eminence. The Law College, of San Paulo, contained, in 1864, four hundred students. Mr. Seally, whom I have already mentioned as an English gentleman having long resided in Brazil, says, "there are but few of the free population who cannot read and write." From these facts, our people can compare the conditions of Brazil, as to education, with their own country. Considering that the independence of Brazil dates only from 1822, she will not suffer by the comparison.

As to the *Internal Improvements*, there are now completed, and, in course of construction, six Railroads. Of these, three run from the city of Rio, one from Pernambuco, one from Bahia, and one from Santos, by the city of St. Paulo, into the interior of their respective Provinces. Common wagon roads are the great desideratum of Brazil, and of these she is almost destitute. The peculiarly easy means of living, and the peculiar conformation of the country, together with the want of well directed energy, and the smallness of the population in so vast a tract of country, have been the main obstacles to the construction of common roads.—The people have, as yet, settled principally along the sea coast and the navigable rivers, and, consequently, have not felt the want of roads, and to those away from the rivers, in the interior, the abrupt rise of the country into the high plateau of table land, of which I have spoken, presented difficulties in making roads to the sea coast too great for their unaided efforts, and, consequently, nearly all interior land transportation is effected by pack mules. The government has, however, within the last few years, turned its attention to the construction of roads into the interior, and are now pushing it with vigor and energy. Nearly all the Rail Roads have been built with government aid, and some of them present stupendous monuments of engineering skill, unsurpassed in any country. But I shall have occasion to speak more particularly of one or more of them, hereafter.

Regular lines of steamers ply along the coast, connecting the various cities and chief towns from Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, to Pelotas, the chief town of the Province of San Pedro, the extreme Southern Province of the Empire. The Empire is connected with Europe by three lines of steamers and with the United States by one leaving New York the 22nd, of each month.

There are no Manufactories in Brazil—she does not need them. Her lands are so rich and abundant and her agricultural products so cheaply raised and so varied, valuable and indispensable to Europeans, that it is more profitable and economical for her people to devote their time and labor to reaping the rich products of her teeming soil, than to the confining and soul-toiling of the factory. The climate of Brazil is of such an enjoyable character, which, as the old Jesuit writers describe it, "the mere state of existence is felt as a luxury, that the people of Brazil could hardly be induced to abandon their more pleasant companions in the free air of Heaven, for the close and sooty labor of the cotton mill and machine shop. Brazil then is peculiarly an agricultural country and has no manufactories and but little need of machines. With the exception of the government arsenals, armories, and dock yards, I could never hear of but two small indifferent cotton factories in Brazil, one near Rio and the other near Bahia, "forced by some enterprising Yankee concerned." I speak not, of course, of such factories as saw mills and grist mills, required in an agricultural country. They do well and there is much need of them. When it became understood that Brazil "flocked with sympathy on emigration from the United States," our Northern friends,—and shall I not call them so, since a *whitey-black* Convention, in Raleigh, the other day, resolved that "Congress had abolished all distinction of race and color," and now all our papers say "*our colored friends!*"—our Northern friends (the "mechanicals") at once concluded that the invitation meant *them*. They flocked in numbers to the Emigrant Agency, in New York, and finding that the passage to Brazil was cheap, they went. It was much as if, in old times, they had come down to your cotton or sugar plantations and asked for employment in making nutmegs. The least you could do would be to tell them that you did not want them—you could tell them so then,—and unless they could handle the hoe and the plow as well as they could the file and cool chisel, they were in the way. They have thus gone to Brazil, and, of course, both they and Brazil are disappointed, and it is not uncommon to see their disappointment ventilated in the Northern newspapers, and in no measured terms. Their only difficulty is, that they had accepted an invitation meant for somebody else.

I have thus given a general glance at the Empire of Brazil. As it is proper, however, that an emigrant to so vast a country should fix in his mind, before starting, on some especial section which he would likely prefer, I will attempt, in my next, a rapid and succinct sketch of some of the principal Provinces *seriatim*, along the sea coast.—They all possess some distinctive peculiarities of climate, soil, productions and location, which might not be deemed useless information by those who may come to the conclusion that there *may be*, perhaps, "as good a country as even North Carolina radicalized"—at least better adapted *to them*.

Yours, W.

THE FARMS of Messrs. Joe and Jeff. Davis, in Mississippi, are said to have been confiscated and are now in the possession of one of their former slaves. It is said the government sold them to him for $400,000, on time, and that he made $80,000 the past year. This sounds apocryphal. Northern men and foreigners are said to be the chief occupants of the river farms on the Mississippi. The foregoing is reported by a traveller.

THE ACTIVITY among the European powers in reorganizing their armies and improving their armaments, gives rise to the opinion that, among the various questions in dispute among them, war is obliged to follow. It is said that Sweden, alone, can bring 300,000 men into the field.

