TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1867.

"We frequently see such expressions as, 'Let the South carry out the Reconstruction law in *good faith*.' We do not understand this talk. Has the South pledged any 'faith' in the matter? Were we consulted about it, or our consent asked? 'In good faith!' We suppose if we fail to endorse or approve this unconstitutional and oppressive proceeding, we shall be charged with breaking *faith!*"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

We do not remember whether we have used the expression to which our able and excellent cotemporary objects, but we confess that we are unable to see the inappropriateness of its employment. The terms of Reconstruction, as embraced in the recent acts of Congress, have undoubtedly been *forced* upon the South, and she has had neither voice nor option in the matter. She is also without the power of resistance, now. She *must* comply with the *demands* of the ruling power, or, in the contingency of non-compliance, expect greater severities and hardships in the future. Still, so far as the solemn and emphatic utterances of Congress may establish their purpose, we are assured that obedience, "*in good faith*,"—which we take to mean, if words mean anything, simply a literal carrying out of the requirements of the law,—will secure readmission to the Union and a cessation of further strife and controversy.

Looking at the matter in this light, we are in favor of "carrying out the Reconstruction law in *good faith*." The voluntary *pledge* of faith is all on the side of the Congress. We are, in one sense, but passive instruments. If we obey the letter in its word and letter, and fail to realize the promise that waits on compliance, the breach of faith will be on the side of the dominant power, and it will be such a breach of faith as cannot fail to command the condemnation of the world and of history and to stimulate that reaction in public sentiment which, we may justly hope, has already set in.

In another view of the case, it is important that we should carry out the law, unconstitutional and oppressive as we may believe it to be, "in good faith." There is a set of unprincipled demagogues and agitators in our midst, affecting a peculiar and utterly groundless claim to lead in the work of reconstruction, who contemplate proceedings and penalties entirely foreign to the letter, purpose and spirit of the law. "Good faith" requires that we should put these men down, and secure the performance of what is exacted of us,—*nothing more, nothing less.* If we fail to do this,—if we stand aloof from the process of re-organization, upon the mere sentimentalism that we have not been allowed an election in the premises, it will not be difficult to predict the consequences.

In one word,—we have been given the clay and told to make a certain kind of vessel. We must do it, however difficult, or distasteful, or hard the imposition. Having followed the directions prescribed "in good faith," we have the right to demand the promised results. We neither "accept" the task, nor thank those who impose it,—but it *must* be accomplished, and that in good faith, or we may be undone. We can see the matter in no other light.

HOW IT WAS MADE UP.

We are told that the Convention of the 27th ult., was designed to contain the most prominent of those who were consistent Union men during the war, and was principally composed of such. We merely wish to ask if Thomas Settle and R. P. Dick were any more prominent or consistent Union men than Rev. G. W. Welker or D. F. Caldwell. In July, 1861, Mr. Caldwell was bold enough to publish a poem in praise of the stars and stripes, and we have never yet found a man of any political belief who claimed that at any time before or during the war, was he in any degree favorable to the Confederate cause.

In July, 1861, Mr. Dick was a candidate for the Congress and he did not think of being a peace man or unionist until after his defeat. At that time he boasted of being a better rebel than others, because he was an "*eleventh hour* man."

Mr. Welker was one of those who never bowed the knee to Baal, at all, but was a firm and consistent Union man from first to last. In 1864 he was indicted for preaching a sermon against the Confederacy. Mr. Thos. Settle, who had then completed his career as a volunteer Captain in the Confederate army, was the solicitor who prosecuted Mr. Welker for treason. After the close of the war, Mr. Settle refused to quash the prosecution unless Mr. Welker would pay the costs. This he refused to do, and it was finally compromised by his agreeing to pay his own costs. This eminent ex-Confederate Captain and solicitor—in a court held under the authority of the United States, and which claimed to give protection and justice to Union men—compels a man to pay the fee of witnesses, and other costs of defending himself from a charge of treason against the Confederacy. Mr. Settle was an appointee to the Raleigh Convention, christened the party and was styled an "eminent unionist."

