TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE SENTINEL.

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

WHITE LABOR.

The Orangeburg (S. C.) News says:

"A worthy citizen of the Fork, with two small sons, made four hundred bushels corn, sixty bushels rice, four bales cotton, and a plenty of all kinds of provisions. A colored family working on the same plantation, superior in force to the above, made twenty bushels corn, a light bale of cotton, ten barrels of rice, and other articles of produce in proportion.

Another gentleman of the same section, who is one of our best practical planters, with three white laborers, and one or two half hands, made a crop fully equal in every respect to that of thirty colored working hands on the same ground in former seasons.

Another friend of ours, in another part of the Fork, with three plow hands and three hoe hands—all white—made 500 pounds indigo, 2 bales cotton, 550 bushels corn, 150 bushels peas, 50 bushels rice, 300 gallons syrup, ran a grist mill for the benefit of himself and neighbors, made pinders and potatoes in abundance, realized $100 from the sale of watermelons, all on lands considered poor. We like this system of agriculture; our people must no longer trust to making money out of one leading staple; they must pay their attention to a diversity of crops, and make each contribute its quota to the profits of the year. This is the only system of planting that will pay in these days on our average lands."

The above comes up to the estimate we have long formed of the superior advantages of cultivating small farms under an intelligent system of culture, and the superiority of white or trained labor. Our farmers may continue for a while, with the view of making for the present "the almighty dollar," the old system of large farms, with a large force of untrained and uncontrollable hired labor, but it will not only break them down, but break down the country. Better turn out your surplus lands to grow up anew, if you cannot sell them at reasonable prices, or cannot put them into the hands of reliable small farmers to be properly cultivated, than to pursue the old plans.

The abolition of slavery necessarily works an entire change in our former policy. Our white people must turn their attention more to intelligent and systematic farming.—Farming must be made a trade, to which poor boys must be apprenticed to *learn*, instead of crowding the various mechanic avocations with a surplus of labor to derive all their lives, and die poor. And to this must the black population come, if they ever expect to rise to the possession of property and character.

Perhaps only one in a thousand of colored men, who have been employed in agriculture all their lives, is capable of managing a farm. Not one in ten thousand knows how to make "two blades of grass grow, where one grew before." Under such circumstances, how are their children to be instructed in so essential a branch of labor, unless they are apprenticed to competent men to learn; and how can thousands of grown men learn, unless they consent to hire themselves to proper persons who can instruct them? Until the professed *excessive* friends of the negro and the Bureau men come to learn the true policy in this matter, and will teach the colored people the reason and necessity for this thing, labor will be demoralized and comparatively worthless.

We beg, especially, to call the attention of our farmers, generally, to the character of the above cropping. Had these persons followed the general idea, which has filled the heads of our farmers for the past two years, and gone into the cotton culture alone, what would have been the result? It has been our settled conviction, after a long observation and enquiry among farmers, that the only sound policy is, for every farmer to strive to make enough of every article which his farm will produce that is necessary for his own use, and then, for his surplus crop, rely upon those articles which are most profitable. Within our recollection, the planters of the Southern States have been put *hors du combat* several times by pursuing the policy of cultivating one crop and relying upon its product to purchase family supplies.

GEN. HANCOCK.—In the article which we publish, on our first page, this morning, the New York *World* bestows a fitting eulogy upon the course of the Commander of the Fifth Military District. Every word of compliment which it utters is well deserved. We have seen nothing, since the termination of the war, more worthy of the better days of the Republic, than his order re-assuming command, and that relative to the constitution of juries in his District. That they were not empty phrases is evidenced by the practical details of his administration.—Would that we had in the South four others like him!

The *World's* suggestion of Gen. Hancock's name in connection with the Presidency will create a sensation, which may eventuate in his nomination.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.—The Kentucky Senate has adopted, by a vote of twenty-five to six, a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of five from the Senate and five from the House, with instructions to report as early as practicable the amount or value of slaves taken from the citizens of Kentucky by Federal Executive proclamation, by acts of Congress, and by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the 13th article; and also the value of such slaves taken from each county in the Commonwealth; and that said committee report what steps are necessary and proper to enable the citizens of the State to obtain compensation from the Federal Government for such slaves so taken.

We suppose that the talk of reviving the Constitution, has recalled to the Kentuckians the recollection of a provision of that document which inhibits the taking of private property except on just compensation.

