TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1867.

"THE SOUTH IN THE UNION"—THE MANUFACTURING SYSTEM.

The last Asheville *News* contains the first of a series of articles, under the caption of "the South in the Union," the object of which is to demonstrate the material developement and prosperity that await the South, and North Carolina particularly, if our national troubles are composed on a just and liberal footing. The writer especially predicts for the State a grand career as a manufacturing power,—based upon our natural resources and aptitudes for that branch of industry.

The hand of nature seems to point out North Carolina as a region of country admirably adapted to manufactories. And yet, with all the materials and aliments at hand, we have hitherto annually expended millions in the purchase of articles manufactured in Europe and at the North out of our own raw material. And we ourselves converted that material to the extent we should, we would thereby have diverted from Agriculture some of the surplus labor and turned it to other pursuits—transmuting producers into consumers and creating at home good markets for the products of the farmer. It is true that a few enterprises, on a comparatively large scale, have been prosecuted in our midst, but the results have been wretchedly incommensurate with either the demand or our capabilities.

So far as manufacturing establishments depend, for their profitable operation, upon water power, climate and provisions, the facilities afforded by this State fully meet every requirement. Few States in the Union abound more in sites of water power. The shoals and falls in our primary rivers, the smaller rivers and large creeks, furnish never failing supplies. Much of this power is found in that range of country where the cotton grows well; and higher up, near the mountains, there is no limit to its extent. The soil and climate of North Carolina are admirably adapted, as we have repeatedly demonstrated by the *logic of statistics*, to the production of all the necessaries of life depending on Agriculture. It occupies, indeed, a sort of middle ground where the staples and products of the North and South meet in social proximity in the same rich fields. In the requisites, only, of skill and capital are we deficient, and these might long since have been supplied by a judicious and practical employment of the means within our reach. By holding out the proper inducements to intelligent immigration, the necessary knowledge and skill might easily have been commanded. When manufactories were first introduced into New England, the want of these requisites was as much felt there as it has been here, for their people were compelled to import their superintendents and mechanics from Europe. Heretofore, the difficulty in the way of the necessary capital lay in the fact that the wealth of our citizens consisted in property that was not easily convertible into money; lands and negroes. Now, more than ever, that the ravages of war have desolated the land and impoverished the people, we must be dependent for this capital upon extraneous sources. *The manufacturing system*, we are convinced, is the policy now to be depended upon to relieve our State of the evils that press upon her. Our habits and prejudices have hitherto been averse to it, but we must yield to the force of things, and profit by the indications of current events. It can be made our greatest means of wealth and prosperity, and, once rooted firmly among us, will flourish like a vigorous plant in its native soil.

We have not only been fatuitous in neglecting this appropriation of the raw material of cotton, but we have barely grown enough wool for the commonest domestic uses. And this appears all the more inexcusable, in view of our eminent and incontestible advantages for the production. The climate and soil of North Carolina are excellently adapted to sheep-husbandry. In the eastern and middle parts of the State are extensive tracts of land well suited to the purpose of grazing, while the mountainous portions stand unrivalled for wide spreading ranges of the most luxuriant grass. Besides, one thousand dollars in North Carolina will purchase a more extensive sheep-walk than twenty times that amount will command in New England, New York or Pennsylvania. And in more northern latitudes, sheep require to be fed nearly six months in the year; while here six weeks is as long as is necessary.

The following may be summed up as the elements indispensable for building up and encouraging manufacturing establishments which we possess, under ordinary circumstances, larishly:

1. All the raw material for fabrication.
2. The power necessary for the labor-saving machinery.
3. Provisions, cheap and abundant.
4. Climate, healthy and mild.

THE RICHMOND *Enquirer*, alluding to the North Carolina table at the Hollywood Bazaar, says that "the daughters of North Carolina have displayed a liberality in their contributions equalled only by the valor of the sons of the Old North State during the recent struggle."