HOW near Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, came on Saturday last to making a great speech! Near enough to make one regret that he had not quite courage to do it. Best of the people, with a singularly correct perception, and with rare popular sympathy, no man more wisely forecasts the drift of public opinion. But though often bold, he sometimes lacks the pluck to anticipate it. Mr. Wilson is too wise a man not to see that the North and South are ere long coming generously and honorably together, and that he who keeps adding fuel to the fires of sectional hate will be overwhelmed. For the present he sees that that is a "Tempta[illegible] magnanimous" which is born of passion [illegible] very proper [illegible] he talked it and so eloquently. He spoke touchingly of his desire to see the South back in the Union, and it made a Union man's heart glad to hear his earnest, eloquent plea for speedy restoration; but there lurked in the speech an implied protest against "rebels," and when Senator Nye gave him the opportunity to demand that the outlaw and the memory should be buried and that our countrymen who are obedient to the law and observant of the Constitution shall be reinstated in their constitutional rights, his fears of party censure made him qualify with words so as to mean black men and fellows like Holden and Hamilton. Sooner or later the Senator from Massachusetts will make the speech he might have made on Saturday, but it will be common-place when it might have been immortal.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.—Rumor states that upwards of twenty firms will soon be engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco in our city.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Thaddeus Stevens has been ill several days. It is doubtful whether he lives to see the promised (confiscated) land.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY TAX LIST.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 20th, 1867.

I will attend at the Mayor's Office, in Raleigh on Monday the first day of April 1867, to take the city Tax List for the present year.

Persons failing to render a list of their effects subject to Taxation, will be liable to a double Tax.

All white and colored men residing in the city, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, are required to enrol their names for a Poll Tax for the year 1867.

W. D. HAYWOOD,
mar 20-189-td Mayor.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

50 Bags Rio, Java and Ceylon Coffee, just received and for sale.

WILLIAM JONES & CO.
mar 20-189-tf Wholesale Grocers.

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

McILWAINE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, Notions, & Clothing.

NO. 79 SYCAMORE and
NO. 1 TABB STREETS,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,

Take pleasure in announcing to the trade that they have in store and ready for exhibition, a large assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

embracing all articles usually kept in wholesale establishments. Their long business experience with the wants of

Virginia and North Carolina,

has made them familiar with their wants, this, together with the advantages they possess in purchasing their supplies, enables them to offer goods at such prices as will insure satisfaction. They specially invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

manufactured expressly to their own order, which for style, workmanship and cheapness cannot be surpassed. They would also call attention to a full line of

NOTIONS,

All of which will be offered to purchasers on the very best terms, by Capt. Edward Graham and Mr. John McNeece, who have charge of the department.

McILWAINE & CO.,
No. 79 Sycamore and No. 1 Tabb Streets.
mar 20-189-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

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

Riley Battle, to the use of Reid Andrews, *vs.* The National Express and Transportation Co., — *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb. A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
Mar 19-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

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

T. V. Richardson, *vs.* The National Express and Transportation Co. — *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb., A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

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

C. C. Lewis, *vs.* The National Express and Transportation Co. — *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

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

James A. Moore, To use of Rob't Andrews, *vs.* The National Express and Transportation Co. — *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb., A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

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

George Hines, to use of Robert Andrews, *vs.* The National Express and Transportation Co. — *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
mar 20-w6w

Black Smith's Tools, on Hand.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices, Sledge, Hand and Horse Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Bastard Files, Tongs.

ALSO,

Horse and Mule Shoes; Nail Rods, H. S. Nails, Cast and Blister Steel, Refined and Sweede Iron.

J. BROWN,
mar 16-186-tf With HART & LEWIS.

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 is now more than ever my firm belief as the true way to success. I am determined to pursue this course, and as advertising is only useful when it is true, 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 Carpets and Oil Matting, Oil Clothes, Carpets, Lace and Damask Window Table and Piano Covers, Lace Lambrequins, Bleached and Unbleached Satin Damask, Marseilles Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Huckabacks, Linen Towels, Diaper and Towels by the yard in great variety. All kinds of [illegible] goods, such as Dressed and Undressed Jaconets and Cambrics, Checked Muslins, Nainsooks, plain and checked, Mull Muslins, Swisses, plain, checked, dotted and embroidered, Organdies and Granadines, Book Muslins, Tarlatans, 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 Birds, Edging and Insertings—Cambric, Jaconet, 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; also, embroidered and Lace trimmed, from 25 cents to $12.50 each.

The most complete stock of Spring MANTLES ever offered in this market, is now opened, embracing some forty different styles, and all new. 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 encomiums 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 its kind, and at the most tolerable 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 complete 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, the object 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 13-182-tf

FERTILIZERS.

FARMERS!