"NO STEPS BACKWARD."

Congress has solemnly resolved that it will not recede one iota from its programme of so called reconstruction. And Mr. Senator Wilson intimated, a few days since, in his Richmond speech, that if the Southern people voted down Convention in any one of the States, harsher measures would be visited upon them.

Caligula, of old, had equally as summary a mode of dealing with obnoxious subjects. He carried a small box containing a poisonous snuff, which he presented to those with whom he was displeased. To refuse was death—and to accept the fatal drug was destruction. Caligula would have made an excellent modern Radical.

We take it that Congress means what it says, and that we are to expect no modification of its policy. But we do not believe, in the face of the late demonstrations of popular sentiment, that a legitimate effort, on the part of the Southern people, to free themselves from the yoke which has been manufactured for them, will result as Mr. Wilson predicts. There are many reasons which prevail to make Congress persevere in its plan of reconstruction, which would not be operative upon its failure and rejection by the people. Pride of opinion, hostility to the President, a real or professed misapprehension of the public temper, and, especially, the delusion that their policy is in reality working to a successful consummation for the party, if not the country,—all of these considerations impel them to persist in the mad and ruinous programme which they have established. Let the people of the South, in the exercise of the election with which they are, at least apparently, invested by Congress itself, defeat their schemes, if possible, and new lights will dawn upon the minds of the Radical leaders.

But suppose that their present policy prevails, and that all attempts to defeat it, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which our people are placed, are impotent. What then? Why, submission with the best grace we may,—in the sure and certain conviction that, however much we may suffer for a while, the dawning of a better day will come, and that at no very remote period. No safe or binding "reconstruction" can be accomplished on any such plan, and the first great under-tow of the rebounding waves will sweep it away,—to be succeeded by some policy that shall assure calm and stability and the carrying out of the legitimate ends of Republican government.

But, we repeat, our people owe it to the vindication of their manhood, to their honor, to their pride of character,—to all the high considerations which ought to control the action of individuals and peoples, to leave no stone unturned to frustrate, in the present, the evil designs of these men.—They will be unworthy the name of *men*, if they are deterred by any such threats as Senator Wilson's or by the hectoring of a thousand Radical bravadoes. There is an old couplet, which was used to express the heroic qualities of English character, which, with a slight paraphrase, may be applicable to our own condition:

"Naught can make us rue
If the people to themselves but true."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

We have, heretofore, published a lengthy extract from the great speech of John Quincy Adams, at Concord, N. H. It contained much valuable instruction, but the closing sentence cannot be too often pondered. Political prejudices are exceedingly strong and are hard to remove. The old heated controversies between the Whigs and Democrats kindled fires which, even yet, have not been totally extinguished. No honest man can be expected to sanction error, no matter where he finds it, but every such man, if he is reasonable, is bound to love truth, and to admit it, whenever he finds it. Mr. Adams finds that the only party in this county, now, which holds the truth, as our fathers taught it—that the only party in the country which loves the Union, reveres the Constitution and which sympathizes with the whole country, is the Democratic party; hence, he does not hesitate, although he had been identified with the Republican party, to abandon that party, and, on *principle*, to give his support to the *principles* advocated by the Democratic party. In this he acted nobly and has shown himself a true patriot,—loving country more than party.

Judge Merrimon, in his speech in this city, some time ago, took the same ground. Said he: "I am a Conservative man—I am for the Union and the Constitution, and the rights of men and civil liberty, and I go with that party which stands squarely upon that platform. I believe that that party will be successful, as sure as that the sun shines. But success may blind and mislead that party, as it has others. I should not be surprised, if, in five years, that very party, in the midst of its success, may go to such extreme that I should be found battling against its excesses, as I am now battling against Radicalism for its anti conservatism and ultraism."

With similar views and feelings, John Quincy Adams concluded his speech in the same spirit:

"To those of you who fear to take the step I have urged, because they believe the Democratic party is a bad party, and fear that if it gets power it will abuse it, my answer is brief, but, I think, satisfactory.—You cannot put them in any dangerous power by your votes this winter; and, if, when the time comes, next fall, you find them bigoted, violent and dangerous, do to them as I would have you do to the Republicans now—leave them. Once more, gentlemen, I say I am a conservative, and, in the words of the prophet Jeremiah, I would pray you, "Stand ye in the old ways, and see, and ask for the old paths where is the good way, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, in a letter from Washington, has a curious revelation of the feelings, plans and purposes of the Radical party. It says they have been holding conferences to effect an organization of their own, apart from that of the Republican party, and that they intend to renew the project of impeachment as a question of privilege, on which they have a right to be heard. It is refreshing to hear them complaining of "the tyranny of the majority in shutting off debate."