The table is elegantly decorated with flowers, which are received in boxes daily from Mrs. Graham Daves, of Wilmington, and acknowledgments are also made for beautiful floral contributions to Mrs. Col. Coleman and Mrs Sloan, of Greensboro.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

The Washington *Chronicle* says, very correctly and properly, that:

"Now is a good time for capitalists to invest money in Southern lands, but still better for earnest, honest, working men to secure homes for themselves, which will be of great value to their children. The breaking up of the old labor monopoly by the rebellion has not only thrown the labor of the South into the market, so that enterprise can have a fair chance, but it has also thrown a large amount of land into the market, which under the slave system was always cheap, and which in the social transition is even cheaper. There will always be alarmists to prophesy ruin in the event of any change. They have contributed to reduce the value of Southern lands, while there are others who must sell to live. We know of no better method to help the Southern people than to induce the settlement amongst them of men of industry, good habits, and enlarged ideas. Northern energy and capital, and Northern respect for labor, will revolutionize the South and make its desolate places smile again with the products of industry. We believe that the time is coming when peace will be real, and men will feel safe to emigrate to the South and live there. When this happens lands will begin to increase in value, and all the new appliances to save labor will be brought into play."

It is seldom we can endorse anything that Forney says. He has shown himself to be governed so much by sinister motives, and by hostility to the South, that we had ceased to rely upon anything he *would* say—yet, in the above, we are ready to yield his correctness and foresight. It is true that lands are abundant and cheap, and that this is *the* time when the industrious, honest poor men of the North should come among us to become actual and permanent settlers, with a certain prospect of making a good living. And we most earnestly invite the industrious, honest, quiet, liberal hearted men of the North to come and settle. If they show the proper spirit towards our people—a spirit of kindness and a disposition to help and be helped, to stay with us and link their fortunes with the Southern people, for weal or woe, we pledge the courtesy, friendship and support of our people, making an oblivion of the past.

There is, however, already in the South, (and more are coming) a class of the Northern population, whose presence and association are not so desirable. We by no means include those, in this remark, who are officially connected with the military departments of the government. We allude to those who, having left the employment of the government, have become mere squatters in the South, for the purpose of making money, or who design to procure a "residence," in order to become eligible to offices of trust and profit. We fear there are too many of this class, whose object is simply to fleece us of the little that yet can be made of us, or to acquire that position and office and consequent influence among us, which they could not obtain at home by their own merits, with the view of controlling the popular will of the country. If the Congress designs to guarantee to the South republican State governments, we insist upon it that they shall be administered by men to the "manor born," or those who come among us and have become permanently identified with the interests of the country. Our readers will remember the remark of an army officer in the late Holdenite Convention, here, who stated that he expected to settle in North Carolina and to represent one of our Districts in Congress. He would have done much better to have kept his own secrets. When we are obliged to import men to fill our offices and represent us in Congress, our people would desire to have some hand in the selection.

THE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL.

The Danville *Times* thus puts the matter of reconstruction in the smallest compass:

"We are in favor of doing what we are forced to do by the military bill—no more. But, we are in favor of doing that much, with the greatest promptness. Hence, we urge our friends to register and vote. Indifference in this matter will be fatal to our prosperity."

Restoration and reconciliation are so necessary to the future prosperity of the South, that they should be effected as soon as possible. As Congress has determined that nothing short of a full compliance with the Reconstruction law can procure a settlement, we can see no other course left to law-abiding men and good citizens, but to obey the law promptly and fully. Therefore, we repeat the injunction of the *Times*: Every man, not disfranchised, should by all means register and vote. The duty we consider imperious. But while we take this ground, we are equally positive in our opinion, that no true friend of the white or black man in North Carolina can be willing that the State Convention, in forming a new constitution, should go further than the Reconstruction act of Congress demands. This point should be strongly impressed upon the mind of every voter in the State.

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

This body is now in session, and to-day commences the consideration of the claims submitted for its investigation, by authority of a late Act of Assembly, which we will publish to-morrow. We shall also publish to-morrow, for public information, the principal rules under which the Commissioners will act. It would be well for the press throughout the State to notice these rules, that their readers may be well informed of their rights. The rules are very general, and are obliged to be so, from the great complexities of the large interests involved. Some rules had to be adopted, by which the repudiated State debt could be distinguished from those claims, which, either from their origin or age, may be exempt from the war taint and which the State is anxious to provide for as early as possible. The Commissioners are required to report the result of their action to the next session of the Legislature—and should that be in August, they will, we think, have no time to lose. They hold their sittings in the Supreme Court room, at present, and will continue their labors until the claims before them shall be disposed of, or until the assembling of the Legislative body to which they are to make their report.