We learn that Mr. Welker's name was suggested as one of the delegates, but Mr. Welker being a consistent unionist, of course the suggestion was not accepted.

It was, probably, in order to secure harmony that he was not admitted. It *would* have been rather amusing to have seen that sturdy old veteran Welker, in the same convention with Thos. Settle. A gag law would have been of little avail, then.—*Union Register, Greensboro.*

The above statements, we judge, are strictly true, but they exhibit only a little of the inconsistency which might be shown of the so called *loyal* men, who composed mainly the writer in the late Hookerite meeting. Their Unionism, and their *friendship* for the colored race, are *afterthoughts for a purpose.* We do not assail any of them for their advocacy of Union principles or their friendship for the blacks, but for the pretense that they are *better* Union men or *better* friends of the negroes than others, who have been far more consistent and reliable.—*Sentinel.*

SOUTHERN AGITATORS.

Reconstruction, in the South, is really a very simple matter. There is no need of agitation or excitement. The Congress has laid down the law specifically, and those people who are allowed to take part in reconstruction, have the road marked out to them specifically. The great body of the people desire no conflict or excitement.—Their material interests demand close attention to business. They desire to be let alone to pursue their proper avocations, until the time comes to register and to vote. They desire to live in concord and harmony with all,—but this is not allowed them.

There is a class of agitators, intermeddlers in other people's affairs, who are moving about night and day, injecting their poison into the ears of ignorant white and colored people—retailing base slanders to the blacks against the whites—filling the ears of the blacks with false statements—striving to excite Southern blacks against Southern whites, who have always been their friends, and who are to this day the best friends the blacks have.

We observe that the papers charge this all upon Northern emissaries. It is no doubt true, in some cases. There are, perhaps, those that are bitter men, itinerant demagogues, or subordinates in the army, or in the Bureau department, or connected with the education of the blacks, or men who have left the army and are now engaged in money-making among us, who are aiming at this species of agitation, who are bitter against Southern whites, and would be glad to alienate the colored people from the whites, and who have succeeded to some extent. We are glad to say, if there are such, we do not know them personally nor are we anxious to know them. If there are persons occupying official positions in the South, who are guilty of such conduct, they should be reported to the District Commanders. The military are here to preserve order and to promote peace and quiet. Gen. Sickles shows his interest in the good order and the material prosperity of the people of his District. He neither exercises the arts of the politician or partizan himself, nor do we presume he will allow it in subordinates.

More danger to the peace and quiet of society may be apprehended, we think, from native emissaries—from Southern demagogues and partizans—than from any others. Being natives, they are better known and are more likely to deceive, and more successful in exciting differences between races and classes. Eager for office and place—ambitious, not for the general welfare, but to gratify their selfish ends, they prowl about night and day to spread the poison of detamation and evil in the community. Let such men be watched and marked as enemies to society. Let them be shunned as traitors to society and to the country.

STARVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From our telegrams, to-day, it will be seen that Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, avers that 100,000 people of that State have not tasted meat for 30 days, and many are dying from starvation! We have heretofore called the attention of our people to this matter. What can induce the supineness and indifference in this State, to the call for charity from a sister State? Portions of our own State are in great need, but no large number of our own people are in danger of starvation. In many Counties there is enough and to spare. Let associations be formed in every County, where there *is* to spare, to receive and forward the contributions of the people to meet this crying want. Many can give from five to 100 pounds of bacon, or from one to one hundred bushels of corn. Let it be done. Let the authorities and the leading men in every County inaugurate such an association at once. The Rail Roads will aid largely in the way of transportation. The cry comes from our own people, but more loudly from a sister State,—"Men of Israel, help."

UNION REGISTER.—This paper has a convenient way of avoiding the force of an argument, or answering a question which corners it, by calling it *silly*. If anything can be more *silly* than to claim to be open and above-board in its politics and yet advocate Red Stringism, we should like to know it. Know-Nothingism promulgated as much of its policy as it chose to do, but kept the very things secret which the public wished to know, and had a right to know, as it was an avowed political organization. This is just what Red Stringism is doing. Its platform, as published, looks plausible, but its *secrets* are deemed by the public dangerous to the peace and order of society and at war with the due enforcement of law.