STATE ITEMS.

—The Roanoke *News* says that the closing of the hotel at Weldon has worked very great inconvenience to the travelling public. Owing to the heavy storms of the last week, the trains from the North have been running out of time, which often placed the passengers there at unseasonable hours, and after the connecting trains had left, necessitating a delay when there were no accommodations to be offered.

—The people of Chowan County, at a recent Conservative meeting, in view of the unreliability of the present system of labor, it will be remembered, proposed a Convention of delegates from the different Counties of the district, to devise some plan for the encouragement of immigration.

The Wilmington *Star* suggests such a Convention be formed in Raleigh immediately on the adjournment of the Conservative State Convention. It says no better time could be chosen for an exchange of views. The suggestion is a good one.

—The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from Sampson County to the State Conservative Convention, when held, viz:

Col. Allmand A. McKoy, James M. Moseley, Dr. J. D. Pearsall, Col. John Ashford, Hardy L. Holmes, Dr. C. T. Murphy, G. S. Bronson, John A. Oates, Lewis C. King, Blackman Lee, Dr. John C. Monk, David Roy, John C. Williams, James R. Maxwell, Oliver P. White, John W. Mathis, Edward L. Faison, Abram Hobbs, John C. Wright, Edward R. Owens, James H. Turlington, John R. Beaman, Jas. M. Smith, Charles Bronson, Daniel A. Cooper, Ric'd Herring, Robert Jones, R. Henry Lee, Robert J. Murphy, Patrick Merritt, William Daughtry, Gabriel Barbary, Dr. J. R. Marable, Thomas B. King, Warren Johnson, Wm. B. Mathis.

—The Charlotte *News* says that Dr. Jones, the Assayer of the Mint at that place, will commence operations on the first of January. It adds: "From the constant reports of blasting that come to our ears from the mines in the country, we are inclined to think the Doctor will be kept pretty busy."

For the Sentinel.

MADISON, ROCKINGHAM Co., N. C.,
Dec. 14th, 1867.

Editors Sentinel:—In the *Sentinel*, of the 27th. ult., I find a communication, signed *Don Pedro*, purporting to give an account of the recent election, as it was conducted in Rockingham County. In this communication, I find several mistakes, one of which I desire to correct, through the columns of your paper.

The statement I desire to correct is in these words: "Mr. Lindsay, one of the Board of Registration, and also one of the Judges of the election, says that, on Friday before the election, he sent a special courier from Madison to Greensboro to prevent consolidation." In this *Don Pedro* was wrongly informed. I sent no special courier to Greensboro, for any such object.—I sent no courier at all. I was not aware, until Sunday evening preceding the day of election, that consolidation had been effected or even contemplated. The facts of the case are simply these:

On Sunday evening preceding the day of election, I received, by special courier from Greensboro, information that the election precincts were consolidated at Leaksville. After receiving this information, I was desirous that an election should be held in Madison also,—it being a more central and convenient point for the voters of the registration precinct. For this reason, on Monday morning, I sent the names of three persons who could act as inspectors to Maj. Worth by his own courier; at the same time trying to induce him to order an election to be held at Madison, as well as at Leaksville. This communication, however, he could not have received before evening, and the next day was the first day of the election. I suppose, therefore, my note came to hand too late to have an election ordered for Madison. If *Don Pedro* will see and confer with the clerk at the military post in Greensboro, I promise he will be satisfied, as I was, that the reason why the election was held at Leaksville, was owing to an oversight on his part in running the dividing line the wrong way—through the map of the County—having run it from East to West, instead of from North to South,—and not to such unworthy motives as he has attributed to the military authority at Greensboro. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*

J. M. LINDSAY.

General Ben. Butler intends taking a tour through the South. Wardwell, of Richmond, has expressed himself as ready to receive him at the depot with a grand ovation participated in by four thousand negroes. Among the various conjectures as to the object of his visit, one is that he intends to make a permanent division in the republican party by putting himself forward as the representative of the negroes and extremists, and thus, as he thinks, indirectly aid the elections of the democratic ticket and Grant's defeat.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Every one must look out for their spoons.

