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THE SENTINEL.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1867.

REMEMBER

That the Conservative State Convention, heretofore appointed to be held in this City, on the 11th of December next, has been postponed to a future time. The State Executive Committee will give due notice of the meeting.

THE NEXT STEP.

There never was a more false and unwarranted assumption than that the people of North Carolina, in the late election, have endorsed the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and favored the application, in the reorganization of our State governments, of negro-suffrage and other debasing and vindictive doctrines of Radicalism. We have never, for a moment, been of the number of those, who thought that a man virtually endorsed the policy of Congress by voting on the question of Convention, or in favor of a Convention, or for delegates, but thousands of our people *did* think so, and this impression had the effect of keeping them away from the polls. Had the full registered vote of the State been brought out, we hazard nothing in the assertion that, on the popular vote, there would have been a majority of at least 20,000 against Radicalism, as well as a decided preponderance of Conservatives in the Convention.

Proceeding upon the baseless and gratuitous idea that the people of North Carolina *have* expressed their approval, in the recent election, of the Congressional policy, the Radical press and leaders in the State are declaiming, with virtuous indignation, against the appearance of what they term a fresh effort, on the part of "rebels," to defeat the work which has thus ("in a horn," to use a vulgarism,) been sanctioned. Well may they tremble. The possession of the spoils, for which their greedy and cormorant souls have hankered, and to attain which is the prime object of their selfish scheming, is not yet so secure as they fancy. The people *have not yet voted* on the great issue presented to them. They will do so, when the Convention, which is to assemble, has done its work. If it be such as there is too great reason to apprehend it will be, judging from the meagrel elements that are to take it in hand,—if it be such a hotch-potch of diabolic malignity as the Constitution which has been concocted in that crucible of iniquity, the Alabama Convention,—if it be not such as the people of North Carolina think they can live under, with honor, and in peace and security,—then we tell these men that their work cannot stand, if persistent, earnest and unremitting efforts at thorough organization can effect its defeat, and if there is aught of manhood or spirit left among the masses of our people.

And we tell these men, further, that no one is to be frightened from his propriety by the silly and contemptible clamor that such a purpose is evidence of "contumacy." The Reconstruction Acts, themselves, allow the people interested an "election" in the matter of ratifying or rejecting the Constitutions that may be submitted to them. It is at that point, that the people will make their stand. On that line they will fight it out, at the ballot-box.

We will not prejudge the work of the Convention, further than to express our conviction that nothing good can come out of it. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You cannot easily eliminate anything that is just, or reasonable, or magnanimous, out of a compound of bad passions, and levelling and vindictive impulses. You cannot expect anything from Radicalism that is not low, sinister, and destructive. It must be judged here, in advance of its actual demonstrations, by its spirit and fruits elsewhere. In the language of the American essayist, Emerson, as quoted by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson: "It is destructive and aimless,—it is not loving,—but is destructive only out of hatred and selfishness."

In view of all this, and without, as we say, prejudging the work of the Convention, but in the exercise of a wholesome and necessary precaution, it behooves all lovers of the State, all friends of law and order and civil liberty, to consult for the worst, and to prepare for the last means of preservation and self-defence that are left us. Those means are provided for in the Reconstruction Acts. The ballot-box is our remedy. We must begin at once, thoroughly, actively, earnestly, to organize, in order to make it effective, should it become necessary so to do.

MORE OF THE BEAUTIES OF RADICALISM.—An ordinance was introduced in the Alabama Convention, (so-called,) a few days since, declaring void all marriages between whites and freedmen, and requiring legislation to prevent such marriages under severe penalties. This proved quite a bombshell in the amalgamation camp. The extreme Radicals and the negro delegates violently opposed it, as antagonistic to the spirit of the Civil Right's bill, and its further consideration was deferred. It is very evident that social equality is the next card of nitro-Radicalism. Those who have sown the wind will ere long be foremost in the effort to put down the whirlwind,—at least such of them as are not prepared to accept the theory as entirely applicable to themselves. The sooner such men take Coffee to their hearth-stones the better.

THE VIRGINIA Reconstruction (Convention (so-called) meets in Richmond to-day.

A colored convention is holding in Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of petitioning for the privileges granted to darkies in other States.