PUBLIC MEETING.—We are requested to announce that the colored people of Wake will hold a public meeting, on the Capitol Square, in this city, on Monday next. His Excellency, Gov. Worth, R. H. Battle, Jr., and Maj. Seaton Gales, and, perhaps, others have consented to address them on public affairs. White and colored citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

NORTH CAROLINA—INTERNAL REVENUE.

We have been furnished, by a friend at Washington, with the following statement of the amounts of United States Internal Revenue collected in the several Districts of this State, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1866,—being the first half of the current fiscal year:

1st	District,	$ 25,621.58
2nd	"	328,198.21
3rd	"	194,906.00
4th	"	97,652.77
5th	"	64,888.98
6th	"	103,752.21
7th	"	12,654.04
		$ 727,184.83

This does not include tax collected outside of the State on Cotton, Tobacco, and other products shipped in bond, on which the tax was collected at the port of distination.

A new vehicle in Paris, for riding, is mounted on very large wheels. The horse is placed between the wheels, whilst the driver and the carriage body are over the horse. Such a vehicle as this takes up but little room, and is very convenient in crowded thoroughfares.

For the Sentinel.

THE STANDARD—GEN. SICKLES—GOV. WORTH.

The old secession leaders, as represented by their spokesman, W. W. Holden, and their organ, the *Standard*, are in a great worry about Gov. Worth. While the supplemental bill was under consideration by Congress Gov. Worth went to Washington, and urged its passage, so as to prevent the old demagogues from getting up another rebellion. This is the reason that Gen. Sickles sent for Gov. Worth. There is now really no one opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress, in this State, except those who betrayed the Union men in 1861, and who, in 1865, again betrayed the President by acting with men like W. W. Holden, of this State, and J. W. Forney, now of Washington City, but formerly Buchanan's chief manager.—It is remarkable that, when the war ended, the chief men to abuse the rebels were Forney and Holden, both leaders in the ranks of the old secession conspirators. The President is now threatened with impeachment for having appointed old rebels like Holden to office. What ought to be done with Forney, who not only advocated Holden's appointment, but is now leading shrieker for impeachment? And Holden, the bloody old rebel, who urged on the war with all his might; who denounced every man who was faithful to the Union while the war lasted, and, while Provisional Governor, tried to crush every man in the State who was even in favor of allowing the negroes the right of testifying in the Courts? Were these Holdenites honest, they would now duly acknowledge the services of men like B. F. Moore, Wm. A. Graham, J. M. Leach, and Lewis Hanes, the pioneers in regard to liberal measures for negroes and all the citizens of the State. When Holden is found acknowledging his own sins of rebellion, and honoring those whom he has wronged for fidelity to principle, then men will begin to have some faith in his professions.

ALWAYS UNION.

COL. C. C. TEW.

The people of this State sometime since were agitated by a report that Colonel C. C. Tew, at one time the gallant and esteemed commander of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, N. C. Troops, was not dead, but living a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas. The father of Col. Tew, Henry S. Tew, Esq., of South Carolina, has recently been investigating the matter. The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"Our readers are all well aware of the report, originated in North Carolina, about the middle of February, that Colonel C. C. Tew was not dead, as had been generally believed, but was still alive and a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas. Colonel Tew was a native of Mount Pleasant, and his father still lives here, highly respected by his fellow citizens, and honored by them with a seat in the State Legislature. The report above alluded to was, of course, one to excite his feelings in the highest degree; and, although he had good reasons to doubt its authenticity, he determined to make every exertion to satisfy himself positively as to its truth or falsity, and as soon he could make his arrangements he set out, with the intention to visit the Dry Tortugas if necessary. He returned on yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by his friends, and inquiries as to the result of his investigation, and his experience on his journey, poured in on him from all sides.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Tew's impression as to the falsity of the report has been confirmed beyond a doubt, and it is now certain that Col. Tew is not, and never has been, a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas.—Mr. Tew has been absent forty-two days, and travelled over 4,000 miles, having visited Baltimore, New York, Key West, and Havana. The man who originated the report disappeared soon after making the statement, and Mr. Tew could get no clue by which to trace him. At Baltimore Mr. Tew became satisfied that there was very little chance that there was any truth in the rumor, but to make assurance doubly sure, he determined to visit the Dry Tortugas.—The officers of the regular army with whom Mr. T. was necessarily thrown in contact in prosecuting his inquiries treated him with the greatest kindness and politeness, and afforded him every facility in their power for the accomplishment of his purpose.