CHANGE OF NAME.—At a meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee held in Washington, last week, Governor Ward, of New Jersey, who presided, moved that the name of the party be changed from "National Republican" to "National Union" party. When thieves find that they are about to be overtaken by their crimes they always change their names!

We observe that this statement has since been denied.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A private letter from Tennessee, received yesterday, gives the particulars of a most inhuman outrage which was recently perpetrated in Williamson county, some twelve or fifteen miles Southwest of Franklin, in that State. While riding along the road a few nights ago, Mr. William B. Early, a grand nephew of Bishop Early, of Lynchburg, Va., was attacked by three negroes and a white man, whose chief object is supposed to have been robbery.—Having beaten their victim until they thought him dead, they robbed his person of all that was worth taking, and laid him upon a pile of rails which they had thrown up for the purpose, set the rails on fire, and then fled. Mr. Early came to his senses in time to save himself from the flames, but not until he had been severely burned.—Having crawled from the burning pile, he again became insensible, and lay in that condition until about sunrise the next morning, when he managed to reach the nearest house. The negroes were all arrested. Upon one of them were found evidences of his participation in the crime, and he at once confessed his guilt. Unfortunately the white man made his escape.—*Louisville Journal.*

A San Francisco paper looks forward to the time when grapes from California, by the Pacific railroad, will be retailed in the Atlantic States at five cents per pound.

THE COMING POLITICAL REVOLUTION AT HOME.

At the time of the Connecticut State election last spring, when the republicans put a humbug show man upon their ticket for Congress, we predicted that the people, already beginning to be dissatisfied with the policy of the radicals, would repudiate the party thus abusing its power and reject the whole of its candidates. The result verified our prediction, and the rebuke administered to the republicans was so severe that we at once discovered in it the indication of a coming political revolution throughout the country, directed against the atrocious legislation of the radical Congress. In the elections that followed in Maine and California, and subsequently in Pennsylvania and Ohio, this revolution began to take form and substance, and, despite the desperate efforts of the republicans to account for their sudden reverses on the plea of local issues, or the indifference of their supporters, occasioned by over confidence in their own strength, it became evident that a deep feeling was at work among the people, and it seemed as if the doom of radicalism was already sealed.

The tremendous change that followed in the votes of the States holding their elections in November, and especially the disastrous overthrow of the radical State ticket in New York and the complete annihilation of the party in the metropolis, put the matter beyond question or dispute, and so alarmed the radical leaders as to summarily stop the impeachment agitation in Congress. It is clear, however, that the republicans still remain resolved upon carrying out their reconstruction policy at the South, and will persist in their efforts to bring the Southern States back into the Union under the political control of the brutalized and ignorant negro population, in order that they may add to the strength of their party in the approaching Presidential election.

Under these circumstances we predict the culmination in November next of the political revolution of which we have already felt the first shock. From all the symptoms that surround us it is easy to foresee that the violence and folly of Congress, in forcing upon the country a policy entirely foreign to our institutions, and in conflict with all our ideas of freedom, justice and generosity, will unite the people upon the democratic and conservative nominee for the next Presidency, and that he will be elected by a large majority. The radicals may hope to save themselves by calling to their aid the great name of General Grant; but if that distinguished military leader should accept a nomination upon the African supremacy platform of the present Congress he will be defeated at the polls as easily as Chase or any other candidate would be. The principles that agitate the country at the present time are stronger than men, and no personal popularity can for an instant blind the eyes of the people to the importance of this issue. The reconstruction policy to which the radical party promises to adhere is an atrocious outrage upon civilized society. It degrades the white race, and, by giving political power into the uncontrolled possession of hundreds of thousands of ignorant and debased negroes, breaks down all the safeguards of society, obliterates the progress of half a century, reduces ten States of the Union to a condition of African barbarism, and demoralizes the national government. It is against this policy the people will record their votes, and it is to save the country from these evils that they will defeat the radical Presidential candidate next fall, whoever he may be.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THAD. STEVENS ON RECONSTRUCTION AND CONFISCATION.