THE POLICY OF OUR PLANTERS.

The Wilson *News* learns that many of the planters of that section intend to abandon, the next year, any attempt at large farming operations. We judge that such a determination will be general throughout the South.

The war closed, leaving the great bulk of the Southern planters largely in debt. The freedom of the blacks destroyed the entire available wealth of the South. Yet, relying upon the production of cotton as almost the only resource left to give employment to the blacks, to support their families, to recuperate the country and get out of debt, our planters went into cotton with a rush, to the neglect of almost everything else.—This required, for the purchase of provisions, implements and fertilizers, an immense addition to the already large indebtedness of the planters. The unpropitious seasons and the inefficiency and high price of labor, together with the reduction of the price of cotton, have left the Southern planter, as a general rule, in a worse condition, pecuniarily, than he was at the close of the war.—We are inclined to think that Southern indebtedness is greater and more harrassing than it has ever been.

If so, it cannot be doubted that the true policy of the Southern people, at the close of the war, was to have sold out the cotton remaining on hand, and to have ceased, at once, its cultivation as a market commodity, and devoted themselves entirely to the production of bread stuffs, provisions, &c., the reduction or division of their lands into smaller tenantries, and a general system of improvement of the lands by the agency of rest, shifting and the cheaper modes of fertilizing, and the employment of improved implements of husbandry.

If the Southern planters had adopted a close system of economy, such as the war had taught them, buying only what was absolutely necessary; had abandoned cotton, except for home consumption; and adopted the above system of first securing bread and meat, their condition would have been infinitely better. The Northern ideas which prevailed in regard to cotton, would have brought capital and labor into the country to produce it; our lands, at least a portion of them, might have been sold at reasonable rates, and the great burden of testing the possibility and the profitableness of making cotton with hired labor would have been turned over into other hands, who would no doubt have been profited by their experience in more ways than one. Is it too late for the Southern planter to stop experimenting on the new system, with cotton? How is Southern labor to be employed, if cotton is abandoned? Or how are debts to be paid, or the country to be restored to any thing like its former prosperity? These are questions difficult to be answered.

RADICAL EMISSARIES.—It is very evident that the quiet and unoffending white people of the South are bearing their misfortunes, and the injustice done them, too submissively for the comfort of ultra Radicals. They are now without a sensational rumor with which to stir the Northern pulse. They would be glad to provoke violent speeches and acts, on the part of the white people of the South. Riots, acts of violence, or injustice towards the negroes, they are specially anxious to produce, so as to excite the North adversely to us.

We are under the impression that numbers of Northern Radicals, bold men, shrewd, yet offensive in their deportment, are traversing the South, professedly friendly, intimating that Northern men are disposed to come South to invest capital, but at the same time expressing doubts of the loyalty of our people. They aim to attract crowds at Hotels and other places by loud talking; and by using insulting remarks, to provoke retaliation, out of which to make capital.

We hope that Southern gentlemen will be on the alert and will avoid all collision with them. Northern gentlemen, whose aims are legitimate and proper, can easily be discerned from the class of men alluded to above. Such merit courteous and polite attention, and will be sure to receive it where they are known. But braggart or offensive Radicals, who come South to irritate and disturb our quiet, we should avoid. Instead of adding fuel to the fires which burn in their bosoms, leave them to freeze, by avoiding all unnecessary contest with them.

WE CALL attention to the admirable order of Gen. Hancock, on assuming command in the Fifth Military District, which will be found in another column. The military reception which was in preparation for him was abandoned, by his own order, and he reached New Orleans in citizen's dress, quietly and unostentatiously.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* calls attention to the fact that one of the delegates to Pope's Convention had a hand in the assassination conspiracy. It says: "His name is Thomas Gilbert, and he is a delegate elect from this District to Pope's Convention. He resides in the County of Chattahoochee, and the proof is strong and conclusive against him. The facts are these: At a meeting of the citizens of Chattahoochee County, before Abraham Lincoln had taken the Presidential chair, and previous to the secession of the State of Georgia, he, Gilbert, submitted to the said meeting a proposition in writing, offering to arm and equip at his own expense one hundred men, to proceed to Washington City and to kill Abraham Lincoln. He supported his proposition in a violent harangue, charging his more moderate and humane neighbors with a want of patriotism and courage. These facts will be fully attested by some of the most prominent and respectable citizens of the County of Chattahoochee."

