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THE SENTINEL.

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

CONSERVATIVE TICKET FOR THE CONVENTION IN WAKE.

HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE,
REV. BENNET T. BLAKE,
PRIESTLY H. MANGUM,
JNO. A. McLEAN.

GEN. CANBY'S LATE ORDER.

We understand that considerable use is being made of Gen. Canby's late order, by the Radicals, in the hope of making it work to the further disfranchisement of white persons in the State. It is perfectly palpable, that the white majority in the State alarms the Radicals greatly, and if, by any means, good or bad, true or false, they can reduce that majority, it will be done.

It must be clear to every one, that, already, the number of white persons in the State, who are disfranchised and who have declined to register, is very large. There are two white persons in the State to every one colored person. If the colored people of the State are justly entitled, under the Reconstruction Acts, to 70,000 voters, then, of course, according to the usual mode of computation, the whites are entitled, if none were disfranchised, to 140,000 voters. The whites have only registered about 95,000, while the blacks have registered 70,000. No one believes that there are 45,000 disfranchised voters in the State. Yet it is palpable that every effort will be made to defraud as many of the Conservative whites, as possible, out of their privilege to vote.

We call upon the Conservative men, every where, to register and fill up any falling off occasioned by this effort to reduce the white vote. Do not allow yourselves to be disfranchised, otherwise than as the law and the orders of the Military absolutely require. Many of the Registrars are liable to be misled by the strenuous efforts of the Radicals to reduce the Conservative vote.

Gen. Canby's order, taking the registration lists as his guide, simply arranges the exceptions to the registration of individuals, as marked on the lists, so as to let the Registrars see, at a glance, what class are sufficient to exclude from registration *those persons who held office before the war*, and, also, those exceptions made by the Registrars or others, which *do not exclude* such persons. He then gives some other exceptions, not noticed by the Registrars, which would exclude such officers.

We find, however, that some persons, who have looked over the order, have, without reflection, concluded that they are disfranchised, because their cases happen to be named as either holding offices *during* the war, or participating in the rebellion,—forgetting that they are not meant, unless they filled the prohibited offices *before the war*.

Bear in mind, that Gen. Canby has not changed the fundamental character of the law, though General Sickles and himself may have excluded some persons from registration, whom many other persons think are *not* disfranchised by the law itself.

They have construed the law, as authorized to do, very *liberally*, it would seem, not confining themselves to the *letter*, but drawing very largely upon its *spirit* and *intent*, so as to exclude as many as possible of that class of men in the State who, by education, position, experience, and integrity, are best qualified to revise and draw up the organic law of the State.

But remember, that *no man is excluded, who did not hold office* BEFORE THE WAR, and who did not also hold the prohibited office, during the war, or otherwise participate in the "rebellion," or "give aid and comfort to the enemy."

THE UNIVERSAL negro suffrage features of the military Reconstruction Bills were not adopted in consequence of the decision of Republican caucuses. On the contrary, they were passed against these decisions, and because they were not adhered to.—We have the authority of the New York *Times* (Republican) for this assertion. At every Republican caucus, held in the session of 1866, on the subject, the vote was two to one *against* universal negro suffrage and in favor of a qualified suffrage. Mr. Stevens, being out-voted, declared that he would not be governed by the decision; and when the bill (relating to the District of Columbia) came to a vote in the House, he and all the rest of the ultra Radicals voted, in spite of the decision in caucus, against giving the negroes a qualified suffrage, as did all the Democrats. It was thus defeated, and when the question was next taken, on giving them universal suffrage, all the Republicans voted for it,—as the only way to secure the colored people *any* vote whatever. Mr. Stevens and his followers refused the ballot to any negroes, unless all could have it; and thus the minority forced their views upon the party, in direct opposition to the decision of the Republican party.

COL. D. M. CARTER'S LETTER.

We publish, to-day, the letter of Colonel Carter to Hon. John Pool, by special request, and out of personal courtesy to Col. C., but we cannot do so, without expressing our dissent from most of its teachings. Duty to our readers, and to the public, may compel us to review it, or to reply to its positions.

THE ELECTIONS in the South are "so-called Reconstruction elections." The recent conservative victories at the North are real restoration elections.

THE BOARDS of health of New Orleans and Mobile have declared that the yellow fever is no longer epidemic.

THE ELECTIONS.

The latest accounts from the Northern elections are the most favorable that we have received, and are full of hopeful augury for the country.

