

THE REPORTER

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

THE "SENTINEL" AGAIN IN ERROR.

The following extracts are taken from an editorial in the "Western Sentinel" of last week, in which the Mt. Airy Railroad is spoken of:

"We learn that there will be a meeting held in Danbury on the first Monday in February to consider the propriety of authorizing the County Commissioners to submit the proposition to the voters of the county of taking a county subscription of \$100,000 in the proposed road."

Then follows a lot of pretended advice, prejudicial to the road, and this statement:

"The contemplated road will not be less than 65 miles long, and cannot possibly cost less than \$15,000 per mile to lay and equip, which will run the aggregate up to \$1,000,000."

Another batch of advice here comes in, and then, as if conscious of wrong doing, this apologetic sentence is inserted:

"We have felt some hesitancy in saying this much in regard to this subscription, knowing there were some persons ready and anxious to misinterpret anything we might say on this subject, but what we have said is for the benefit of the tax-payers, whose interests should be guarded in case the subscription is made."

That none of our citizens may be misled, it becomes our duty to comment upon the foregoing extracts. The first one contains not a single word of truth; and it is a noticeable fact that in every instance, in referring to the Mt. Airy Railroad, the "Sentinel" misses the truth as far as though it had never aimed at it. A meeting will be held in Danbury on the first Monday in February, but we deny the assertion that any proposition will be presented or considered relative to a county subscription. On the contrary, we are informed by parties interested in the enterprise that there is now no probability that such a proposition will ever be necessary, as the indications are that all of the stock will be readily taken by private individuals.

In the second place, we do not understand the basis upon which the "Sentinel" makes its calculation, as to cost of construction and equipment. Although we have sought all possible information upon the subject, we have been unable to hear of a narrow-gauge railroad anywhere that cost more than \$9,000 per mile, while one cost only \$3,500. Then why should our road cost \$15,000? The itemized estimate made by experienced and competent men places the probable cost at \$7,500 per mile—just half of the "Sentinel's" estimate!

And lastly, had it not been for the excuse our neighbor renders for thus meddling with our affairs, we, probably, would have been among those alluded to, who are "ready and anxious to misinterpret anything it might say on this subject." According to its statement, the "Sentinel" is actuated by no other motive—none on earth—but to benefit the tax-payer! We are glad to know this, for we might have imagined that it had some selfish motive in its continual misrepresentations and general "cold-water" dashing. We might have thought that it preferred that our county should continue to fill the warehouses of Winston with its produce and wealth, instead of setting up a market and a convenience to other markets for itself; that the "Sentinel" would gladly defeat our road and hold Stokes in the background, so that its town could be enriched at the expense of our farmers and tax-payers. We might have thought that unless some selfish purpose was aimed at, true statements and logical argument would have been advanced instead of gross misrepresentation and the most reckless guess-work. We hope our contemporary will continue to work for the "benefit of the tax-payers," but trust in future it will be careful to incorporate at least a small particle of truth in its efforts. We wish Winston no harm; but the tax-payers of Stokes, and all other sensible citizens, prefer building up our own interests to paying tribute to any other market, the "Sentinel" to the contrary, notwithstanding.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

We are under obligation to Hon. A. M. Scales for copies of the Congressional Record.

"OLD RELIABLE."—The first number of the new volume of the "American Farmer" for 1876 is received, and is a capital one in every respect. The mass of practical information in every branch of agriculture, in this single number, is worth far more to any inquiring farmer who is anxious to improve his land and his condition, than the year's subscription. Published by Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 per annum, or \$1 for club of five or more. Specimen numbers will be forwarded when requested.