THE NEGRO IN NEW YORK.—We have Horace Greely's testimony to the fact that a colored native of New York city, who owns his own house, earns an honest livelihood, and the respected member of a Christian Church, is not allowed to drive his own horse and cart, and do thereby the carting of such mechanics as may choose to employ him. "A black man," says the *Tribune*, "who should try to earn a living by driving his own cart and carrying passengers in it would be soon beaten to a jelly for his impudence, and then hauled before a magistrate for violating a city ordinance."

SOUTH IMMIGRATION.—The Wilmington *Star* announces that twenty-seven Highland Scotch immigrants, men, women and children, arrived in that City from New York, last week, *en route* to Robeson county, where they are to settle.

The *Star* very justly observes that we could draw our re-inforcements from no better country than Scotland. We have already in the population of this State a large infusion of the Caledonian element—principally in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Robeson, Montgomery and Richmond,—and in other sections the intermixture of that element with the Irish is to be traced in a large class of our citizens.

The first Scotch settlement proper within the limits of our State was in the year 1749, at Cross Creek, in Cumberland County, by five or six hundred colonists. In 1775, the chivalric and beautiful Flora McDonald, so romantically connected with the escape of Charles Edward from the English, and who is said to have united the bravery of the male sex with the gentleness of her own, settled at Fayetteville, in company with her husband and a number of sympathizers and friends. From these two stocks have mainly sprung the people who inhabit the counties of the Cape Fear and Pedee regions of the State, and who compose one of the most intelligent and thrifty portions of our population. The most of them inherit the sturdy and sterling qualities of the old Cameronians and Covenanters, without their bigotry and intolerance. Loyal, industrious, shrewd, correct, and law-abiding, they have enviably illustrated their pedigree, and contributed no mean share to the reputation of the State for honesty and conservatism.

We confess to a decided *penchant* for the Scotch character, as well as an admiration of Scotland's annals. Her historic battle fields are redolent of valor and patriotism, and in the paths alike of philosophy, science, and light literature, she has produced men of large views, of bold and original speculation, of subtle intellectual power and of cultivated genius. These men have been but representatives of the qualities in the masses that made and fostered *them*—of that element which favored their development and greatness. We repeat that we shall be glad to see much more of the same element transferred to our midst. We shall give it a hearty welcome. Come on, then, ye men from the land of the "mountain and the mist."

No portion of the South presents such *physical* advantages for the encouragement of immigration as North Carolina. But we cannot reasonably expect much of it, we fear, under the evils of Radical rule, present and prospective. Emigrants, in any numbers, are not attracted to a section of country, which is now held in the grasp of military power, and which promises to be turned over to negro rule, if the party in power shall carry out its schemes.

GEN. HANCOCK'S ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The troops drawn up on the levee yesterday to receive General Hancock were withdrawn, on an order from him telegraphed from Baton Rouge. Gen. H's order assuming command is as follows:

1. In accordance with Order No 8, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, August 17th, Major General W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District.

2. The General commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end, he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities, and the faithful execution of the laws, as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority, but when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion.

Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be. Right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, liberty of the press, freedom of speech and the natural right of persons and of property, must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this district must be referred to the regular civil authorities, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.

Should there be violations of existing laws which are not enquired into by the civil authorities, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, where such orders may be made as may be deemed necessary.

While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock.
W. G. MITCHELL, A. A. G.

General Hancock's order infuses new life into the almost despairing friends of law and order.

RADICAL RUIN.—The Belfast (Maine) *Journal* thus forcibly portrays the ruin of business interests in Maine by Radical legislation:

"In fifteen minutes walk from our office we can visit four or five ship yards that a few years ago turned out their half dozen ships yearly. Now they are deserted—not a solitary keel lies along their idle ways.—The ship wrights lounge along the streets. A blight has fallen upon this industry, and the whole coast is desolate. Radical policy has taxed the ship building of Maine to death for means to oppress and degrade the South. It makes the South a desert, that can no longer furnish exports for Maine ships to carry, even if Maine were able to build ships. Its vampyre fangs bleed both extremities."