THE LATE HON. JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* publishes the impressive and eloquent oration of the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, on the life and character of the Hon. John M. Morehead, delivered at Wentworth on the 25th. of February last. Its great length precludes its publication entire in our columns, but we make the following extracts from the concluding portion:

Governor Morehead came to the bar in 1819, a little past the meridian, of the very brightest era in the juridical annals of North Carolina.

The first quarter of the current century was illustrated in our State by a fraternity of lawyers of the highest order of natural gifts, and of profound learning in the science of law. Among the professional lights of the time alluded to were William Gaston and John Stanley, Edward Graham and Moses Mordecai, Gavin Hogg and Iredell, Strong and Toomer, Eccles and Strange—these were of the Eastern and Cape Fear circuits, while in the middle and Western circuits we had Peter Brown, Seawell, George E. Badger, Wm. H. Haywood and Thomas P. Devereux, Duncan Cameron, William Norwood, Murphy and Nash, Yancey, Ruffin, Settle and Shepperd, Archibald Henderson, James Martin, Joseph Wilson, and David F. Caldwell, and others well worthy of association with those I have named, together constituting a resplendent galaxy, certainly not surpassed, if equalled, by any on this continent. The older class of the gentlemen referred to, were, when Gov. Morehead entered the profession, in their occident, "and the Western horizon was in a blaze with their descending glories;" the younger "were rising in the opposite quarter of the Heavens, and quickly became lords of the ascendant." It is no small tribute to him to say that at such a time, with the public mind familiar with such examples, he rose rapidly to eminence, and, in his own circuit of practice, became master of the first position.

Nor was he without formidable rivalry in his ascent to fame. Among the most prominent of his immediate contemporaries with whom he had to contend habitually were of those who preceded him at the bar, —by a few years only,—Bartlett Yancey, James Martin, Thomas Settle and Augustine H. Shepperd; of those who came shortly after him, Governor Graham, Chief-Justice Pearson, Hugh Waddell, Nathaniel Boyden, his brother James T. Morehead, John F. Poindexter, Ralph Gorrell and George C. Mendenhall, all men of general ability, and of surpassing excellence in their respective *forte*s.

Yancey was a man of great personal dignity, of commanding influence throughout the State; and, owing to the relation he sustained to the political parties of his day, with equal success in the courts and on the hustings

"Wielded at will the fierce democratic".

Settle, who for more than twenty years graced the judicial ermine, was full of the fervor of genius, and with a strong hold on the popular regard, and singular skill in the arts of advocacy, was able in all his courts to command a fine practice, and maintain a high position.

Shepperd, with a clear head, and as pure a heart as ever beat in human breast, was thoroughly proficient in the science of special pleading, the technicalities of which he brought to bear at times upon his adversaries to their great surprise and discomfiture.

Martin, like Settle, wore the judicial robes for many years, and sustained upon the bench the reputation for learning he acquired at the bar; ardent and zealous in the causes of his clients, he was by these qualities, and his professional attainments together, rendered at all times a strong antagonist in forensic disputations.

Mendenhall, by indefatigable industry and the strictest attention to the minutest circumstances in the preparation of his cases, and a most confident and bold manner of address to juries, with good attainments in the law, made himself formidable, won a large practice and a fine reputation.

These have all passed away, and deserve much more than this brief tribute. For the others I have named who still live, it were ungraceful to do more *now*, than to assign them a place as I have done in the honorable category presented.

In such times as he lived, with such knowledge and influences surrounding him, and with such *rivals* as he had—to have won such eminence and fame as he did win, *proves* John M. Morehead clearly entitled to be ranked in his profession among the *great*.

Nor are we at loss to discover the *elements* of his greatness. He had genius and talent both in high degree. His mental resources were ample and full. His powers of invention and talent for application were equally striking, equally ready.

He was not very accurately, not very extensively, learned in the law.; he had however mastered its general principles, and without much acquaintance with the cases in Banc, his mind was so ordered, was of such a practical cast—that he was one of the best counsellors in the State. No client was ever heard to complain of having been misled by his advice.

But it was as an advocate that he shone with peculiar splendor.

