THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL.

SEATON GALLS. V Wednesday Evening, Feb. 13, 1867.

Notice to Subscribers.

The time of a number of cut-subscribers has do this, but necessity is lard upon us

Jan 25 tf.

We warn the people that many of their Re-presentatives in the Legislature, and political tricksters and demagogues generally, are doing hesitation, that the great mass of the people are being deceived by so called "beading men." We are not a radical and neither do we sympa thize with the radical party in any respect what ever; but at the risk of displeasing the public 'saints" and "salt of the earth," and in defiance of the strong party combination which now controls this State, we intend to speak out in opposition to bad management.

The last Charlotte Democrat closes a short article, in which it alludes to the plan recently proposed by Southern gentlemen, as a basis of settlement of our national difficulties, and closes with the above extract.

The Democrat, like the Sentinel and its cotemcan see little good to grow out of it.

tricksters and demagogues in the Legislature, by G Manigault. alike. The proposition itself contains no trick- be realized. It is of course well written settlement of the difficulties between the North and has considerable merit. trickster or demagogue in this matter

The Congress.

on yesterday, will doubtless cause much sur. could do prise and regret. But it is simply silly to be than he. ers to morrow

A ROGUE CAUGHT. - We are glad to announce that, by the vigilance of Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent in this State, the Deputy Postmaster this week, for purloining money from the mails. 56,964,000 acres of land in Great Britain. 28,-On the examination sufficient evidence was produced for his conviction, and he was committed for further trial, to the juil at Winston, because acres raised grain crops, 3,552,530 acres garden of the insecurity of the Yadkin County jail. We vegetables, 964,937 were under bare fallow, 8. have had several complaints from that office, of 694,224 raised grass crops, and 11,148,814 were the non-arrival of money, which had been pasture or meadow lands. sent us, and the development shows who got 1,482,091 vegetables, 28,060 were under bare it. We advise all persons connected with the fallow , 1,609,495 raised grass crops, and 10, mails, to be honest, or very sharp in their roguish | 002,056 were pasture lands. In Great Britain, ness, or Dr. Jobe will catch them. Dr. Jobe there was an acre of grain taised to every 2.62 ness, or Dr. Jobe will catch them. Dr. Jobe suggests to the people the propriety of being persons, and in Ireland, an acre to every 2.65 suggests to the people the propriety of being persons. Wheat is the chief grain crop raised cautions in sending money by the mails. The in Great Britain, barley next, and oats the third department is in no way responsible for losses, Indian corn is not raised in Great Britain. and when it can be done, money ought to be Oats is the chief crop raised in Ireland.

NEW PAPER -In a few days a specimen copy soon as sufficient encouragement is given. The advance the premium on gold. It is not im to ordinary work less. The Press will be devo- and bales per month. - N. F. World ted almost entirely to the domestic interests of the County of Cabarras, its voinity and the State, and will generally eschew pources but when necessary, will warmly support and defend the principles of constitutional liberty. The Batchelder, from do 744 in schooner. En han and industrious men, and will, if encouraged, from Calveston, 99 in brig Haze, from Charles

I wo colored men in Charlotte we see by the instance - Bodga P. at Feb 3th Times, arge the colorest people of that section not to go South. They consider that colored people are treated better in North Carolina than in the far South, and can do as well for Massachusetts white solcher to a colored themselves.

"The Land We Love."

The February number has come, and spread thefre us its teast of good things we will not en rate. Each guest will find something to in hong. We like it all les cuisine is tout a atto correspondiverses as an Editor's taste

the planter, as he was called in days of vore The period of a such as the was called in days of yore authority to sell said property. Referred to work with study with interest and Committee on Propositions and Grievances. expired. They have failed to renew though not gare the "Principles of Agriculture," by Hon. tified. After this basic, the paper will be this. Thus G. Chenson, and learn much from the pecontinued to stale as have failed to pay, outs meal of that article. He will also read with side of the city. We rest the be compelled to profit the essay on "Guans," from the pen of Wm. Bradford, recommended its reference with Professor Blake, and learn how to distinguish the different grades of that savory article, as well as the best modes of applying the same to his grounds. We regret that the learned Professer has not taught us how to pronounce the a great deal of harm, and are unworthy of pub. disputed word. In former times we remember lic confidence. We say, without any sort of that one of our worthy citizens was much laughed at by a Metropolitan paper, for his independent way of speaking its name, and wore and wore, during a whole gubernatorial campaign, the name of "Old Greanny." We are not ciary, to whom was referred a foill in favor of

But all that is changed now. Those who once wore the grey, and are not ashamed of it now-and who of the brave ones are '- will find much to instruct and please themin the "Suppressed part of Gen. Beauregard's Report of the Battle of Manassas," called the Bull troller of the State, referred to the committee Run races by some, "The College Hospital at on Finance Gettysburg," The "Sketch of Gen, A. P. Hill," lotte Water Works Company. Referred to the a genial and well-written article; and in the poraries, generally, does not like the plan, but multifarious camp stories, camp jokes and fun not for the same reasons. We only can favor of "The Haversack." "Shak-peare at Hilton the plan as a basis of present and final adjust- Head," and "John Brown," he "whose soul is ment. If it is not accepted in that spirit, we marching on," are a little provoking, but not to the aforesaid Greys