NEGRO GOVERNMENT.—Since Jamaica was given up to negro rule its march has been rapid from bad to worse, until to-day one of the finest, and formerly one of the most productive, of all the West India groupes is but a wreck in negro hands. All this has taken place in thirty four years, notwithstanding the efforts of the English Government to prevent it. And how of Liberia? Large sums of money, Christian and missionary effort unlimited, have all been used to little advantage. Liberia is but a mammoth negro poor house.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Conference of the M. E. Church, South, was still in session at Wilmington, at latest accounts. We compile from the *Journal*:

"On Friday Rev. Mr. Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church, and Agent in North Carolina for the American Bible Society, was introduced to the Conference, and welcomed in his official capacity and invited to address the body in behalf of the institution he represented. In introducing this gentleman to the Convention, the Bishop made some complimentary and graceful remarks, at the same time trusting that the Conference would respond practically to any request the gentleman should make.

Rev. Mr. Hardie, being thus invited, addressed the Conference in regard to the work he was engaged in. He alluded with feeling to the welcome he had always met with from this Conference and the individual members, and also the kindness he had been the recipient of from other bodies and denominations in the State. He stated that the object of the Society which he represented was solely and entirely the publication of the Word of God. He reported the work as growing in the hearts of the people, and solicited contributions in its behalf from the Conference. The gentleman then made some very interesting remarks regarding his labors in this State, during which it was stated that over 30,000 copies of the Bible had been distributed by the American Bible Society within our borders."

Dr. Craven's report on the condition of Trinity College represents that excellent Institution as reasonably successful in all its departments. The Theological Department, which the Conference, at its last session, advocated so zealously, and for which it so handsomely provided, has been a success far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine friends. Dr. Craven says:

"Fifteen young men are now in that department; they attend to their studies and duties zealously, and are making rapid progress generally.

The department is pre-eminently popular both in itself and in its professor. Dr. Doub has proved to be not only a thoroughly competent, but a very successful, teacher. He is doing a good work and doing it well. He is not only personally popular with the students, but his teaching is successful every way, and will be felt by the whole country in the days to come.

The Trustees most earnestly desire the Conference to sustain Dr. Doub at the College, feeling assured that it is a good arrangement, and will be a blessing to the Church."

—Hon. Z. B. Vance is in Norfolk. He was to address, by urgent invitation, a Conservative mass meeting in that City, last evening.

—Fresh pork is selling in Wilmington at nine cents per pound.

—Weldon is to be lighted by gas. Col. Fremont, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, is the benefactor, through whose energy the thing is to be done.

—Rev. Jno. S. Long lectured in Wilmington, on Thursday night, on the "Ethics of Hooey." A very large audience were assembled to hear him, and the papers speak in high terms of the gifted orator's effort.

—Anderson Marstettur, the negro man sentenced to be hung for the killing of his wife, was executed at Halifax, on Friday last. He expressed the wish to be buried by the side of his wife, and, when asked why, replied, "Because he had loved her."

—A colored man, by the name of Jack Koonce, who voted the Conservative ticket in Onslow, came near losing his life for his independence and exercise of freedom. He was pursued and hooted at by a crowd of demoniac negroes. The white citizens of the county have taken steps to give him fifty acres of land, a good house, a horse and a year's provisions.

—The Norfolk Day *Book* gives Dr. Lawrence and "Rosadalis" the following "first rate notice":

"Such is the demand for this popular and efficient remedy that Dr. Lawrence is about to give up the Drug business at Wilson, N. C., and devote his entire energy and time to its manufacture. We are informed that his cash orders, for single bottles of the Rosadalis, at that one depot, amount to over two hundred dollars a day, and we know the fact that Capt. Baker, who has charge of the Norfolk depot, is unable to keep a constant supply. Dr. Lawrence has pursued the wise policy of liberally advertising his medicine, and the money thus spent has returned to him ten fold. This should prove a valuable lesson to business men, and they should emulate the example of Dr. Lawrence if they desire to make fortunes."

—Some twenty-five citizens of this County, (says the Statesville *American*,) who had emigrated and settled in Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, &c., last fall, have returned to the county, perfectly satisfied with their old homes in the Old North State. They report that others will return, and that there are yet others who would come back, if they were able, but, having spent all to remove, are now without means. These returned emigrants were of our best population, and we welcome them back.