We extract the following from a special dispatch to the New York *Herald*, giving an account of the interview between Mr. Stevens and a deputation of Loyal Leaguers from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, which took place in Washington on Thursday last. The dispatch says:

"Talking about reconstruction Mr. Stevens said he was about to introduce a bill to Congress to provide that a majority of registered voters are not necessary to ratify the new Constitutions; to authorize a loyal provisional government for each State, giving the Governors the appointing of officers, and also giving them power to make requisition for troops when needed; finally, it shall provide that the two fifths of the colored people who had no Congressional representation formerly shall be entitled to elect Congressmen at large from the different States. His views on confiscation were rendered in allegory, as if a man came in his house and stole a portion of his property he should fine him to the amount of what was stolen. The Rebels cost this Government a considerable amount, besides stealing property not their own, and he should be satisfied to see them obliged to make due restitution. He inquired particularly of the colored delegates the number of persons in their sections who owned large estates, and their present material prosperity. He had no hesitation in reasserting that they were acting outside of the Constitution in many respects. It had become too old fashioned for the requirements of this progressive age; and, in fact, after the lapse of every generation the Constitution should be remodelled to keep pace with the advancement of ideas."

MISERY IN THE SOUTH.—Reports from the South, no doubt but too well founded, tell the old story of want, misery and starvation coming upon the people with the coming winter. Naturally the overwhelming proportion of distress will fall upon the negroes, not only because they are the landless and houseless race, but because they have been less provident even, so far as was possible, than the whites have. They have depended upon the delusive promises of their Radical leaders that they would be provided for by Congress—that land, houses and crops should be divided, and they should have the lion's share; and led by such hopes they have not only been indifferent to labor, but have spurned it. Much of the responsibility for this lies at the door of those Radical campaigners who, following the example of Mr. Henry Wilson, went through the Southern States early in the season making political harangues. Hundreds of men of this class went in every direction in Radical pay; and while the negroes should have been ploughing and planting they were going over the country from court house to court house, following the speakers, spending what money they could gather on the railroads, and enjoying generally a political jubilee. Hence, not one in fifty made provision for the winter; and now, that labor is stopped, and the planters are not under the old obligation that slavery laid upon them to support the laborer the year round, the negroes are without food or the means of getting it. Sharp misery will gnaw them to the bone, and those whom the Freedmen's Bureau can keep alive will, maybe, be somewhat wiser next year and will understand the politicians better.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such information relative to projected outbreaks among the negroes in January that he has deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation warning all concerned that for such a purpose, that their intentions are known and they cannot succeed, and that if the black race believes the lands will be distributed among them they are greatly deceived.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!! SPECTACLES!!!
At ROSS', two doors above Market, to suit all sight.
New glasses fitted to old frames.
Save money by carrying your WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY to ROSS, to be repaired.
Dec. 20.—114-1f

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.
M. S. DAVIS, A. M.,
H. E. SHEPHERD, Univ. Va. } *Principals.*
THE SPRING SESSION will begin on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1868, and continue twenty-one weeks.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Board with the Principals (half in advance,) $75.00
English Tuition, 20.00
Latin, Greek and French, each, extra, 5.00
Circulars sent on application.
Dec. 20—114-1Jan6

Davenport Female College.
Lenoir, North Carolina.
RE-ORGANIZED, RE-FITTED, AND RE-FURNISHED.
IF YOU WISH TO EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS at an excellent school, conducted by competent Teachers, in a healthy quiet place, amid sublime mountain scenery, and at astonishingly low rates, send them, on or before the 3rd of February, 1868, to the above Institution. It bids fair to enjoy a career of unprecedented success and usefulness.
Board and Tuition for twenty weeks, $77.00.
Apply for a Circular to
REV. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M.,
President.
Dec. 20—114-w4wJan1

☞ Insure Your Property in Pescud's Agency.
ANOTHER PROOF OF PROMPT ADJUSTment and payment of loss by the old Phœnix, of Hartford. Read the following receipt.
P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agt.
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18, 1867.
Received of P. F. Pescud, Insurance Agent, Raleigh, ($4,000) four thousand dollars in full satisfaction of loss sustained by the burning of my Store House and stock of Merchandise, on the 29th of November, 1867, which were insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., under policy No. 24, issued at their Agency at Greensboro, N. C.
Dec. 20—114-4t R. P. SPIRES & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA
Military and Polytechnic Academy.
THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on Wednesday, February 5th, 1868.
Besides the regular course of Science and Languages, and the Commercial Course, it offers to the public the advantages of a special course of Civil Engineering of the most complete description. Circulars can be obtained from
GEN'L. R. E. COLSTON, Supt.,
Hillsboro' N. C.
Application for admission should be made early.
Dec. 20—114-tf