In New York, the Democratic and Conservative majority is fully 40,000,—a gain, since last year, of about 55,000 votes. The Democrats and Conservatives have, also, a majority in the lower house of the Assembly and on joint ballot. The Senate would, likewise, have been anti-Radical, but for the fact that a number of Republican Senators hold over from last year.

New Jersey, which was overwhelmingly Republican or Radical, last year, has turned completely round, and the enemies of the Constitution and the Union have been routed at every point in the State.

From the other States, the news is equally cheering—for the details of which, the reader is referred to our telegraphic columns.

Never, in the history of the country, has there been so tremendous a rebuke to any party, as has been pronounced against Radicalism. Its days are numbered. The jury that have held inquisition over its hideous corpse are California, Maine, Montana, Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Minnesota and New York,—just twelve in number,—and Massachusetts asking to be one of the Grand Inquest.

The verdict is sealed that the Constitutional Union shall yet be restored, and that the Anglo Saxon race shall rule America.

PROPOSED STATE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.—The Wilmington *Journal* heartily approves the suggestion of the Conservatives of Wake for a State Convention on the 11th of December. It well says:

"This meeting should be held. Every county in the State should be represented. No man can tell how great and important may be the questions to be submitted to the people of North Carolina within the next twelve months. Citizens cannot afford to stand one side and deplore all political agitations—none will be justified in pleading a life-long indifference to politics as an excuse for non-action—no one can turn aside from the uninviting position to which political aspirations and public stations have been degraded and exclaim, "*Procul, O, procul este, profani*," as an exoneration for neglect of public duties in this crisis. The issue is upon us and we must meet it. Every principle, every interest dear to the people of North Carolina, is at stake. Action, firm, united action, can save all. Indifference and division will lose all, and individual welfare and happiness, and State prosperity will not survive the defeat of the whites and the success of the blacks. Let meetings be held. Let us adopt the day suggested by the citizens of Wake. We must organize, or our dearest rights and privileges will be the victims of our indifference."

We would simply add that the intervening time is short,—only about a month. Our friends, if they desire that the Convention should be held, must move promptly and at once. Let there be no delay in arriving at a conclusion.

No CONSERVATIVE white citizen, in the South, is afraid or ashamed to be known as such. Every such a man pins his faith upon his front, proclaims it openly, and is proud of his principles and his associations. He walks about in the day time and looks his fellow white men squarely in the face. He can afford to do this, for his conscience doesn't upbraid him, and he is free from the mental reproach that he is nursing schemes for the ruin of his brethren, and the elevation of an inferior race upon the degradation of his neighbors.—The two recent immense meetings in this City show *who* are the Conservatives, and two such meetings, in all the elements that go to make up respectable assemblages, have rarely, at any time, been seen in Raleigh.

BEGINNING OF "RECONSTRUCTION" IN ALABAMA.—The so-called Reconstruction Convention assembled in Montgomery, on the 5th. inst. On the 6th. resolutions were passed, authorizing the raising of proper Standing Committees and the memorializing of Congress to remove the political disabilities of all who materially aided "re-construction." An Ordinance was introduced to restore all property sold by Executors and Administrators, during the war, for Confederate currency, to the legal heirs of estates, without suit in Court. This is about such a beginning as might have been expected, and is simply the entering wedge to further rascalities.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The regular session of this Court, for the District of Cape Fear, was opened, in Wilmington, on Tuesday. The Wilmington *Star* says that Judge Brooks' charge was a political harangue. The most melancholy evidence of the demoralization of the times, under Radical teachings, is the numerous similar conversions of the bench into a hustings. We had hoped that North Carolina would be spared the spectacle.

IS IT TRUE?—That J. H. Harris, the Radical negro nominee for the Convention, has frequently declared that not one-tenth of his race were fit to vote?

That Mr. J. P. Andrews, one of the white Radical candidates, has repeatedly avowed, of late, that under no circumstances could he ever be induced to vote for a negro?

THE QUESTION of negro-suffrage, though shirked by the Radicals, was the leading issue in New York,—almost as much as it was in Ohio, Kansas and Minnesota. So far as those States are concerned, a death blow has been given to unqualified negro-suffrage and negro supremacy in America. The majority against it in these four States is more than 100,000.