THE ELECTION IN HARTFORD, CONN.—THE DEMOCRATS CARRY IT BY THREE HUNDRED MAJORITY.—Last week the annual town election in Hartford took place. Last fall the Radicals carried the town by a majority of about 170, though the vote was small, the total being only about 3,900.

On Monday the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of over 300, on an aggregate vote of 4,650.

There is an engine on the Mississippi Central Railroad which was purchased before the war, and named "W. Booth," in honor of a gentleman of that name who was, many years ago, Sheriff of Carroll Cobbity, Miss. An order was issued by the military to stop the road from running it, we understand, on the ground that it was named in honor of Wilkes Booth, which, upon explanations, has been recinded. The lie has gone North, however, in the interests of the Radical party, as showing the continued wickedness and audacity of the rebels.

General Grant has just issued another important order from the War Office, reducing all the regiments of infantry to the minimum allowed by law, reducing the general recruiting service by breaking up all excepting four principal rendezvous to each arm—cavalry and infantry—and by mustering out all volunteer officers excepting the commissioner and disbursing officer of the Freedman's Bureau.

A Houston newsboy died of yellow fever on the 2d. His last words were: "Here's your Daily Telegraph."

For the Sentinel.

LETTER FROM HARNETT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The election is over, and the Africans and their allies are triumphant. So large a number of our voters were disqualified, that this result was not wholly unexpected; though it was not anticipated that so many of our citizens would suffer the Red String to be tied about their throats by the shallow tools or designing knaves who are doing Corporal duty for the Catalines of North Carolina. Nor was it believed that so many had been beguiled into that League, which, under the false name of Union, is a snare set by the only faction in this State, and in all this nation, who interpose barriers to a complete Union. The Conservatives found much difficulty in securing a candidate, and did so only when it was too late; for none seemed ambitious to shine in the proposed "solemn farce."

All kinds of humbuggery have been used here, as, doubtless, elsewhere, to get the unsuspecting into the Leagues. "Come in," they were told, "if you wish to save your land," "come in and vote down the rebels, or we will have another war," and all such puny stuff. Professing and preaching equality with the negro (of which fact they were of course the best judges) it was an easy job to identify *him* "wid de great publican party.

We see, from the *Standard*, that the Tetrarch of the Leaguers in this State, and Joseph, are much cheered by the result in Harnett. Wonder if he begins to feel any hope of climbing up into that chair again, into which he accidentally crawled once, and from which the voice of the people blew him as an hurricane, to give place to honest Jonathan? Wonder if he does? if so, wonder if he feels *popular* when he takes a retrospect of his two experiments before the people of North Carolina? Has he forgotten how far Zebulon distanced him?—At any rate, if he is not already convinced, let him rub his pasterns again, to be distanced by some true Carolina nag.

We see, also, that, in a recent issue, he is again cutting at sheriff Grady with his harmless stiletto, and for what? Why, of course, for doing his duty, and obeying the orders of that government of which the Holdens profess, of late, to be the mud-sills and pillars. Sheriff Grady and his friends have not heretofore noticed these attacks, as they came from a creature who, as is well known, has long been in the habit of spitting nothing but venom. But as some stranger might be deceived by these thrusts, this is written to vindicate sheriff Grady from all censure.

The facts are briefly these:

Some of Holden's brother Leaguers (black) from Holly Springs were in the habit of visiting a League in this county, marching down to martial music, with regalia and flag, counter-marching in front of houses, and making such demonstrations as to alarm some of the citizens. When joined with the League in this county, they united in similar parades, and at least on two occasions, were marched, double quicked and drilled. They also made speeches encouraging disorder and threatened white men, who had colored children bound to them. This was done by the Holly Spring crowd (who live near the light and under the wings of the *Standard*) without regard to the fact that these children were bound by Federal authority.

These proceedings were reported to the Commandant at Fayetteville, (not by our sheriff, who ordered our sheriff to investigate, and, if he should find that any body of men had associated themselves for the purpose of military instruction or had music, arms, dress, or accoutrements that pertain to a military organization, to disband them.