The Dry Tortugas, Mr. T. found to be a small cay about 13 acres in extent, entirely surrounded by the walls of the fort, which is an extensive and powerful work, and though it has been in process of construction for 19 years, it is still unfinished. Instead of being the barren waste it is generally supposed, it is a beautiful spot with a delightful climate, the temperature of which averages 80 degrees in winter, and very rarely falls below 60 degrees. There are no Confederate soldiers now confined at the Dry Tortugas, except Col. St. Leger Grenfell, and he is the only one that has ever been confined there, and he is not imprisoned as a Confederate soldier, but on a charge of incendiarism. All these prisoners have the freedom of the grounds except Colonel Grenfell, who is only allowed to walk out at certain hours. This exception is of recent date, and is made on account of Col. Grenfell's letters to the press, and his alleged attempts to excite insubordination among the other prisoners. All Colonel G's correspondence is now supervised, whereas, previously, he was allowed to write without restraint or supervision.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Tew will favor the public, and particularly his friends and neighbors, with a full account of his journey, as it will be of great interest, but having so recently returned and being of course fatigued by his journey, we were unable to gather any further paticulars in time for this article."

In the Washington *Chronicle*, of October 10, 1866, there was a special dispatch, as follows:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Oct. 29.

Say to Andrew Johnson, that the city of Davenport, (Price's home,) which last year went Democratic, has now swung around the circle, and gives Price no quarter. 804 majority. JOHN L. DAVIS,
Mayor.

In the election held in the same city of Davenport, on the 6th inst., this same "John L. Davis, Mayor," who sent the glorifying dispatch to the *Chronicle* six months ago, has been beaten for the Mayoralty 856 votes. Davis sends no dispatch *this* time.

The following is among the "news" published from Washington city.

MORE INJUNCTIONS.—Senator elect Garland, of Arkansas, is here and has prepared a petition for an injunction against the enforcement of the Sherman Bill in that State, and will make a motion to file it in the Supreme Court next week. Robert Ould, formerly rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and Judge Crump, a prominent Richmond lawyer, are said to be engaged in preparing a similar bill, which will be presented if the Mississippi petition is successful.

ROMANCE.—The young married couple who thought they could live on love and moonlight, find there is some virtue in baked potatoes. For taking the romance out of young folks, marriage is nearly as bad as a law suit.

The census of New York for 1865, recently published, shows a small diminution in the population of that State since 1860.

SHARP DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the following sharp debate took place between Messrs. Chandler, of Michigan, and Fessenden, of Maine:

Mr. Chandler remarked that certain Senators said a few days ago that they were willing to give notice to the President that if he sent in copperheads and traitors they would vote to confirm them. For him if he was willing to give notice that such persons should not be confirmed by his vote. He would, however, vote for loyal men. He wished to correct the misapprehension which might be produced by such remarks as those to which he alluded, by saying there were not more than two or three Senators who declared they would vote to confirm, no matter whom the President should nominate. He was willing to give the President one more day's time to send in the names of proper men.

Mr. Fessenden remarked that he was not aware until now that any Senators had given notice, as asserted by the Senator from Michigan, that they would vote to confirm copperheads or any other objectionable persons. He supposed, if there were any such Senators, the Senator from Michigan would name them.

Mr. Chandler said he meant the Senator from Maine.

Mr. Fessenden replied, he thought so.—Now, he had never said or intimated any such thing; and if the Senator charged that he (Mr. Fessenden) had declared he would vote for copperheads or traitors, he (Mr. Chandler) stated what was not true.

Mr. Chandler said the Senator from Maine had informed the Senate, that if the President sent in improper men, he should vote to confirm them.