ORANGE.—A Convention of the Conservatives of Orange was held in Hillsboro, on Saturday last. Major John W. Graham and Dr. E. M. Holt were unanimously nominated for the Convention. They have both accepted and will enter upon an active canvass. It is an admirable ticket.

ROWAN AND DAVIE.—Messrs. W. M. Robbins, M. L. Holmes and R. F. Johnston are the Conservative candidates for the Convention in this "voting district." They are vigorously canvassing and will be elected.

For the Sentinel.

Letter from Col. D. M. Carter.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1867.

Hon. John Pool:—

My Dear Sir:—You and I have long acted harmoniously in politics. You had my sympathy and active aid in your canvass of the State as the Union candidate for Governor in 1860. Much of that heartfelt reluctance in North Carolina to quit the Union, which was so strongly expressed in February, 1861, by twenty thousand majority of her voters refusing even to permit the assembly of a Convention to consider the question of Secession, was due to your able and manly discussion of that detestable heresy.

From the secession of this State, until August, 1864, I was in the Confederate army, and claim to have discharged every duty there which the honor of a soldier exacted, to the last of my skill and ability. If I had continued in the military service, I should have been found with Gen. Lee at Appomattox.

Such was, and is, my conception of the duty of a *soldier*.

In August, 1864, I was re-elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and at its first session we renewed our political co-operation.

The military situation of the Confederacy was at that time very grave, and indeed, I considered it utterly hopeless. While in the military service I could not, consistently with duty, make known my well-grounded apprehensions; but when I became a legislator, it was imperative on me to disclose them. Such was then, and is now, my view of the respective obligations of the two positions.

The failure of the peace party to accomplish the desirable object for which it labored, and the causes of that failure, are too well known to need recapitulation. The purpose of that party was to secure an honorable peace, upon the basis of a restoration of the Union of equal States, an oblivion of political offences of individuals, and the acknowledgement of the abolition of slavery, as a result of the war undertaken in the interest of that institution. We did not think it too late, even then, by prompt submission to the rightful authority of the general government, to revive Mr. Lincoln's favorite scheme of compensated emancipation.

We should have had the aid of a friendly public opinion in the Northern States to solve the perplexing questions resulting from the war, and have kept the settlement of them in our own hands. With considerable armies yet in the field, and a record of military achievements of which any nation might well be proud, we could have closed a long and fierce war upon terms consistent with our own self-respect, and honorable to our adversaries. I do not recall these matters now, to taunt those in authority then, with their neglect of this golden opportunity of statesmanship; nor for the purpose of vindicating the action of the peace party in North Carolina. Time has exposed the wisdom of that movement, by revealing the consequences of prosecuting a hopeless war to the point of subjugation. At any time from the commencement of the Session of the Legislature in November 1864, till the capture of Petersburg in April 1865, the voice of North Carolina would have commanded peace. Her geographical position, which had compelled her to secede in 1861, or be ground to powder between Virginia and her Southern neighbors, gave her in 1864 a potential voice in the Confederacy—because the State had more troops in the war than any other Southern State, and because a transit through her territory was indispensable. As this geographical position had been used to force the State against her will out of the Union, it occurred to some to employ it to secure her return, when by a turn in the condition of affairs, it became a source of strength and influence instead of weakness. But the excitements of war suppressed all the suggestions of prudence, and the contest of arms was continued until every soldier in the Confederacy was a prisoner of war, its government dispersed, its cities in flames, and at least seventy-five per cent. of the value of all the property of the South forever annihilated!

It is idle to recount all these mistakes and calamities, unless we can learn some useful lesson from them, for guidance through the thickening disasters which threaten to overwhelm us.

I think the moral from them is easy to be drawn, if we are candid and truthful. But let me recapitulate briefly a few other facts in our history, subsequent to the termination of the great rebellion. Our position was that of a subjugated people, entirely at the mercy of our conquerors. We had surrendered without terms, and there were no precedents in our history to indicate our treatment. That was, under the circumstances, solely a question of policy with our conquerors, in the consideration of which, they would naturally look more to their own interests than to ours.

Three several plans have been proposed for the settlement of the *status* of the rebel States, (I suppose history will give us that designation.) The first, known as the President's plan, is placed upon the theory that the States are indestructible, and the connection with the Federal Government not separable by their own will, and that attempted secession was void *ab initio* in law.