This he executed; took their drum and told them they could hold meetings, but must not drill, and read them his orders. And *this* is his offence, and, for this, is sheriff Grady hawked at by him who vomits his gall and spume upon such honorable and honored names as Worth, Vance, Graham, Ruffin and Brown, and whose India Rubber conscience is eased by the unblushing excuse that it is done "for party purposes."

The *Standard* lauds the speech of J. F. Taylor, at Lillington, and says "we understand sheriff Grady, who has been trying to break up the Leagues, got justice at the hands of the speaker." The writer heard that speech from Mr. Taylor, who is said to be a striker in the Holden shop, and who occasionally strikes off to other places to find himself *chawed* up and devoured as he was by Dr. Buchanan, at Buckhorn, and by Col. McNeill, at Lillington. We were not present when the Doctor drew his scalpel, or rather his scalping knife and tomahawk, upon him, but understand the dissection was complete, insomuch that the most able Naturalist would have been at loss in saying to what race the remains of the creature belonged.

In reply to his strictures on sheriff Grady, the sheriff told him that he had authority for what he had done. Then Fontleroy asked to see the order; the sheriff drew it from his pocket and read it. Thus finding his blunderbuss spiked, he launched off by telling the Leagues that they had a right to march, use their banners and music, despite of the sheriff or Gen. Canby or any body else. He did not tell them they had a right to drill, but it is well known that this has been openly encouraged by some of the League orators—for instance, by Fontleroy's brother Leaguer from Moore, Jordan Barrett.

Next he rejoiced that the South had been badly whipped and proved his calibre and veracity by charging that Gen. Lee had ordered 36 deserters to be hung with a grape vine without trial. On being asked if he vouched for the fact, he said he did; that Wesly Counsel, of Chatham, had informed him of the fact and authorized him to use his name. At this slander of the veteran Hero, whom even the enemy held in respect, much indignation was manifested in the crowd.

When he had done, Col. McNeill asked to be heard for a few moments and showed how Fontleroy had changed since he used to be so rejoiced at Confederate successes and in his zeal had slipped through the blockade to get supplies for the Confederacy. The Colonel also denied the charge against Gen. Lee and told the crowd that Font did not believe it himself. The place was getting too warm for Font, and he left for Raleigh whilst the Colonel was finishing him. It is reported that Font received $50 from the League for this speech; if so, we venture to say it was the highest price ever paid for gas between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

RUSTICUS.

"OUR MULE AND LAND!"—The day the polls opened in Savannah, Ga., a delegation of one hundred and twenty negroes came in from the Ogeechee river, marching in military order, and each man provisioned with a joint or two of sugar cane and some sweet potatoes. They entered the square where the voting was done, and, after casting their ballots, camped out for the rest of the day, the next day, and the next, waiting till they should receive a mule apiece and a deed conveying to each forty acres of land. They finally fell back, their commissaries having been exhausted.

Leo Wheat, the Southern pianist, gave a series of grand concerts at Masonic Hall last week, to the largest and most select audiences ever assembled in Nashville. He had over $700 in the house on the first night

MARRIED:

On Thursday evening, at the Freemason street Baptist Church, Norfolk, by the Rev. John L. Johnson, W. P. Rountree, Esq., of North Carolina, and Miss F. M. Hammond, of New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

$1.000 IN AMERICAN GOLD, and 40 Shares N. C. Railroad Stock.
Dec. 3—103-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

A large consignment of Cigars Corn Irish Potatoes and Cheese.
Dec. 3—103-tf PULLIAM JONES & CO.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
Day, Week, and Month.
OPENED NOVEMBER, 1867.
Dec 3—103-1w

Valuable Property For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST executed to me, by the late Wm. F. Collins, I will sell, on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1868, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Warrenton, the following valuable property:

The Tract of Land on which the late Wm. F. Collins resided, at the time of his death, situated in Warren County, on the Williamsboro' Road, two (2) miles from Ridgeway Depot, on the R & G. R. R., and adjoining the lands of Jno. E. Jones, B. M. Collins and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO (172) ACRES.

On this Tract are situated the celebrated RIDGEWAY MILLS, which are not surpassed in the manufacture of Flour by any in the State. The Mills are in first-rate running order.