His presence, as I have already said, was imposing—his argumentation was logical—his wit sparkling—his illustrations striking and his flow of soul under the excitement of his causes captivating to all hearts. He assailed with great force his adversaries' positions—and defended his own with consummate skill. He was always self-possessed—always courteous. He had the best control of his temper of any man I ever knew. It was in vain to attempt to get the advantage of him by exciting his anger.

He who did this, was sure to meet the fate of one, who should be foolish enough to arouse a sleeping lion merely to hear him roar. The roar he might hear—but he would also be devoured. He was a man of strong will—and possessed great power of controlling others in and out of the courts. During the last ten years of his practice at the bar, he defended in nearly all of the capital cases occurring in his circuit, and in such trials never lost but one verdict, and in that instance his client by his exertions was pardoned. *He never had a client capitally executed.*

His rhetoric would not have passed in the schools. His diction was not always grammatical. He seemed to care very little for these matters. Language with him as with Mr. Calhoun was the mere "scaffolding of thought;" he used it for its strength, rather than for its beauties.

This carelessness was a defect in him much to be regretted. There is a moral benefit arising from the cultivation of accuracy and good taste in the use of language. Indeed good taste in regard to everything we do, is very nearly akin to good morals.

His deportment to the junior members of the profession was in accordance with the general tenor of his life. He was always gracious in his demeanor towards them, and gave them every encouragement and assistance in his power in court and out of court. When in discharge of his duty, he defeated them in trials, he did it in such a way as to make them feel that they had done quite handsomely themselves—but it was the badness of the cause also that led to their defeat. He had, too, an amiable way of letting off little compliments to them that were exceedingly grateful to their wounded feelings under the sense of their failures.

It is just here at this point that my own heart, touched by the recollection, sends up its offering of gratitude to his memory, for soothing it on more than one occasion, when it was aching in silence under a feeling of the utter lack on my part of all that was necessary to secure success in life, and when it was *yearning* for some *kind, encouraging* word.

He was a kind man—a good lawyer and a *great advocate*.

Of his patriotism, I shall, in addition to what I have already said, only express the conviction of my own mind, that it was ardent, enlightened and true, and was controlled by principles which, had they been carried out in the general administration of our government, would have averted the calamities we now so sorely feel, and have conducted us, as a people, to the highest attainment of national felicity.

As a statesman, the policy he approved was enlarged and comprehensive. No merely sectional attachments ever obtained the mastery over his mind or heart—but partaking largely of the spirit and views of Mr. Clay, had he been placed in the national councils, he would have known no North, South, no East, nor West, but would have consecrated all his faculties to the best service of his whole country, and would have left the impress of his genius and wisdom on the national, as he has done on the institutions of his own State. North Carolina, certainly, owes him a large debt of gratitude, for what he did for her, as well when he was in the private walks of life as when charged with the duties of high official station.—To him, more than to any other man, is she indebted for her existing works of Internal Improvement—her benevolent Institutions, and the new impulse which the cause of Education received when his star was at the zenith of its culmination. He was not only possessed of eminent ability to originate and direct *general plans*, but he was perfect master of details, and saved the State immense expenditures, by his familiarity with mere matters of account, and with mechanical rules, and civil engineering. He was not to be deceived by laborers in any department, but, understanding their business as well as they did, he exercised firmness, and incurred much enmity, by withstanding their exorbitant charges, and by exacting the utmost fidelity in the execution of their contracts. In this respect, as in some others, he has often reminded me of what is related of the great Napoleon.

It is believed by many, who did not know him well, that he was not possessed of much information derived from reading. As to his acquaintance with books, I am persuaded that there is a prevalent mistake in regard to it.

After I became acquainted with him, I had no reason to believe that he was much given to books, but he must have been at some period of his life a close, thoughtful and studious general reader, for he was undoubtedly, far more than is usual with our profession in the State, familiar with belle lettres, history and the arts and sciences.—When, or how, he acquired his knowledge of these things, I am unable to say; probably, however, while he was a youth, before he went to college, and when he was there, he laid up such treasures by diligent improvement of his golden opportunities, as enabled him to fill his future dignities with the accomplishments that became them.