I firmly believe that this plan would have been as acceptable to the North, as it was to the South, if our people had displayed the proper spirit of submission to the Government. If they had elected Unionists and Submissionists to Congress instead of rampant Secessionists—if they had not proclaimed their intention to repudiate the public debt so loudly—if they had shown a more social and friendly disposition to Northern people settling among us—if there had been none of those bloody riots, excited by political animosities, which have disgraced some of our Southern Cities, this plan would have met a happier fate. North Carolina and Virginia sent delegates to Congress who were not obnoxious, but this was not the case with many of the other Southern States.

The President's plan failed, because the Northern people believed that the Southern people were still disloyal in sentiment and purpose to the government,—that they sought admission into the Union, with a hostile intent, and with the expectation of renewing the scenes of 1860—61. It was this belief, more than any objection to the theory of the President's plan, which caused its rejection by those vast majorities which displayed the earnestness of the North.

Next followed the first plan submitted by Congress—known as the Howard Amendment to the Constitution, or as Article Fourteen. This was submitted to the Legislatures of the several Southern States, and rejected by them all, by votes approaching unanimity. It ought to have been accepted by as unanimous a vote as refused it.

Its rejection was also a kind of political blunder which Talleyrand denounced.

We are now to consider and decide the third of the series, known as *the Congressional Plan*. This will be voted on by a portion of the people of North and South Carolina, within a few days.

It is a matter of the highest possible interest to the people of these States, that their decision of this momentous question should be expedient and wise.

I feel bound to say that the practical effect of our subjugation was to divest us of all control over the settlement of our future relations with the Union. Whatever voice we have in the matter was bestowed by the United States Government, and is not a matter of right under the Constitution or laws of Nations.

But by the action of the government it is referred to us to decide whether we will call a Convention under the present plan of Congress, or not.

Let us now examine with all candor "the situation."

No man can consistently vote for a Convention unless he is prepared to go further and support the Congressional plan of reconstruction. That plan embraces *universal negro suffrage, and limited white suffrage.*—It clothes with the highest rewards and privileges of citizenship every negro in the State, and it puts under ban for life the most intelligent and capable of the whites. This discrimination is obliged to be incorporated in the State Constitution, virtually. There are half a dozen conditions precedent to the admission of a State under this plan. By it, half the Southern States are placed forever under the absolute sway of emancipated slaves; and an interminable vista of strife and fierce rivalry opened before our eyes in our own State, ending in barbarism, or in the overthrow of republican government.

Many persons think they can vote for a Convention, and at the same time for delegates, who will not carry out the Congressional programme, and that thereby a reconstruction, consonant with their views, could be consummated. This is a palpable mistake.

If this Convention should be called by the people, and should then refuse to effectuate the Congressional plan, but undertake to substitute a State Constitution of their own, such action would be regarded by Congress as more contumacious than a refusal to call a Convention at all. The collision with Congress would be direct, and an issue made in the most irritating manner. But by refusing to call the Convention we postpone this strife, and allow time for peaceful counsels to prevail. We avoid the enormous expense of a useless, inharmonious Convention. We avoid the disgrace of assembling a body to form our organic law, whose hands are tied—whose work is done for them in advance—who have no free will of their own, and who do not represent a free constituency.

We thereby show no disloyal feeling to the Government of our country, or to the public sentiment of the people of the North. On the contrary, we put ourselves in accord with that sentiment. We obey its teachings, and we point to Connecticut, to California, to Ohio, to Pennsylvania, as proofs of it. Every breeze wafted from the North brings to our ears the joyful whisperings of peace and reconciliation.

Many persons fear confiscation as a consequence of a refusal to reconstruct under the Congressional plan. I do not share their terrors. The result of the rebellion was a practical confiscation of more than half the property of the South. If this has not produced loyalty, the robbery of the other half will not create that sentiment.

If it has not inflicted punishment enough to satisfy justice, further plunderings will not mitigate ferocity. In truth, confiscation would fall more heavily on the creditors of the victim, than on the victim himself, in most cases. The bankrupt law will confiscate unfortunate thousands.

I repeat that what the North demands of the South is not this plan or the other, but *loyalty*. If our people will demonstrate their wish to identify themselves with their Government in feeling and sentiment—to defend it and support it, as their ancestors did,—the expectant North will throw this plan to the winds, and receive us with open arms. Without loyalty a reconstruction of government authority will be made out of force; with loyalty, we can have the restoration of a parental government by peaceful means.