TRY

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co.'s.

COTTON FERTILIZER,

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Newbern, N. C.

After consulting the wants of our agricultural friends, and calling the most practical, as well as scientific aid to our assistance, we have prepared a Fertilizer that we are fully persuaded will satisfy all who make use of it, of its immense profit and advantages in the growth of all kinds of plants, particularly in the growth, expansion and boiling of Cotton.

The composition is no secret, and is known to most of our friends. Fifty per cent. of Genuine Peruvian Guano (purchased direct from the agent of the Peruvian Government,) constitutes the ammoniacal. Twenty-five per cent. of finely ground Bones the Phosphatic—the balance is made up of such ingredients as have the power of fixing the ammonia.

No dirt, or water will be added to increase its weight. It is pure as represented, and all practical farmers know by experience the effect the above agents will produce.

An application of two hundred pounds to the acre, we feel confident, will double the product of land suited to the growth of Cotton.

We recommend the following as the best mode of applying the Fertilizer: Apply one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the acre at the time the Cotton is planted by covering it in the drill, and apply one hundred and twenty-five pounds on the side of the Cotton after the Cotton has been barred out, at the time of thinning.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

We would call attention to the following:

We have been shown by Messrs. WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co., a preparation made by them, and known as WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co.'s Cotton Fertilizer.

The mode of preparing it, the material used, the proportions, &c., were fully explained to us, and we most unhesitatingly recommend it, as a most excellent Fertilizer.

The price of each article used in its manufacture is low, and, from the calculation of actual cash value of the ingredients used, is twenty dollars and fifty cents for each ton.—Messrs. OLIVER & CO. assure us that the proportions of the material used, and the mode of manufacture as explained to us, shall be maintained, and their standing will, we think, be a sufficient guarantee that their promises will be fulfilled.

W. L. Wallace, H. T. Stilson, H. L. Clark, Saml. S. Biggs, John H. Haughton, John Hughes, Henry C. Lipson, William Hassell, R. Weatherbee, Geo. W. Gaskins, K. R. Jones, G. F. M. Ball, Nath'l H. Street, W. D. Turcher, John A. Parrott, Jno. P. Redding, Abner Rouse, Henry R. Bryan, Walter Duffy, W. J. Hardesty, H. Lewis, Joseph M. Watson, J. A. Haskell, Edwin B. Gee, William P. Stanton, James S. Lane, P. Morwin, John H. Nelson, Calvin Cox, John C. Washington.

We are prepared to furnish any quantity of the above Fertilizer at $75 per ton of 2000 pounds.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Newbern, March 19-188-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON 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.
Lingastet and Herno Cotton Planters.
Montgomery's Maryland Cutting Knife.
Sinclair's Prepaid Ditto.
Smith's Virginia. " Do
Marsh's new Cotton Plow, Corn Shovels, Cultivators and Harrows.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 12-181-tf Agent.

DESIRABLE

CITY PROPERTY

At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, 23D, instant at AUCTION, unless otherwise disposed of, the neat and well-arranged

COTTAGE,

situated in the North-Western part of the city near the new Cotton Factory, and known as Shaw lot, containing half an Acre.

The improvements are all in good condition, and the garden one of the best in the city.

J. M. TOWLES, Agent.
mar 15-183-tf

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.

Keep also British Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co., of Franklin Co., N.
Feb 18-166-3m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE BEG to remind 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, the famous BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which we offer as such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving so efficacious, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guanos. 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 Composed of	
Moisture	5.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	28.50
Bone Phosphate of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
Soluble Phosphate of do. (p. c. 16.10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Silica	20
Insoluble	2.60
	99.70

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 soluble.

After many months of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I found your standard of quality full equal of any you have ever sold in former years. I am satisfied that you include the coming season in the old estimation. Respectfully,

A. CHAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested the material last season:

Jno. A. Lyon, Granville County, N. C.
J. S. Flemming, " " "
Col. Jas. Watson, Granville " "
E. T. Bullock, Franklin " "
A. D. Jeffries, " " "
R. F. Yancey, " " "
L. Burton, Nash County, N. C.
J. H. Avent, " " "
W. T. Wright, " " "
L. M. Coleman, " " "
H. G. Williams, " " "
J. P. Bryan, " " "
J. P. Jones, " " "
J. J. Thigpen, " " "
Dr. W. H. Watson, " " "
J. Edgerton, Nash County, North Carolina.
J. S. Battle, " " "
Hon. S. H. Hopkins, Wake " "
T. D. Bunchett, Edgecomb " "
J. H. Akers, Franklin " "
J. J. Lyon, " " "
E. H. Flowers, " " "
Col. W. H. Hammond, " " "
W. W. Barker, " " "
J. B. Taylor, " " "
J. N. Taylor, " " "
Geo. 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 Coll