"Peterson's Magazine" for February is before us, ahead of all others, and contains, as a supplement, a fine, large-sized steel engraving, after Col. Trumbull's celebrated picture, "The Centennial Gift of the Publisher to his subscribers for 1876. The plate is very carefully engraved, with fifty-six portraits, and can be taken out and framed, if desired. It is a picture which every family ought to possess; and every family, therefore, ought to subscribe for "Peterson." Besides this costly supplement, there is the usual steel-plate, and a charming one it is, called "Snow Birds;" a colored steel fashion-plate, double size; a colored pattern; and more than a score of other embellishments of fashions, &c., &c. "Peterson" is one of the few magazines that gets better and better the older it grows. The price is but two dollars a year, postage free, with great deductions to clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hill's Speech.

We wish we had space to present entire the speech of the Hon. Ben H. Hill, of Georgia, delivered in Congress upon the amnesty bill, in reply to Blaine's vituperative, "bloody shirt" harangue. We publish the following closing extract:

"My message to the gentleman from Maine is this: There are no Confederates in this House. There are no Confederate ambitions, desires or purposes in this House. But the South is here, and here she intends to remain. Let fanaticism do its worst. Let it pass its nullifying acts, trample on the Constitution, abnegate the pledges of the fathers, incite raids on our people, multiply infidelities until they shall be like the stars of heaven or the sands of the seashore, without number; but we know this: that for all your iniquities the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. We are here. We are in our father's house. Our brothers are our companions, and we are at home, thank God! We come to gratify no vengeance, to retaliate no wrongs, to resent no past insults, to re-open no strife. We come with a patriotic purpose to do whatever in our political power shall lie to restore an honest, economical and constitutional administration of the Government. We come charging on the Union no wrongs to us. The Union never wronged the South. The Union has been an un-mixed blessing to every section, to every State, to every man of every color in America. We charge all our wrongs to that higher law, fanaticism, which never kept a pledge or obeyed a law. We sought to leave the association of those who would not keep fidelity to the covenant. We sought to go by ourselves; but so far from having lost our fidelity to the Constitution, we hugged it to our bosom and carried it with us. Brave Union men of the North, followers of Webster and Gillmore, of Cass and Douglas, you who fought for the Union for the sake of the Union, you who ceased to fight when the battle was ended and the sword was sheathed, with you we have no quarrel. We felt your heavy arm in the midst of the struggle, but above the roar of cannon we heard your voice of kindness calling, 'Brothers, come back.' We are here to co-operate with you, to do whatever we can, in spite of all our sorrows, to rebuild the Union, to restore peace, to be a blessing to the country, and to make

the American Union what our fathers intended it should be—the glory of America and the blessing of humanity. But you, gentlemen, who persecuted us by your infidelities until you drove us out of the Union; you who then claimed to be the only friends of the Union, which you had before denounced as a 'league with hell and a covenant with death;' you who followed up the war when the soldiers who fought it have made peace and gone to their homes; to you we have no concessions to make. Martyrs owe no apology to tyrants. And while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the Union, secession, however defeated and oppressed, will confess no sin to fanaticism, however bigoted and exacting. Yet, while we make to you no concession, we say this to you: We come even to you in no spirit of revenge. We have but one ambition, and that is to add our political power to the Union men of the North, to compel fanaticism to obey the laws and live in the Union according to the Constitution. We do not propose to compel you by oaths, for you never kept them. The South did the Union one great wrong, and we come, as far as we can, to repair it. We wronged the Union grievously when we left it to be seized, and rent, and torn by the men who had denounced it as a 'league with death and a covenant with hell.' We ask you, gentlemen of the Republican party, to rise above all of your animosities—to forget your old sin. Let us unite to repair the wrongs that distract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs on the past, and let it be said in the future that he shall be the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, the noblest patriot, who shall do the most to repair the wrongs of the past and to promote the glories of the future."

Touching the Right Key.