Let the people rise up and reject this Congressional plan; because it is penal in its operation, because it confounds the guilty and the innocent, because it discriminates against intelligence in favor of ignorance, because it foments hostility between the whites and blacks, because it engenders disloyalty now, and fosters that feeling in the breasts of the next generation.

The kindly and forgiving spirit of Abraham Lincoln does not pervade a line of it. Every message addressed by him to Congress—every proclamation published to the people, and both his inaugurals, rebuke it. The solemn pledge and plighted faith of the American Congress is violated by it.

Again, the Convention is to be elected, and called together, by military orders, under the terrorism of martial law. Men fear to discuss its demerits, with bayonets at their backs and military arrests in prospect.

Such an election will not be free, in any sense of the word; and this is a fatal objection to such a Convention.

Since the rejection of the Howard amendment, many important events have occurred to produce great changes in the mind and temper of the South. Time is cooling the feverish excitements of the war, under which that measure was rejected.

Our people have been brought, face to face, with possible calamities, greater than any which have yet befallen us. Confiscation, negro domination, and the probable loss of the most profitable and magnificent monopoly in the world—that of cotton—have brought the most hot headed and inconsiderate among us to reflect upon the ruinous consequences of further conflict with their rightful government.

Now is the auspicious time for that government to renew its offers of clemency, and its invitation to participate in the heritage of a glorious ancestry.

What will be the result, if the people decline calling a Convention? I cannot tell certainly; but my belief is, that if the Northern people ascribed its rejection to the right motives, and to a certain deference to their latest elections, which they undoubtedly will, then such rejection will be followed by no evil consequences.

Let the South display the nerve which the situation requires, and all will yet be well. That nerve does not consist in ludicrous attempts to defy a government, which has conquered us in fair fight, and which has the power to exterminate us. It does consist in a manly and dignified propitiation of our government by an unreserved allegiance. Disloyalty will never open the gates of the Union to us; and loyalty will not have to knock long for admission.

The only problem in our situation, difficult of solution, is the future *status* and relation of the colored race. They are citizens of the country, and, as such, have an interest in its welfare. They are entitled to sufficient weight and participation in the government to insure their protection. The most liberal and enlightened States in the North have bestowed a qualified suffrage upon them. Massachusetts requires educational and New York property qualifications. Can we do better than apply similar tests here? Note the fact that such qualifications are powerful stimulants to the acquisition of knowledge and property,—that the class excluded by such tests is always diminishing; and the ballot will be within easy reach of every frugal and intelligent colored man. This settlement of the subject has been satisfactory at the North to both races, and is no crude and dangerous experiment with a grave matter.

In the present stage of this question, I believe the method of qualified suffrage to be the safest, speediest, and most satisfactory compromise and solution of it, for the best interests of both races. In all the discussions of colored citizens' interests I have sought to be their friend, but not their champion. I strove in the Legislature, in 1866, for their right to testify in all cases, in all our Courts of Justice. In March last I sat in a political Convention with them at Raleigh. Believing the bestowment of suffrage upon them, either qualified or universal, to be a foregone conclusion, it seemed to me the narrowest prejudice to exclude them from assemblages where they could best learn, in friendly discussion, their rights and duties.

You will first see this letter in the newspapers, and while I would be glad to know that you approve my views of what the crisis demands, yet I am constrained by the pressure of time to publish it without delay.

I will close this too long communication with a suggestion disconnected with politics. The cotton crop of North Carolina, and perhaps of the whole South, will not pay the cost of its production, shipment and taxes, at the present prices. The people ought to petition Congress for relief from the onerous tax imposed on this staple. Let the people avail themselves of the occasion of the approaching elections to circulate respectful memorials to Congress, for signature, asking a remission of the tax on the present crop, and forward these memorials to influential members of Congress. Perhaps one-third of the present crop has been produced by partnership between the planters and laborers, and thus both classes have a deep interest in the removal of the tax. Instead of employing a corrupt lobby to achieve this result, let the people appeal directly to Congress for relief.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. M. CARTER.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in Fayetteville, Oct. 31st, by Rev. Jos. C. Hanks, Esq. JAS. C. McRAE to Miss FANNIE B., daughter of Samuel J. Hinsdale, Esq.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the evening of the 31st ult., by B. F. Pearce, Esq., Mr. WM. H. DEAL to Miss ANN ELIZA OLIPHANT.