Mr. Fessenden replied he could expect nothing else from a Senator determined to draw wrong conclusions. Nothing like such a remak as that attributed could be found in the recorded proceedings. He had said it was the duty of the Senate to remain here until the vacancies were filled, and that if the President sent in proper men he should vote for their confirmation. He did not even intimate that he would vote for any man who opposed the interests of the country. He repelled the imputation with the scorn and contempt which he felt. The Senator from Michigan must not assume to be the leader on that side of the chamber, but confine himself to facts, and a proper inference from fact. He thought the Senate ought to stay here until all hope to agree with the President was lost. The country would hold them responsible if they deserted their post. Congress had passed a tenure of office bill, which prevented the President from doing what had hitherto been done, viz: filling the vacancies during the recess of the Senate; and, too, the Senate passed this bill over the President's veto.—If they went away now, without the offices being filled, on the Senate would rest the responsibility. There were other parties concerned besides the President and the Senate. Shut up the post-offices, and what would the people say? It would have an important effect on their domestic interests. However Senators might talk about political effect, they could not, by refusing to confirm postmasters, throw the responsibility from their shoulders. When they acted from mere personal convenience, to the detriment of citizens, they would hold the Senate responsible for neglect of duty, and say it was more important the offices should be filled than for the Senate to blame the President, or for the President to blame the Senate. Nor could they escape responsibility if they did not fill the vacancies in the custom houses. The advice or opinion he had heretofore given he gave now. It was their duty to stay until they agreed with the President in the matter of appointments. Let them look at the facts. The President had removed four or five hundred officers, and for this number some fifty or sixty vacancies only remained unfilled—perhaps not so many. The other vacancies had been filled by men whom the Senate had confirmed. The President had nominated about four hundred men acceptable to the Senate. While these things were going on, could the Senate say the President was not making an effort to agree with the Senate? They had a right to reject such men as they could not approve. He repeated they should wait with a proper degree of patience until they could show to the country the fault was not with them. The President was not their friend, and they must accept the situation. They must do the best they could under the circumstances. Some time ago they raised their salary to five thousand dollars a year. They took good care to pay themselves well. For this he was not to blame; but, with others, he accepted that situation. His time was at the pleasure of the public, and, therefore, his private conveniences should not lead him to desert his post.

SPEECH OF GENERAL POPE.—A banquet was given at Atlanta, Georgia, on Friday night, in honor of Major General Pope.—That officer being called upon, made a brief speech, thanking the people for the cordial welcome given him. He assured them that the duty imposed upon him was distasteful and embarrassing; and that he anticipated that he would be received with indifference, if not dislike. The kind manner in which he had been received, however, encouraged him in the hope that his mission would be brief and satisfactory. He said that the political issues which brought about the late war are dead, and should be buried as soon and as deep as possible. He counselled the acceptance of the mode and means of reconstruction proposed by Congress, which he felt assured would be a final settlement of all difficulties. He was rejoiced to see and believe, that the Southern people were disposed to accept the terms, and thus bring back the days of peace and plenty. He stated that it was his purpose that the military forces under his command should appear as little as possible in civil affairs, and that he, himself, would appear in them only so far as the law requires. He would endeavor to discharge his duties with a due regard for the rights of all. After again thanking the people for the kindness with which he had been received, he took his seat.

STARVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Sumter *Watchman* of the 17th inst., learns from a source which it regards as "reliable, that one or two burials of female whites have recently occurred, near the line of Kershaw and Sumter Districts, in which the cause of death was stated by the officiating minister to have been want of food sufficient to sustain life. This is a sad record, and one which, even taking into account the generally distressed condition of the country, we had hoped never to be called upon to make. We feel it to be a solemn and sacred duty of our people to give this matter their most earnest attention and effort. In the great majority of instances, unable themselves to extend even a scanty relief, it is, we believe, nevertheless, a duty which they cannot escape, to leave no means untried to provide assistance from sources where it may be obtained."

Choice wheat sold at $3.45 per bushel in St. Louis, on the 6th instant. This is higher than the price in the half famine year of 1854.