There are on the premises a Dwelling House, the necessary out-houses, barns, stables, &c., for conducting a farm. The land is under good fences and in a high state of cultivation, about one-half the tract being in original woods, convenient to the House and Mill.

There is also a fine young Orchard of Apple and Peach trees, well selected, and several young vines of the Scuppernong Grape.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the sale.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY COLLINS, Trustee.
Dec. 3.—w4aw1w&3ts

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 Pumps. MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Aug. 29—19-1t Newbern, N. C.

No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Sun Burners and Chimneys.

ALSO

Framed Wood Saws.

ALSO

Butcher's Saws.

ALSO

Best Kerosene Oil.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Dec. 2—1f With Hart & Lewis.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, I will offer at public sale that Valuable Plantation on which Col. J. W. Steele resides; lying in Alamance County, two and a-half miles Southwest from Mebanesville Depot.

The location is very desirable, being convenient to Col. Bingham's School, also to Dr. Wilson's School, and within half a mile of Hawfield Church.

The buildings are pleasantly located—the dwelling house has six rooms, four below, with wide and airy passage, and two above, and a fireplace in every room. There is an excellent well of water in the yard, near the house and kitchen, also two kitchens, smoke house, an office with two rooms, and, in fact, all the conveniences desired.

The plantation contains 467 acres, about 200, or more, of which is well timbered with original growth of oak and hickory, and WELL WATERED.

It was originally in two tracts, and there are two separate sets of buildings, one on each plantation, half a mile apart, and if desired they will be sold separately.

A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given.

Sale on the premises. Conveyance at Mebanesville. J. A. TURRENTINE.
Dec. 2—99-td

KALSOMINE.

Kalsomine and Kalsomine Brushes, of the finest quality, for sale low by
JORDAN & CARR,
Druggists,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

WINDOW GLASS.

A large stock of French and American Window Glass, in store and for sale by
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

TANNER'S OIL.

We have in store a large stock of Extra Strasits and other grades of Tanner's Oil, which we are selling very low. JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

OILS.

We keep constantly on hand a heavy stock of Sperm, Whale, Lard and other
SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OILS,
For steamboats, locomotives and stationary engines, cotton factories, paper mills, saw and planing mills, and all kinds of machinery, which we offer at the lowest market rates.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
corner Sycamore and Washington Sts.,
Nov. 30—98-tf Petersburg, Va.

FLOUR, MEAL AND CORN.

Family Flour by the barrel.
100 bushels of Corn.
50 bushels White Meal, which will be sold cheap. L. W. PECK.
Nov. 30—98-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
ALL COME TO
CREECH'S!!!
SECOND GRAND OPENING OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

My stock is LARGE and COMPLETE, and bought since the decline, and I am happy to say to my friends and customers that I can, and will, sell them Goods CHEAPER than they have bought them since the war.

Keep it Before the People,

That no House in the City can or will sell Goods cheaper than I will.

My House is a live House, and I do a LIVE BUSINESS.

COME TO CREECH'S

To buy your Goods.

I buy NEW Goods and GOOD STYLES, and will sell them at PRICES to meet the hard times. Just received,

40 Cases Boots and Shoes,

And will be sold at prices to suit you.

Don't Forget to Come to Creech's

Before you buy your Goods. I will treat you right.

A. CREECH,
R. Smith's corner, Fayetteville St.
Nov 28—97-tf

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THE GREAT

SOUTHERN BLOOD MEDICINE,

DR. LAWRENCE'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

ROSADALIS,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

(AND THE ONLY ONE YET DISCOVERED)

FOR

SCROFULA,

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Such as Consumption, in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bone, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.

ALSO

SYPHILIS, in all its forms,

DISEASES OF WOMEN,

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE,
LIVER COMPLAINT, PAIN IN THE SIDE,
IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE, GRAVEL,

GENERAL ILL HEALTH,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

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☞ It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

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Is not a secret Medicine. The articles from which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and recommended by the

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Wherever it has been introduced, as a POSITIVE and

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FOR DISEASES OF THE

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CARR, BOYKIN & CO., 44 Light St., Baltimore,
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Price $1.50 Per Bottle.

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Aug. 30—29-ow1m