DIED:

At Palmyra, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1867, little GREGORY, infant and only child of John L. and Virginia M. Baker.

Upon our falling tears at children's graves the bow of promise bends with freshest beauty.

"I take the little lambs, said He,
And lay them in my breast,
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

N. H. D. W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted.

1,000 OUNCES OLD SILVER (Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.) for which the highest cash prices will be paid, by
T. V. MOSS,
At J. C. PALMER's.
P S.—Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired at short notice. Charges moderate. J. C. P.
Nov. 8—80-3t*

Notice.

WE ARE prepared to furnish Stove Pipe, any size or quantity, or any kind of Tin Ware, Gutters and Pipes. Also on hand Sheet Zinc.
Raleigh, Nov. 8—tf With Hart & Lewis.

A Fine City Carriage for Sale.

ON HAND, A FINE CITY CARRIAGE second hand, in good order, which we will sell at less than 50 per cent of the original cost in 1860. It has been used very little.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 8—80-tf

Paper Mill Property.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY of November County Court, it being the 19th inst. before the Court House door, that valuable property known as the

PAPER MILL,

situated on Crabtree Creek, about three miles from the city. The stream is a good one and it is a very desirable location for a Mill, Cotton Gin or machinery of any kind, to be worked by water power. There are TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND attached, of which a full description will be given on the day of sale. The property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, with approved security.
Nov. 8—80-1ds C. B. ROOT, Agent.

COTTON BAGGING AND BALING ROPE.
Extra heavy Bagging, Baling Rope,
Patent Cotton Ties, Ingersoll's Cotton Press,
H. L. Emery & Son's UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.
The Georgia Gin, Gullet's Steel Brush Gin, Lever and Railway Horse Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, The new Labor-saving Economical Pump.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Aug. 29—19-1t Newbern, N. C.

For Rent.

THE PLANTATION of Lawrence Hinton, dec'd, is for rent for the year 1868.
Nov. 7—79-3w DAVID HINTON, Ex.
☞ Progress and Standard copy.

New Books.

INEZ.—A TALE OF THE ALAMO; by ACOUSTA J. EVANS, Author of "Beulah" and "St. Elmo." For sale at the Book Store of
Nov. 7—79-tf WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMOIRS OF HIS Royal Highness, the Prince Consort. For sale at the Book Store of
Nov. 7—79-tf WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

NAPOLEON AND THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA; A historical Novel; by L. MUHLBACH. For sale at the Book Store of
Nov. 7—79-tf WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Wanted.

TO EXCHANGE OTHER BANK NOTES FOR $5,000 in Bank of Washington Notes.
Nov. 7—79-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

BEAUTIFUL REFINED LARD, in 25 lb Buckets. Put up expressly for Family use. For sale by DOUGLAS BELL,
Nov. 5—77-tf Market Square.

Tin Ware at Wholesale.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to call the attention of Merchants to his establishment for the manufacture of

Tin Ware for the Trade.

He claims to sell at wholesale, AT AS LOW RATES as the Merchant can buy in New York or Baltimore, with Freight added.

He asks a trial from those who are disposed to encourage and assist in building up a Home Enterprise.

He pledges himself that his prices shall give satisfaction, and that his ware shall be of good quality.

Price Lists will be sent to any address on application.

Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper and Brass will be taken at best market rates, instead of cash, delivered at any point on the Railroad.
Oct 11—55-eod3m E. H. FOGUE, Hillsboro', N. C.

MARY'S DEPOSITORY M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

H. H. MARTINDALE, OF N. C.,
WITH
SELBY AND DULANY,
Publishers, Booksellers
AND
STATIONERS,
322 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
H. R. SELBY, W. J. C. DULANY.
Aug 5-304-2awlm

FOR SALE.

A Lancastine Candles, in half boxes and cases; Locust Point Family Flour, the best Baltimore make.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Sept. 25—46-tf Wholesale Grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERUVIAN GUANO!!

I am daily expecting a small lot of "Genuine Peruvian Guano." Wheat-Growers, try it.
DOUGLAS BELL,
Nov. 1—74-tf Market Square.