The new name for the present style of fashionable bonnet—"next to nothing" (necks to nothing.)

Frederick Douglass was recently refused entertainment at a hotel in Winona, Minnesota, because of his color.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A SPLENDID SODA Water Apparatus, (Bermard's Patent.) Four iron porcelain lined fountains.

Apply either to BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO., Greensboro, or BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS, Charlotte.

Terms Cash.

April 19-216-codlw

NOTICE FOR RENT.

we will rent for the present year, our large new TOBACCO FACTORY, in Thomasville, N. C. immediately on the N. C. R. R., together with all the necessary fixtures for putting up Tobacco. Terms easy.

Apply at once to

F. K. & M. H. PINSIX,
April 19-216-1w Thomasville, N. C.

CHOICE FLOUR.

12 Bbls. JENKINS' best Warren County Family Flour.
7 " " " " Extra Superfine Flour.

This flour needs no puffing. It has given more general satisfaction than any flour in this market. It is sweet, rises well, and white enough for the daintiest epicure. We will warrant it in every particular. The lovers of good bread would do well to try it and compare it with the best Palapsco.

JENKINS & PERRY.
April 19-216-tf Opposite Market Square.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG,

AT THE

OLD STAND

OF

S. H. YOUNG.

ARE now receiving from the North a large and well selected stock of the most desirable and fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which having been bought at low figures will be sold very low

FOR CASH.

We respectfully request our friends, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock, before buying elsewhere.

April 19-216-tf

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE AND HARDWARE STORE.

SELL EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED BY THE Coach and Harness Maker: Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Enamelled Leather and Cloth, Harness Leather and Trimmings, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, &c., &c.

April 2-201-1t

FOR RENT.

Two large, desirable rooms. Also, a good and handsome PIANO. Apply to

MRS. A. M. GORMAN.

April 18-215-2w

N. C. CUT HERRINGS, NEW CROP, CHEAP
JENKINS & PERRY
Opposite Market Square, Fayetteville St.
April 18-215-tf

SHAD & HERRING ROE, something good.
April 18-215-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

N. C. HAMS, SIDES AND PICKLED Pork and Baltimore Bacon at
JENKINS & PERRY.
April 18-215-tf

POULTRY AND EGGS, CHEAP
JENKINS & PERRY.
April 18-215-tf

A GREAT MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS too tedious to mention at
JENKINS & PERRY'S.
April 18-215-tf

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE!!

HARDWARE!!!

AXES, SHOVELS,
SPADES, HOES,
PITCH FORKS,
POCKET AND TABLE
CUTLERY, SPOONS,
TEA-KETTLES, SEIVES,
FRY PANS, STOCK
AND PAD LOCKS,
HATCHETS, HAMMERS,
NAILS, SCREWS,
TACKS, HOOK AND
EYE HINGES, N. I.
BUTTS, AUGUR
BITS AND GIMLETS.

Which I am selling very cheap to close out lot.

DOUGLAS BELL,
April 18-215-tf Market Square.

1867. Spring Trade, 1867.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY: SUCH AS IVORY Handled Balwier Knives and Forks, and Knives only.

Guano Droppers, made and on hand.

J. BROWN,
April-17-214-tf With HART & LEWIS.

Astonishing Low Prices.

BED SHEETING.

1,000 yds., Good 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, which will be sold at 62½c. per yard

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

BLACK SILK WRAPPINGS.

200 Black Silk Mantles and Sacques from $5.00 to $40.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

100 Doz. Latest Styles for Ladies and Misses, from 40 cts. to 4.00.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

BROWN SHIRTING.

10 Bales Brown Shirting from 10½c. to 25c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

BLEACHED SHIRTING.

5,000 Yds. of good Bleached Shirting from 12½c. to 25c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

BLACK AND BROWN DeBAGE.

2,000 Yds. Black and Brown Deilage at 15c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

950 YDS. PLAID HOMESPUN,

for Women's Dresses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

SHOES AND HATS.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS FROM 25c. to $2.00

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
April 16-213-tf

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

500 Yds. heavy Linen Drill, slightly damaged by fresh water; will be sold at cost on account of the underwriters—a great bargain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Merchants,
April 16-213-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HOME AGAIN.