With unpremeditated facility he could recite, with effect and point, from Milton, Shakspeare, Campbell, Burns and other classical and belle-lettres writers, and several of his professional brethren, now present, will probably never forget the electrical effect he produced in a trial at Stokes, when defending a beautiful woman by a most apposite quotation from one of the poems of Savage.

He was no pedant, however, and indulged no vain ostentation. He had read

"Multum, sed non multa."

Much, but not many *books*. This I deem both wise in him and fortunate for his country. He was a man of original ideas, and was for the most part controlled by his own and not by the views of others.

Had it been otherwise with him, he might have become as too many are in the present day,

"Deep versed in books, but shallow in himself."

He was a *working* man. The prominent trait of his character was practical vigor—but he had enough acquired information from books, enough of literary taste and respect for learning, to rescue his honored name from the list of the followers of Omar, and to place it in its rightful association with those of the cultivated, enlightened and liberal gentlemen and statesmen of the nineteenth century in the great christian Republic of America.

It is deeply to be regretted, that none of the fine displays of his talents as a lawyer and statesman remain to us in print. His fame would on this account, be the less enduring, were it not that imposing edifices projected by his genius and reared under his superintendence, for the instruction, sustenance and comfort of the Deaf, the Dumb, the Blind and stricken victims of Lunacy, stand gracefully erect and point high toward Heaven, to speak constantly his praise—while ungines of steam, running with animating celerity from East to West, and throughout the State, will catch the strain and repeat it with joyous acclaim to future generations.

GOOD CROPPING.—We find the following statement in a letter to the Petersburg *Express*, from a correspondent in Brunswick County, Va. Thousands of young men, who prefer to be clerks and shop keepers, could do as well by energy and industry in the quiet, moralizing pursuits of the farmer, away from the vicious and indolent associations of our towns. The writer says:

"I was employed last year by Captain James Neblet, to superintend his Home Place, and measure and divide all crops of his tenants, of one of which I make mention.

Mr. Wm. L. Braswell, with one mule and a negro boy fourteen years old, measured 155 barrels of corn, which is 775 bushels, at one dollar, $775; 1,300 pounds of seed cotton, sold in seed at 8 cents per pound, $96; 2,700 pounds tobacco, weighed but unsold, at $8 per hundred, $216; 10 stacks good fodder, 1,000 pounds to the stack, $100; 30 bushels black eye peas, $1 per bushel, $30—making a total of $1,217, besides Irish and sweet potatoes, not measured or divided, but good crops of both.

Not one pound of guano was bought or used on this place. There were one more white tenant and three sets of blacks, on different places, all of which I will send you if you desire it. No part of wheat or oats belong to tenants."

Ristori, it is said, has made $278,000 clear profit by playing one hundred and sixty-eight nights during her visit to the United States. What other calling in life pays like this?

The corner-stone of a Jewish temple, laid in Louisville on the 24th, bore, besides the Jewish date, "Anno Domini, 1867."

It is stated that the price to be paid by the United States Government for Russian America is about three cents an acre.

For the Sentinel.

SENIOR SPEAKING AT THE UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, May 4th., 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The annual Senior Festival was celebrated in Gerrard Hall, on the evenings of the 2nd. and 3rd. inst., On Thursday evening, the following was the order of proceeding:

I. Influence of Education upon the Moral Condition of a People,
WILLIS ALSTON, Halifax, N. C.

II. We should not forget the past,
W. H. REAVES, Somerville, Tenn.

III. Influence of Hope upon the Action of Men,
GEO. M. ROSS, Fayetteville, N. C.

IV. Roman Elements of Civilization,
WINFIELD S. GETTHIE, Chapel Hill, N. C.

V. To be Born, to be Married and to Die,
ROBT. W. MEANS, Concord, N. C.

On Friday, the following Seniors occupied the stage:

I. Causes and Effects of the Crusades,
ALBERT G. CARR, Chapel Hill, N. C.

II. Alexander Hamilton,
PATICK H. WINSTON, Windsor, N. C.

III. Abuses of Imagination,
WILLIAM H. MILLER, Shelby, N. C.

IV. The South and Her Remedies,
JOHN G. YOUNG, Charlotte N. C.

All the Seniors acquitted themselves very creditably, and I will, therefore, make no distinctions.