A HOUND PUPPY WAS STOLEN OR strayed from my premises on Sunday night last. He is about 4 months old, black on the back, with yellow legs, and comes at the call of "Pup." I will handsomely reward any person who will bring him to me or inform me where I can get him.
Nov. 6—78-1t P. K. PERRELL.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

WE ARE OFFERING TO OUR CUSTOMERS a commanding stock of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
ROOM FURNISHING GOODS,
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS,
NAILS, IRON AND STEEL.
ALSO
1 Bed Chamber *Commode*.
J. BROWN.
WITH HART & LEWIS,
44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov. 6—78-tf

Important Sale of Real Estate.

ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF DECEMBER next, at the Griswold Hotel, in Goldsboro', at the hour of 12 M., I shall offer for sale at public auction, a valuable Plantation, situated about four miles from Goldsboro', on Neuse River, adjoining the lands of David F. McKinne, William Davis, Needham Jennett, and Isaac H. Cox, containing about

FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES,

being the same on which Samuel Smith lately resided.

ALSO

two acres of Land in Everettsville. The said Plantation will be sold in lots, or in a body, to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to Samuel Smith at Everettsville, or to me at my office in Goldsboro'.

TERMS.—Five per cent cash; Bonds with approved sureties for the balance, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid.
Nov. 7—79-1awtd W. G. MORISEY, Trustee.

Notice.

I WILL SELL, on the 14th day of November, 1867, my DELGRADE ESTATE, consisting of

2,250 ACRES OF LAND,

in the Counties of Washington and Tyrell, on the North side of Scuppernong River. Also my personal property on said Estate, viz: Stock of every description, Tools, Implements, and the entire crop of

CORN, FODDER, &c., &c.

Sale to take place on the premises.

In immediate connection with the above, I will sell all my personal property on my MAGNOLIA ESTATE, viz: Stock of every kind, Tools, Implements, and the entire crop of Corn, Fodder, &c., &c. Sale to take place on the premises and continue from day to day until the entire property is sold.

At the same time and place, I will sell WHITE OAK ISLAND and the lands attached thereto, about

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

and the place on which the late Joshua Tackington lived, containing eleven acres.

Also, 139 North East Railroad (S. C.) Stock, and a Bond on T. H. Gregorie, of S. C., for four thousand five hundred dollars. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 7—79-3t WM. S. PETTIGREW.

BRIGGS & DODD,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS.
ALSO
Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,
India Rubber and Leather Belting,
Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs,
Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.
☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
Nov. 7—79-tf

A Stray Cow.

LOST, A COW, RECENTLY, ABOUT TWO miles below Eagle Rock. She is a small Red Cow, peg horns and dry. Her ear marks are a swallow-fork and under keel in both ears. Any information about the Cow, left with David Hinton, Esq., will greatly oblige me, and I will pay a suitable reward for her recovery.
Raleigh, Nov 7—3t J. DEVEREUX.

Claims Against the Government.

WE WOULD SUGGEST TO ALL HAVING Claims against the U. S. Government for property destroyed during the late war, for census taking, Mail contracts, Cotton burnt, &c., &c., that they may find it to their interest to confer with us, without delay.
L. P. OLDS & CO., Counsellors at Law,
Nov. 7—tf* At Raleigh or Washington City.

For Sale.

A SMALL FARM, 12 MILES FROM RALeigh, containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

one half in cultivation, the rest in oak, hickory and pine Timber.

The improvements consist of an ordinary frame Dwelling, large enough for a moderate sized family, good Kitchen, Barn, Smoke-house, Stables, &c.

A good bargain can be had, if application be made soon to J. J. CHRISTOPHERS,
Nov. 7—79-2w Raleigh, N. C.

$25 REWARD.—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, November 2d, a MULE was stolen from my stables, three miles East of Raleigh. Said Mule was a small, mouse colored mare mule, with a scar on its right ear, caused by cutting off a wart. This mule was seen on Sunday, in the possession of a negro man, near the Johnston County line. I will give the above reward for its delivery to me, or information that will secure its return.
Nov. 6-1w R. C. MANLY.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

HOLLOW WARE, ANDIRONS, SPICE MORtars, Lined Stew Pans, Climax Furnaces, Lined Musalin Kettles, Griddles and Grid-Irons, English Wafer and Waffle Irons.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Oct. 31—tf With Hart & Lewis.

RICH AS CREAM AND YELLOW AS GOLD!!

Fine delicious ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, just received at DOUGLAS BELL'S
Nov. 5—77-tf Family Grocery.

CORN! CORN!