Stop the Thief.
A WHITE MAN by the name of Alick Moore, a "Yankee," of small stature, blue eyes and about five feet high, borrowed of the first subscriber, on the 6th day of Dec., 1867, a dark bay Horse with three white feet, a wart on his jaw and warts under his belly. He took at the same time, from the house of the latter, a double barrel gun and saddle, and was last seen near Enfield, N. C.
We will give a reward of ($10) ten dollars for the horse, &c., on their delivery to us at Brinkleyville, N. C., or for information leading to their recovery.
JERRY RICHARDSON,
NICHOLAS RICHARDSON. } *Colored.*
Dec. 20—114-1t*

JOHN T. DEWEESE,
Attorney at Law and Register in Bankruptcy,
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS except the Bankrupt Court.
Office in the *Standard* building.
Raleigh, Dec. 20—115-3m

GOOD PRIVATE BOARD, by the day, week or month, at moderate rates, can be had at my residence, near the Railroad Bridge, Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 19—113-1m L. BRANSON.

Valuable Town Property for Sale at Graham, N. C.
A fine Location for an Attorney at Law.
HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE TO Charlotte, N. C., I offer for sale my property in the town of Graham, N. C.
The property consists of House and Lot, well located, with beautiful grounds. The house is nearly new, with six rooms and two porches. All necessary out-houses, with an office on the corner of the lot, convenient to the Court House.
Attached to this property is
SIXTY ACRES OF LAND,
twenty of which is in woods. The property is very desirable, in a good location of country, and one of the best sections for an Attorney in the State, with a good large paying docket. To an Attorney well recommended, I would transfer my practice, with papers, &c., or, if preferred, would form a copartnership in the practice.
This valuable property will be sold at once. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine the premises.
R. Y. McADEN.
Graham, Dec. 19—113-1w

Just Received.
70 BOXES GENUINE CYGNET CHEWING Tobacco,
25 bbls Patapsco Family Flour,
50 bushels white Corn Meal
113 bushels Stock Peas, at $1.50.
10 bbls N. C. Irish Potatoes
15 do do Flour, good.
10 do do Apples.
10 Kegs Old Nick Williams' best Rye Whiskey.
12 do Malaga Grapes
75 boxes prime Cheese.
10 sacks Ground Alum Salt, at $3 per Sack.
W. ROBT. ANDREWS,
Family Grocer and Commission Merchant,
26 Fayetteville Street,
Dec. 16—111-tf Raleigh.

P. F. PESCUD,
Druggist and Insurance Agent,
HAS REMOVED TO HIS OLD STORE, which has been remodeled, and is being handsomely furnished with beautiful furniture, a choice stock of
Fresh and Pure Medicines,
and such articles as are usually found in a first-class Drug Store, and which I will sell for cash at greatly reduced prices.
A large increase of patronage is particularly needed, and for consideration for which, the purest articles at a very small advance, and the most prompt and assiduous attention, will be given, at all hours of the day or night.
Regarding one dollar in cash as worth more than two dollars on credit, he will not sell on credit, except by special contract.
Dec. 14—110-tf
☞ City papers please copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:
Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
House, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriters, Selma, Ala.
Their combined Capital and Assets exceeding $3,500,000.
Accounts to settle promptly and fairly.
Dec. 14—110-tf P. F. PESCUD, Ins. Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. C. Law Books.
A COMPLETE set of State Reports, Law and Equity, with two vols., 1 Iredell law, up to 1 Jones, (except 1 D. and Bat. Law,) for sale at 20 per cent less than Booksellers wholesale prices.
Apply to E. B. FREEMAN,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.
Raleigh, Dec. 18—4wtf

Property in Oxford.
A HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Oxford, for sale. Apply to
NAT. A. GREGORY.
Oxford, N. C., Dec. 18—3t

Public Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Capt. W. G. Young, I shall expose at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1868, the thorough-bred stallion,
REBEL.
PEDIGREE.—Sire Michael Angelo, g. s., Zingarino, g. g. s., Sir Archie—Dam, Fanny Lucas, by Waterloo, g. d., by Standard, g. g. d., by Monsieur Tonson.
Also, at same time and place, 1 Sorghum Boiler and Mill, a lot of Carpenter's Tools, Farming utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture 1 Wagon and Cart.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Dec. 17—113-4ds W. H. BAILEY, Trus.