We do not know where we have seen more sensible and timely advice than the following, from the Baltimore Gazette:

"It is idle to talk about a revival of business and a return to specie payments while we are spending the enormous amount of money we are now spending for the mere purpose of government. While every sound business man and merchant is endeavoring to cut down his expenses, the gentlemen who are conducting the government at Washington are increasing their outlays and endeavoring to bind the people by raising false issues—sectarianism, foreign wars, schools—in order that they may continue their career of plunder. The policy for the Democratic party from the very first day of the session is to go straight ahead and cut remorselessly upon the right hand and the left. Let General Grant endeavor to set church against church, Mr. Morton wave his blood-stained banner, the work for the Democratic party to do is to save the people's money. Cut down the appropriations remorselessly, but judiciously, and send them to the Senate and to the President. This is the work the country expects to see done, and done quickly. Let Mr. Randall go ahead."

Third Term in North Carolina.

The following is taken from a letter dated in Raleigh, and published in the New York Sun:

"It is really wonderful to note how strongly the third-term movement has developed in this State within the past month. The Federal office-holders are all for Grant. Until Bishop Haven was so outspoken in Boston a short time ago, many of this class were silent on the subject. The leading lights here of the movement for the President's re-nomination are first and foremost ex-Gov. Holden, impeached Radical, and present Postmaster at Raleigh, and Dick Badger, who was, until 1871, one of the most violent Democrats in the State, but suddenly became a convert under the influence of Holden and a Ring which then held the reins of State government. Badger is now U. S. District Attorney, and has still higher political aspirations. R. M. Douglass, U. S. Marshal, formerly Grant's private secretary, has some religious scruples about supporting his former master for a

third term; but, beyond the patronage of his office, Robert yields no political influence in the State. Thomas Settle, who was President of the Philadelphia Convention, is a strong third-termist. His associates on the Supreme bench of this State are non-committal. The colored people in the State, who do not publicly favor, do not oppose a third term.

"The respectable classes among the white Republicans are not all in favor of a third term or of third-termers; and when the State Convention meets, should the question be mooted, there will be a row. At any rate, it is safe to say, third term or no third term, at the next State election North Carolina will go Democratic."

No Redress from the Courts.

Corrupt and partisan judges, assisted by ignorant and incompetent negro jurors, have convinced the people of South Carolina that to appeal to the courts for redress or justice is one of the greatest delusions of the age, and that communities must depend upon their own arms for the protection the law refuses to give. Hence the following incident, detailed in a special correspondence to the Wilmington Star:

"On Saturday evening last, at Clío, a small village in Marlboro county, S. C., Arch Madison, colored, met his fate, suspended from a limb. A short time previous to his hanging, during the absence of Mr. —, a respectable citizen of the above county, Madison broke into his residence, and despite the frantic cries of Mr. —'s wife, committed a fiendish outrage. Hence his just punishment. Several months ago, an attempt upon the person of a respectable young lady was made in this section by a buck negro, who, upon failure in his purpose, cut her throat from ear to ear. The cut was not so deep as expected, and the lady recovered. The perpetrator was promptly handed over to the law, but the law power was so favorable to this species of crime that he escaped under the sentence of a short confinement in the State penitentiary. Fearing that the crime would be further encouraged by the law power, the citizens, in the late case, took the matter into their own hands, as above stated. No arrests have been made."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Twelve Republicans in the House voted for the Amnesty bill.

There are 257 convicts in the N. C. Penitentiary.

The Albemarle Times is in favor of Gen. A. M. Scales for Governor.

The State Grange Patron of Husbandry meets in Greensboro on the 15th of February.

Kentucky confiscates all money bet on elections and gives it to the school fund.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi making education compulsory.

The Republican National Executive Convention will meet in Cincinnati, on the 14th of June.

A delegation of North Carolina third-termers, headed by Bob Douglas, are interviewing Grant.

There are at present over ninety-eight thousand native North Carolinians living in other States.

The Legislature of Virginia has refused to make any appropriation to secure a representation of that State at the Centennial.

It is reported in Charlotte that a negro was killed in Cabarrus county while attempting to rob a man on the highway.

A sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to secure a charter for a National Bank at Winston, Forsythe county.