On Saturday Morning, the Senior report was read, as follows:

The first distinction in scholarship was awarded to Mr. Patrick H. Winston, of Bertie, Co., N. C., the 2nd. to Mr. G. M. Ross, of Cumberland, and the 3rd. to Mr. Robert W. Means, of Cabarrus Co.

Mr. Winston will deliver the Valedictory at Commencement, and Mr. Ross the Salutatory.

The music at Senior speaking was very fine, and the Marshals kept the most perfect order.

Raleigh must send her beauties up to Commencement.

STUDENT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS

OF

SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS.

MAY STYLES.

MOZAMBIQUES, GRENADINES

AND POPLINETTS.

—ALSO.—

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

SEA-SIDES,

SUN-DOWNS,

ALMAS, &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
May 6-229-tf

PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

A beautiful Stock of New and Fresh Prints, Cheap.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
my 6-229-tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th. 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2,30 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10,30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3,50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4,50 P. M.
" " leaves "	6,30 A. M.

The mail trains make through connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.
W. G. LEWIS,
May 6-229-tf Gen. Supt.
Progress and Standard copy till forbid.

COTTON PLOWS.

Just received another supply of March's New Patented COTTON PLOW. They give universal satisfaction.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
my 6-229-tf Agent.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

In store a good supply of cheap Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
JAMES M. TOWLES,
my 6-229-tf Com. Merchant.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 13th. day of June next.
C. DEWEY,
Raleigh, N. C. my 6-229-3taw Cashier.
Progress copy.

SUGARS! COFFEES!! TEAS!!!

SYRUPS!

CRUSHED SUGAR,
A. B. & C. SUGAR,
PORTO RICO SUGAR.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
PRIME GREEN LAGUAYRA,
BEST RIO COFFEE.

DELICIOUS GREEN AND BLACK TEA,

and extra Golden Syrup, which are just to hand and will be sold on most accommodating terms, by
DOUGLAS BELL.
my 6-229-tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

Another lot—quality warranted, by
DOUGLAS BELL.
my 6-229-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING 6 ROOMS with fire places, situated in a beautiful Grove, convenient to business. There is a Kitchen, Smoke House and a well of delightful water on the lot, which contains nearly an acre.

The garden is large, very productive and enclosed with a good fence lately repaired.

Terms very moderate.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
my 6-229-2tw4t

WESTERN EMPIRE COOKING STOVES.

Well furnished on hand.
J. BROWN,
my 6-229-tf WITH HART & LEWIS.

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES.

MITCHELL, ALLEN, CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA, FOR HOBson L. Emery & Sons' Patent Universal Cotton Gins and Cond. Seeds.

This Gin has been selected by "The American Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition," as being superior to all others in the market.
April 1-209-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND GRAND OPENING

OF THIS SEASON

AT

S/M I T H'S,

No. 25 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF

FRESH GOODS OPENING THIS DAY.

THE ABOVE NAMED STOCK HAS BEEN SELected with much taste and judgment, and at the very great REDUCTION recently made in prices of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

AND WILL BE SOLD CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

This is decidedly the largest and best stock of

DRY GOODS

In Virginia and offers inducements to purchasers unsurpassed anywhere. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction to all.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

Virginia and North Carolina,

I WOULD SAY SEND IN YOUR ORDERS,

You will be delighted with the BEAUTIFUL GOODS you will receive in return, and at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

To our numerous customers at a distance, I return my grateful thanks and request their orders for samples, guaranteeing in every instance entire satisfaction.

To our numerous friends and patrons in the city and vicinity, I would especially say, that in many respects the Stock was never so desirable or complete, embracing many

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

And will, therefore, refrain from a numeration, except to call especial attention to

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

which surpasses anything heretofore offered in this market. An early call will secure the most

DESIRABLE SHADES,

PATTERNS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, I hope by strict attention to the necessities and interest of my customers, to merit its continuance to the entire extent of their wants in the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
THOMAS SMITH.
my 4-228-4o

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

I BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh and vicinity, that I have added to my already extensive business, an especial department for

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

and have taken great care to select the goods with a view of making this a first-class Grocery store.