CLOSING SALE!
Monday, December 23rd. 1867.
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT what stock we have on hand, we will sell at Auction on Monday, December 23d, 1867, at our Store, on Fayetteville Street, the following desirable articles:
1,000 yards Brown and Bleached Domestics;
1,000 yards Plaids, Osnaburgs, Linseys, Poplins, &c;
100 yards Fancy Cassimere, Kentucky Jeans and Twills;
36 Heavy Overcoats;
36 Woolen Shirts;
50 Linen bosom White Shirts;
30 pairs heavy Blankets;
100 pairs Children's All-wool Hose;
50 pairs Gum Elastic Suspenders;
100 boxes Cigars Habana;
24 beautiful Silver-Plated Castors;
10 Silver Watches;
5 Gold Watches;
18 Thirty-hour Clocks;
66 Port Folios;
100 Fine Pocket Knives;
36 Ladies' Fine Work Boxes;
10 Gross Parlor Matches;
40 Gross Pearl-oloon Buttons;
Also, General Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery;
Groceries, Saddlery and Harness, Hollow-ware, Notions, &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, regardless of weather.
Dec. 18—113-4t B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Wake Forest College.
THE SPRING TERM opens on the 20th day of January, and closes on the second Thursday in June.
Tuition per session of five months, in Collegiate Course, $35
Tuition, in Preparatory School, 30
Room rent and servant's hire (each) 5
Board (table fare) per week $2.50 to 3
Washing and fuel are had on reasonable terms.
Apply for Catalogue to
W. BOYLAN,
Dec. 16—111-dwaw2m Sec. Faculty.

FOR RENT.
The pleasant residence on Newbern Street, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Haywood, Sr.
Apply to CHARLES MANLY.
Dec. 17—112-tf

FOR RENT.
A neat Cottage residence for next year, convenient to the business part of the City.
Terms fifteen dollars per month. Apply to
Dec. 17—112-1w MRS. E. H. GORMAN.

PRIME YELLOW BUTTER, selected in New York especially for our retail trade, just received by DOUGLAS BELL.
Dec. 17—112-tf

NEW FAMILY BUCKWHEAT, in packages to suit families, for sale by
Dec. 17—112-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FAMILY FLOUR.
20 bbls Patapsco Family Flour
25 " Belle Air do do
10 " Glenwood Extra do do
15 " St. John's Fine do do
For sale by
Dec 17—112-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

LARD! LARD!
Family Refined Lard, in 25 lb. buckets.
" " " " 10 " tins.
" " " " 100 " kegs.
For sale by
Dec 17—112-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NOTICE.
If the House and Lot in the Northern part of the City of Raleigh, and formerly owned by A. M. Lewis, are not sold by 1st January next, they will be for *rent* for the year 1868.
Apply to the undersigned at his Law office.
R. G. LEWIS,
Dec. 17—112 1w Raleigh, N. C.
☞ Standard copy.

STENCIL NAME PLATES,
FOR MARKING CLOTHING WITH INDELIBLE INK, AND FOR MARKING BOOKS, SHEET-MUSIC, &c.
Everybody should have one! No preparation is required on the cloth. It will not wash out. A prize for ladies! Send for circular and samples.
Address, R. P. HARRIS, SENTINEL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

Kittrell's Springs Female College.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open the second Wednesday in February, 1868.
The location is unsurpassed for health and accessibility.
During the past session, in a family of nearly two hundred, there has scarcely been a case of sickness. The health of many invalid young ladies has been thoroughly restored by the celebrated mineral water found here, and they have prosecuted their studies with entire success.
We are immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, within less than a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, and in telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.
Every facility is afforded for the most thorough and extensive education.
The Faculty is composed of five male Professors and seven lady Teachers.
Everything is new. Our musical instruments, including Piano Organ, Harp and Guitar, are of the finest quality.
Special attention paid to thoroughness in the English Course.
TERMS MODERATE AND ACCOMMODATING.
The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra clothing is required. Millinery is in no demand at Kittrell's. Parents tell us that their daughters cost them less here, in this respect, than even at home. Taking into consideration the items of dress and medical attendance, there is no cheaper school in the south. Besides, we are determined to accommodate our patrons as far as we can, as to time of payment, and to put female education within the reach of the people, in the present depressed condition of the country. OUR PATRONTS WERE NEVER SATISFIED.
For Catalogue, apply to
REV. C. R. RIDDICK, President,
Dec. 14—110-3m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

SECOND EDITION OF BA CON'S FORMS.—The above Work, revised, enlarged and corrected by the author, and containing 455 pages is now in the hands of the subscriber for sale. Price $8 cash.
I am requested by Mr. BACON to learn that all orders for the book must be sent to me.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
Nov. 22—1m Agent.