M. ROSENBAUM,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS PATrons and the public in general, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been for the last three months watching the market for the GREATEST BARGAINS in his line and that he is now prepared to show his customers a splendid line of all the latest styles from Goods

TRIMMINGS,
HATS & BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY, ETC., ETC

A fine assortment Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes of the celebrated T. Miles & Son's Philadelphia make, just received.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere; it will well repay you.

April 17-214-tf

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE AT

AUCTION!

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, at our Store in the City of Raleigh, we will sell, by Catalogue:

100 Doz. Knives and Forks, assorted.
500 " Pen and Pocket Knives.
21 " Razors.
20 " Butcher Knives.
100 " Tea and Table Spoons.
[illegible] " Scissors and Shears.
48 " Nail Gimlets.
13 " Mill saw Flat Bastard Files.
10 " Horse Rasps, assorted.
10 " Draw Knives and'd
500 Prs. Trace Chains.
25 Doz. Axes.
30 " Weeding Hoes.
27 " Long Handled shovels.
15 " Spades.
20 " Spades.
12 " Manure and Hay Forks.
200 Kegs Cut and Horse Nails and Horse Shoes.
10 Gross Cut Tacks, assorted.
35 Doz. Curry Combs and Horse Brushes.
20 " Coffee Mills.
14 " Claw Hammers.
12 " Lathing and Shingling Hatchets.
30 " Camp and Kitchen Frying Pans.
10 " Tea Kettles and Stance Pans.
12 " Wire Sifters.
20 " Cotton Cards.
36 " Candle Sticks.
24 " Pad and Stock Locks.
18 " Bridles, Bits and Back Bands
100,000 Percus. Caps, C. D., Musket and Cone's
9 Cases Ready made Clothing A large, varied and well selected Stock of Coats, Vests, Pants, Suits, &c.
15 Doz. Men's Felt Hats, assorted.
200 Boxes Cigars, from cheapest American to best imported brands.
20 Full Crates Crockery, each containing desirable selections.
20 Cases Tumblers.

In addition to the above, a large lot of

SUGARS, AND COFFEES, FANCY GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

may be offered.

Goods open for inspection at all times; and Catalogues ready for distribution three days before sale, by which time, parties desiring to add other articles must have them in Store.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, Auction & Com. Merchants.
58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh N. C.
April 17-214-tf

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1867.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT OUR Store, on Wednesday the 24th. day of April inst., at 11 o'clock, to close consignments, the following valuable articles, viz:

20 Boxes of Cheese.
30 Sacks of Buckwheat.
25 Tubs Mountain Butter.
5 Stands Honey.
500 lbs. B. A C. Sugar.
500 " P. R. & E. I. Sugar.
6 Dozen Whittemore's No. 16 Cotton Cards.
75 All bright Cast Steel Weeding Hoes.
25 Elwell's No. 0 Cast Steel Hoes.
25 " No. 1 " " "
30 " No. 2 " " "
10 Boxes Assorted sizes Tacks.
4 Single setts Buggy Harness.
1 Double " " "
500 pairs Men's, Women's and Boys' Shoes.
10 dozen Hats—Wool, Fur and Straw.
400 yards Bleached Cottons.
300 yards Poplin, DeLaine and Lawn.

And many other articles, consisting of Head Nets, Looking Glasses, Flax Thread, Buttons, Pins, Note Paper, Letter Paper Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Watch Chains, Blacking, G. D. Caps, Fishing Lines, Pocket Knives, &c., &c.

ALSO,

4 Barrels N. C. Corn Whiskey.
2 " " Apple Brandy.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Com. Merch's.
April 16-215-td

RAIL ROADS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. CO., PORTSMOUTH, VA., March 23d, 1867.