The Observer says that on Monday night last, a little four-year old daughter of Mr. Samuel Grissom, in Gaston county was burned to death.

The Penitentiary sent fifty convicts to the Spartanburg and Asheville road, and fifty more will go to the Western North Carolina road in a day or two.

The Judiciary Committee have fixed upon four years, instead of six, as the limit of the Presidential office in the proposed constitutional amendment, making, however, the President ineligible.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of South Carolina have is-

sued a stirring address, urging organization throughout the State. The Executive Committee of North Carolina have not.

Raleigh News: Wednesday night in this city at the institution for deaf mutes and the blind, Mr. John A. Simpson was married to Miss Narcissa J. Dupree, by the Rev. J. D. Huffman. This young blind couple is well known to the people of the State, both fine pianists and excellent musicians, and Miss Dupree sings with a voice she must have stolen from the birds.

Raleigh News: In Warren county three negroes went to a farmer's smoke house to steal his meat. It was a log house and they pried it off the ground, while one held it up with a lever as the other two went under after the meat. The dog barked and brought the farmer out with his gun, and as the two negroes had commenced crawling out, the farmer fired his gun off, and the one holding the lever took to his heels, dropping the log house on his friends, killing them both.

Stokes County, In the Superior Court.

N. M. Pepper, Plaintiff, against John Lawson, W. W. Ball and wife M. A. Ball, John P. Ball and wife Catherine Ball, B. J. Tilly and wife Mary Ann Tilly, William Lawson, and wife Betsy Lawson, Defendants. Petition for sale of Land for partition. Special Proceedings.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Stokes county, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon John Lawson, W. W. Ball and wife M. A. Ball, John P. Ball and wife Catherine Ball, B. J. Tilly and wife Mary Ann Tilly, William Lawson, and wife Betsy Lawson, the Defendants above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within ten days from the date hereof, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint during that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, which is a petition for sale of land, for partition. Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of January, 1876.
[L. S.] JAMES BIERSON, Jr., Clerk of the Superior Court.

SUPERIOR COURT, STOKES COUNTY. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Lawson, W. W. Ball and wife, M. A. Ball, and William Lawson and wife, Betsy Lawson, defendants in the above entitled action, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the summons in this case be served upon them, by publishing the same in the Danbury Reporter, a newspaper published in Danbury, N. C., for six successive weeks, and that such publication be equivalent to personal service.

Done at office in Danbury, N. C., on the 12th day of January, 1876.
JAMES BIERSON, Jr., C. S. C.

B. RICKETTS,

Dealer in Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Fine Cigars, Sardines, Canned Goods, Cakes, Crackers, Fire Works, &c. AND CANDY MANUFACTURER, North-East Corner Light & Pratt Streets. BALTIMORE, MD. May 1st 1875 12-m.

WHITE JARBOE & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS STRAW GOODS & LADIES HATS No. 318 W. Baltimore Street. SAM'L WHITE, JOHN A. JARBOE, G. E. SCHELMAN, BALTIMORE. Nov. 1, 1875 1 v.

HARVEY & JONES, General Grocery Liquor and Commission Merchants. (COR. 13TH AND CAB STREETS) RICHMOND, VA.

A. L. ELLETT, CLAY DREWRY, A. J. WALKINS, S. B. HUGHES, A. L. ELLETT & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & NOTIONS, No. 1211 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

W. F. KING, of North Carolina, WITH JOHNSON, SUTTON & CO. DRY-GOODS. Nos. 296 Baltimore & 1 North Liberty Sts. T. W. Johnson, R. M. Sutton, J. E. B. Crabbe, G. J. Johnson. Baltimore

MARTIN H. HOLT, Of North Carolina, WITH POWERS BLAIR & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Wool and Grain Bags, No 12 Pearl St., RICHMOND, VA., AGENTS FOR HOYT'S LEATHER BELTING. June 17th 1875, 3-m.