WANTED.
An Agent in Raleigh for the EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY. The Society has a cash capital of $5,000,000, and an annual income of $6,000,000.
Best references required. Address
HITCHCOCK, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Dec. 10—109-2w Gen. Agts., Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.
SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
MOROCCO AND LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS, in great variety,
At R. R. ANDREWS & Co's
Gent's Furnishing Room,
Nov. 15—94-tf Opposite Tucker Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KALSOMINE.
Kalsomine and Kalsomine Brushes, of the best quality, for sale low by
JORDAN & CARR,
Nov. 20—98-tf Druggists, Petersburg, Va.

Raleigh Academy.
THE SUBSCRIBER, WITH MR. SAMUEL G. RYAN, has opened a school in Raleigh, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Lovejoy, as the Raleigh Academy.
His terms are $30 per session for instruction in English and the Classics, and $25 for instruction in English alone.
One half the tuition money to be paid in advance.
The next session will begin on the 17th of January, 1868.
Board can be obtained in several respectable families at $16 to $20 per month.
Dec. 13—109-3 w4w R. S. MASON.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE PROPRIETOR, in returning his sincere thanks to the travelling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel, takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.
He is happy to announce that the fall in the price of supplies enables him to reduce the prices to
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
To citizens coming in to spend a week or more he will make still greater reduction.
He is prepared to furnish board without rooms at very low rates.
He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the Yarborough House his old customers and many new friends.
J. M. BLAIR,
Dec. 13—109-1m Proprietor.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

1867.
WILLIAM LAMB,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
NORFOLK, VA.
For the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, Staves, &c.
In the markets of
Norfolk, Liverpool and London.
Also Agents for NORFOLK AND LIVERPOOL STEAMERS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUNN, of North Carolina, who will see his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all information, and attend to any business entrusted to him.
Oct. 1—3mos

JAMES GORDON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NORFOLK, Va.
WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of Cotton and all other produce, and to the purchase of all Plantation Supplies.
Our house was established in Norfolk in 1849, by James Gordon, of Warren County, North Carolina, who was well known throughout the state. We trust that our long experience in the Commission business has made us familiar with it in all its branches, and enables us to a portion of the patronage of the good people of our native state.
REFERENCES:
Gen. M. W. Ransom, E. P. Moore, J. N. Smith, Col. N. M. Long, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, F. E. Smith, Jno. M. Moody, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Wm. D. Jones, Jno. J. Bell, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, P. H. Smith.
Sept. 23—40-3m

FRERER, NEAL & Co.,
J. R. NEAL, GEO. H. PAGE, JNO. WM. ...
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.
Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. T. S. Ashe, Charlotte; C. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. S. Haywood, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Colonel John W. Cunningham, Person County; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; George E. Brown & Co., Washington.
Oct. 9—54

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BADER, BIGGS, JOS. J. BIGGS.
BADER BIGGS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants.
NORFOLK, Va.
SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.
Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commission.
Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
TRAVELLING AGENTS: Major Jas. M. Mann, of Edgecombe, and Mr. Jas. B. Hancock, of Wilson, who will be pleased to furnish any information or facility to those shipping to us.
Revenue Taxes on Cotton can be paid here in all cases when preferred by shippers, according to recent regulations.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4

J. M. S. ROGERS, W. J. ROGERS,
Late of Northampton County, N. C.
J. M. S. ROGERS & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 23, COMMERCE STREET,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Will attend to the sale of COTTON, CORN, BACON, GRAIN, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all Marketable Produce.
☞ Consignments solicited. ☜
Oct. 25—58-3m

W. H. CHEEK, } W. S. CAPEHART, } J. C. CAPEHART,
CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 35 Commerce Street,
NORFOL