IT has been understood by the officers in charge of transportation via the **Seaboard Inland Freight Route**, that letters addressed to the Railroad Agent at Portsmouth, on the subject of freights, are unanswered, and that in consequence, causes of delay are not explained, and claims for losses and damage unsettled, and as the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, who are the forwarding agents for the line, are satisfied that these causes of complaint are not due to their Agents, but to the inaccuracy of the mails, in order to test this subject, the Manager of the Seaboard Road requests that whenever persons have written to the undersigned Agent of the Seaboard Road, and after waiting a reasonable time for a reply, have not received it, that they will address him a letter enclosing a duplicate of the letter they had previously addressed to the agent. If this is complied with, and the Manager of the Seaboard Road receives the letter, he gives assurance that it shall be promptly investigated and replied to.

This Air-Line Freight Route

claims to be the most expeditious and direct route, and avoiding to a great extent *Marine Insurance*, also the cheapest freight route between the

Northern Cities

and

North and South Carolina.

As Freights consigned by the Company's connecting Steamers is forwarded from Portsmouth within twenty-four hours after being landed, there is no reason for delays, and although freights may sometimes be missent, it will in such cases be promptly traced, and if not found will be paid for. The Companies forming this line cannot be responsible for the rapid transportation of freights or charges upon it, unless sent

From BOSTON, by the
BOSTON & NORFOLK STEAMSHIP Co.,
End of Central Wharf.

From NEW YORK, by the
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP Co.,
Pier 37, North River.

From PHILADELPHIA, by
CLYDE'S STEAMERS,
14 North Delaware Avenue.

Or via the ANNAMESSIX LINE,
Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R

From BALTIMORE, via the
BAY LINE STEAMERS,
Foot of Union Dock.

For freight shipped to the Seaboard Company by schooners, or by other steamship lines, the Companies cannot be responsible until landed on their wharves.

Persons writing about freight that has not reached them, will please be careful to state the date of shipment, by whom shipped, from what place, by what line of steamers, and if possible enclose a copy of through receipt, to

JAS. McCABRICK,
Freight Agent Seaboard and Roanoke R. R.
Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. ROBINSON,
Managing Director and General Sup't.
April 4-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER

YEAST POWDER

USE THIS, LADIES, AND NO OTHER,
WHEN YOUR TASTEY HAVE BISCUIT;
AS every grocer you can get it,
Try a box and be never regret it.

This YEAST POWDER is used by all first-class Hotels and Restaurants throughout the country, and is finding its way into every household where good Yeast Powder is appreciated. Samples free. Every box warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Manufactured by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front street, New York.

For sale by

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
April 4-202-1m Wholesale Grocers.

GUANO! GUANO!!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF NO. 1. PERUVIAN Guano and Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate of Lime, direct from the manufactory and sold at their rates, only adding transportation. Farmers will do well to secure what they may want, at once.

JAMES M. TOWLES.
April 16-213-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn starch, Farina and Tapioca; English dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits, Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Salaeratus, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for Cash.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3—tf Family Grocer.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks, 25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades, 36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 20 Doz. Hames, 25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chains, 30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

YARNS, PLAIDS AND SHEETINGS.

500 bunches Cotton Yarns.
1000 yards Osnaburg Plaids—very heavy.
1000 " Miners "
1000 " Shirtings and Sheetings.

On consignment,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 22-191-tf

COTTON IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE SOMETHING NEW AND THE best. Bayley's Cotton Planter. Seapark's Cotton Plow. At

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 22-191-tf

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

20,000 lbs. prime Bacon Sides,
2,000 " Choice Virginia Hams and Sides,
1,000 " Canvass Hams,
750 " prime Leaf Lard in Kegs and Barrels.

Arriving this day.

April 1-200-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

IRON, NAILS AND SHOES.

5000 lbs. Swedes Iron 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10 inches wide.
10,000 lbs. all sizes Refined Bar Iron.
2,000 lbs. ⅜ and ¾ Round "
35 Kegs Old Dominion Nails *all sizes.*
25 " Mule Shoes.
10 " Horse "
100 lbs. Horse Shoe Nails.

In store and must be sold.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 22-191-tf

BAGGING & ROPE.

3 Bales Standard Gunny Bagging.
25 Coils best Jute Rope.

In Store,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 22-191-tf

GUANO! GUANO