I have the largest and best selected assortment to be found in this city, consisting of FINE CHINA SETTS, (plain, gilded and painted,) all of latest styles and patterns, STONEWARE, COMMON WARE, and EARTHEN WARE.

IN GLASS-WARE,

Our assortment is complete, consisting of

Fine Cut Glass Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, and Dishes of all Sizes,

Looking Glasses

of every description, made of the very best German and American Glass.

The Department of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

has just been fitted out with the most fashionable and desirable Goods, and the recent decline in prices and the particular attention I have given in selecting the goods, will enable me to please every body in style and price. I therefore invite my old customers and the public generally to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Besides, he is still prepared to furnish the people with

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in as great variety as heretofore, embracing the best qualities as to style, make and quality. He invites an inspection of the same from purchasers.

In addition, I will mention my first-class

GROCERY STORE,

which is kept up at all times with the best and finest Family Groceries and sold at the lowest market prices.
A. KLINE,
Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.
May 2-226-3m.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Mechanical and Operative Dentist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICE OVER PESCUD'S OLD DRUG STORE.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and the local anæsthetic or Ether spray.
my 4-228-eoily

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REPAIR.

We have in Store one of these celebrated Machines, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

We have also made arrangements to furnish on short notice Grain Cradles, Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Horse Rakes, Fan Mills, Cotton Gins &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.
B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.
my 4-228-tf

WRAPPING TWINE,

200 lbs. Paper Twine,
200 lbs. Jute,
which will be sold cheap.
B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.
my 4-228-tf

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE!!

HARDWARE!!!

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

Which I am selling very cheap to close out for
DOUGLAS BELL,
April 18-215-tf Market Square.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

SOUTHERN ORPHAN

ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA,

Jan. 30th. 1867.

To be Given at Baltimore, June 17th.

1867.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH, TO BE HAD of JOHN BRAGG, Agent, at Southern Express Office, Raleigh, N. C.

Owing to recent troubles, the Managers have issued the following Card to which the attention of the Public is called:

OFFICE PRESENTATION CONCERT,
Baltimore, April 13, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Our attention has been called to extracts in Southern papers reflecting upon the management of the Presentation Concert in aid of the Southern Orphan Association, and in answer to the statements and assertions contained in such extracts we wish to lay the whole matter before the people, that they may judge from the actions of our accusers the motives by which they are governed. We call attention to the facts contained in the following card, and request the public to bear in mind that the parties mentioned were only members invested with no authority to act in any official capacity whatever. The power they sought to usurp would give them full control of the books and funds, by which they could shape the first to suit them, and withdraw the latter from the bank, where it is now, subject to the order of the Association:

[From the Baltimore Gazette April 11.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Southern Orphan Association being liable to misrepresentation in consequence of the late arrest of some of its members on charges preferred by Mr. A. G. Kimberly, we beg leave to present the following statements in regard to the Association and its accusers:

At the inception of the Society the ladies connected with its origin, in view of difficulties that might arise in procuring a charter, determined to admit as members such gentlemen as were supposed to be proper to advise and assist them. Some of these gentlemen apparently worked for the sole benefit of the Association until the Charitable Concert was proposed. After that their actions showed but too plainly that they desired to obtain control of the Association.

At a meeting of the Trustees upon the 8th. of March a constitution, drawn up by Messrs. Kimberly and Hawkins, investing them with full power and authority to handle the funds of the Association and to examine its books, was proposed by Mr. Kimberly, and upon a vote being taken, it was laid aside. The ladies, with some exceptions, rejected it and the President and Treasurer, not recognizing the legality of the document, refused to vote. In this manner it was laid over. Notwithstanding this, the parties resolved themselves into committees and set to work.

On the 3d. of April a committee, consisting of Messrs. Kimberly and Bostock, under this so called constitution, came to our office and demanded the books. The President being present, stated that having refused to accept the constitution, she would not recognize the committee. On the 4th. Mr. Kimberly called, with two gentlemen, and again demanded the books, and was again refused.