500 bushels for sale.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Oct. 26—69-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FINE COCKADE CITY ALE,

By the keg, for sale.
PULLIAM, JONES & Co.
Nov. 4, 1867—tf.

FOR SALE.

Best English Breakfast Tea, black.
" Gunpowder " green.
" Imperial "
PULLIAM, JONES, & CO.,
Sept. 23—49-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufacture.)

Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNEL, &c.
Aug. 31—31-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS SMITH,
NO. 25 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, Va.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

IN PRESENTING MY KIND PATRONS WITH a memorandum of stock for Fall Trade, I also take occasion to thank them for their liberal patronage, soliciting at the same time its future continuance, assuring them that no effort will be spared to make it to their interest as well as pleasure to make their purchases of me. The following memorandum, though incomplete, will give a sufficient idea of the general stock:

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and colored Silks, in great variety, Irish Poplins, Belgian and French Poplins, French Merino, Barathea, Poplin Reps, Crapes, Empress Cloth, Ugenia Biarritz, Velontines Delaines Mousselines, single and double width in all the new shades, Bismarcks, &c., Shepherd and Scotch Plaids.

Embroideries and Laces.

Hanburg Edgings, Hanburg Insertings, Hanburg Flouncing, Needlework Edging, Needlework Insertings, Needlework Flouncings, Nainsook Edgings, Nainsook Insertings, Swiss and Cambric Collars, Swiss and Cambric Collars and Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crape Collars and Cuffs, Bugle Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Sets, Real Valentia Collars and Cuffs, Imitation Collars and Cuffs, Cluney Collars and Cuffs, Real Val. Laces, Real Thread Laces, Real Cluney Laces, Real Guiper and Honiton Lace, Real Brussels Lace, Real Bobbin Lace, Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Valentia Lace Handkerchiefs, Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.

Sundries.

Cloaks, Shawls, in long and square, for Misses and Ladies, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Dugle and Ribbon Trimmings in large assortment; Jet, Silk and Fancy Buttons, Taffeta Ribbons, Narrow Watered Ribbon for Trimming, Belt Ribbons, Worsted and Alpaca Braids, Mohair Braids, Galoons and Stay Bindings, Corset Splits, Zigzag Braid, Star Braids, Magic Ruffling, Plain and Fancy Hair Nets, &c., China and Agate Buttons, Full lines of Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Mourning Department.

Gro. Grain and Rept Silks, French Merino, Bombazine, Timese, Canton Cloth, Bareetz, Crapes, Barathens, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Ugenias, Veloutines, Persian Cloths, Monalines, Challies, Alpacas and Mohair, all of the very best, Loupin's celebrated manufacture.

White Goods.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambric, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsook, Plain, Plaid and Striped Muff Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Bishop's Lawn, Soft finish Jaconets, Soft finish Cambric, Soft finish Long Cloths, PeKay Marseilles, &c., Tarlestons, white and colored, Organdies, Dotted and Figured Swiss, Brilliants, Patent skirting.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Undervests, Drawers, Corsets, Lisle Thread Hose, Real English Hose, German Hosiery in great variety, for Misses, Children and Ladies; Ladies' Brown Hose, Ladies' Black and Slate Hose, Kid Gloves in large assortment, white, black and colored, Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves, in all sizes, Garters, Elastics, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Real Shell, Horn and Gutta Percha Combs, Veils in Real Lace, Dotted, Bordered and Bugle-Trimmed Parasols, Fans, &c.

Domestics.

Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Jeans, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, Plaid, Striped and Plain Osnaburgs, Tickings, Denims, Hickory, Huckery, Dongrey, Calico in all the popular makes; Ginghams in every variety.

Housekeeping Department.

Flannels, plain and fancy, Blankets, Carpets, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine, Ingrain, in all wool and cotton chain, Venetian, Hemp and Cottage Carpets, Druggets, Rugs and Door Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle and Damask Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Table Damask, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback, Crash and Glass Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marseilles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All are respectfully invited to inspect my stock before making their purchases. My conviction is, the true way to success is to secure the interest of your customers by charging the smallest possible profit on goods. This has ever been my motto, and the large business heretofore done encourages me in adhering strictly to it.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 15—69-2w

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

JORDAN & CARR,
(Successors to Geo. B. Jones & Co.)
CORNER SYCAMORE AND WASHINGTON STS.
PETERSBURG, VA.,
HAVE THE pleasure to announce to the Merchants of
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
the reception of one of the largest and most complete stocks of