On the 5th. by request of Messrs. Kimberly, Hawkins and Bostock, we, with two witnesses, attended an interview with them at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Hawkins stated that he had that morning received a letter from General Trimble, authorizing him to prosecute us for having opened one of the General's letters, which he intended to do to the full extent of the law if we did not give up the books. As the officers should decide this, we told him that he would be answered next day. On that evening the officers and ourselves were arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. Kimberly, and released on bail. The next evening Mr. Hawkins issued a warrant for the arrest of our book keeper, Mr. Schiera, on the charge of having opened General Trimble's letter. As the charge was false, Mr. Schiera was dismissed. We see from this morning's "Sun" that these parties announce their unqualified repudiation of the project," etc., which will be taken for what it is worth, when it will be shown that they repudiated, etc., because they lost their large commissions in the rejections of their farms and houses by the Society.

The offices and rank they append to their signatures are of their own creation, as the Society wishes the public to understand that it does not recognize the name and office of "Finance Committee" as ever having been created by said society.

We here leave the public to determine the motives of our accusers, for, to our mind, a simple narration of the above facts is sufficient to show that the Association and ourselves are attacked because we would not suit the purposes of Messrs. Hawkins, Bostock and Kimberly.
L. T. PALMER & CO.

In consequence of the persecution arising from our late connection with these persons, we are compelled to postpone the GRAND CHARITABLE PRESENTATION CONCERT to the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1867. This will give us ample time to dispose of all the tickets, and it will afford the public an opportunity to investigate the facts which we have published, thus gaining that confidence which is necessary to ensure the success of every public measure.

We do not wish these statements to be taken unsubstantiated, as we cordially invite an investigation of the enterprise. The grand jury of this city presented us, and we hoped that they would go further and indict us, for we wished to prove to the world our honesty and disinterestedness in this measure, which could not be better done than in an investigation by the grand inquest.

It now remains with the public whether the "Home and School" shall be built. Whether the poor, fatherless children of the South, whose parents' blood was shed in defence of Southern homes, shall be deprived of the blessings which this enterprise seeks to obtain for them. Must we appeal in vain? No, it shall not be said that the Southern people were so ungenerous as to condemn those who are seeking to benefit the children of the soldiers who died for them, upon the evidence of men who, when they saw their own mercenary aims frustrated, sought to cover their guilt by bringing charges on us. Charges which, in the only trial that was allowed us, were proved to be as false as perjury could make them.
L. T. PALMER & CO.

MRS. J. L. HAMMOND, President, Mrs. E. A. F. MEARES, Treasurer, Mrs. McCURDIN and Mrs. SCHIERS, Trustees of the Southern Orphan Association, have also published a card. The following are extracts:

"We invite an examination of our books and the funds now accumulating in bank subject to the order of the Association, for the purpose of erecting the home and school for the orphans of the "Confederate dead" in the city of Richmond, Virginia. Nothing that we can say will testify more accurately the correctness of our place than an investigation of our books and funds, and it was because we, as custodians of these treasures, would not surrender them to dishonest men, that we are now subject to the persecution and abuse.

We have seen the horrors and devastation of the late war, and know the immense amount of suffering occasioned by it. Homes were rendered cheerless by the loss of its head, who fell fighting for the homes of the South, and it was our sympathy for the poor and friendless orphans of the South that caused us to enter into the resolution of securing for them a home and providing an education, as may render them hereafter good and useful citizens of a free and happy land.

We confess, however, that if we could have looked through the future and seen the trials and persecutions to which we are subjected, we would have never attempted to begin so thankless a work. But now, having embarked in it, our reputation is at stake, and we must build the Home and School; therefore we call upon all good people to assist us toward the completion of our work by discomfiting the scandalous malicious slanders. And we will say, we believe that those papers also opinion more founded upon the acts of our employees, should give to the public our statements, and modify their assertions so as to be in strict accordance with the facts.

Not long since, Messrs. L. T. Palmer & Co., published a card which, as we approved it then, we will officially endorse it now, that the information contained therein was correct. In the public with every guarantee for its truthfulness.

In consequence of the delay occasioned by the conduct of the persons above alluded to, we have been compelled to inform our managers to postpone the Concert until the 17th. day of June, 1867, that we may be able to begin the building as soon as our Concert business shall end."
April 30-225-2w

SOUTHAMPTON HAMS.

Just received another lot of those Choice Hams, which will be sold low.
DOUGLAS BELL.
May 1-225-tf

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

A prime article to day received by
DOUGLAS BELL.
May 1-225-tf