But the above extract, with the knowledge we Statesmen wil peruse "Maximilian and his have of the Legislature and the movements of Empire," by Gen. E. G. Lee, with profound in-Southern centlemen generally, we regard as terest, and Southern statesmen and patriots unkind, and originating in a mistaken view of will feel prouder of their native land after readtheir sims and desires. It there are political ing "The Enterp" e and Energy of the South,"

who look to party ends, in national matters, we Those whose delight is in song and story will are totally ignorant of it. If there are political find something better than vain recreation in stricters who are playing the demagogue, "The Song of the South," by Lucas, very sweet among men claimed to be conservative in na- and very sad; "The Victory of Faith," by Col. tional affairs, in what they do towards promo- Hawkins, while in prison, a most splendid poem: ting an early settlement of our difficulties, we "The Search of the Sages," an excellent lyric. do not know it. We suppose that in this State but not quite equal to Theo. Hill's kindred in reference to national matters, there are but poem, "The Star above the Manger," the poem two sides, two interests and two parties; the by Dr. Ticknor, called "Page-Brook," the very radicals and conservatives. In the Legislature, soul of wall over desolated homes, and in the this is certainly the only distinction, only dif story, in prose, by Mrs. Downing, of a young ference in national affairs. Nor is there any Louisiana girl who has just entered the matri evidence of a partizan movement among those monial state, and who, as the name of the story Southern gentlemen, who drew up the plan of is "Perfect through Suffering," we greatly fearadjustment at Washington. They have always | drew a blank in the grand lottery of life. Only differed and still differ among themselves .- the first chapter of her married life is vet out They propose nothing which does not embrace in lished, but we shall tollow her on, as her hisits benefits or injuries, all the Southern people tory is unfolded, praying that our fear- may not

ery, nor does it aim at any partizan purpose what- "The Last of the Crusaders," by C. C. Read, ever, as we understand it. It simply looks to a is continued in this number of the Magazine-

and South. It Southern men think it will not! There is also a continuation of "Twelve hold water, will not answertheir purposes, let | Months in Spain," by V. C. Barringer, Esq them reject it. But we can see no just grounds This number contains the incidents of travel whatever to charge either those who favor it or from Madrid to Cordova, which are quite amuthose who reject it, with playing the partizan sing and sketched with a skillful hand. We suppose that Mr. B. laid in abundant treasures while attached to the Spanish legislation, and we hope he may find leisure and inclination to The passage of the bull providing a new gov. scatter them now in commendable profusion. ernment for the State of Louisiana by the House after having boarded them so long. No one

surprised at any thing now a days. Whether this bill will become a law and will be applied this bill will become a law and will be applied the bill will become a law and will be applied the bill will become a law and will be applied to Land we Love," that is really refreshing. The the word "Vance" and insert "Pamlico." Agreed to A discussion of some length ensued, Messrs. but one thing may be relied upon, that if the Saxon. There is no impery nor shadow of Manly, Hall, Speed and Berry opposed the bill, ultra spirit which predominates over the House, dilettantism. They suit the cultivated tastes and Messrs. Thompson, Jones and Covington also prevails over the Senate, it will be done, four people. And we rejoice that the entereither during the present session or by the next prise has succeeded so well. We see it stated Congress. We will lay the bill before our read- that 12,000 copies are published every month. -It this be so, the distinguished editor has achieved the success which he so eminently de- bill

THE English Board of Trade has issued some valuable agricultural statistics of Great Britain at Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., was arrested and Ireland during the past year. Of the bill on its second reading, and the ayes and rasting vote of the Speaker, ayes 19, nays 19, and 701,867 acres were cultivated, and of the 332.641, acres of land in Ireland, 15.549.706 the Senate adjourned. were cuitivated. In Great Britain, 9,287,784

In Ireland, 2,173,433 agres raised grain crops

sent by Express or private hands. This is especially necessary, until the department can not only in the number of bales, but in value. fully organize and get into complete working. The receipt of cotton at the ports for the four order the mail system in the State. Rogues weeks ending February 2, were about three hardred thousand bales, and the exports to formust not presume too much on the patience of eign ports during the same time about one hundred and eighty thousand bules. The gold value of the exports was about eighteen mulions of dollars. This large sum, in connection with the value of exports of tobacco, provisions, and oth of the Independent Press, Concord, N. C., will be products, will account for the depre sion in to issued, and will be started at that place, as exchange and the partial failure of the efforts to specimen copy which we have seen, is superior probable that the export of cotton will average till early summer, one hundred and fifty thous

----Over seventy six hundred bales of cotton ar rived at this port vesterday, viz. 4047 in ship sorrento, from New Orleans, 1540 in bark Scotland, from do 838 in schooner Lezzie's proprietors of the Press are practical printers trees from Savannah, 400 in schooner Express publish a good paper. The people of Cabarres to over one milhon of dollars, \$1.150,200 ; The and vicinity should give them every encourage scalue of the Sorrento and her cargo is nearly; \$700,000. The underwriters are not displeased, the loan to \$5,000,000, and striking out the shen such a risk curis successfully as in this 18th section of the bill, in relation to funding

> A soung man in Wheeling thenty years of age married a weman of sexty one. Plander,

> A Virginia paper records the marriage of a

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 13. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardie of the Presby-

Mr. Speed presented a petition from the Frustees of Elizabeth City Academy, asking for Referred to

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution in favor of accompanying documents to the committee on Claims: also a resolution in tayor of Rex Hospi tal, recommending its passage.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a memorial from citizens of Union county, relative to the removal from office of J. D. Williams, a magistrate of said county, reported adversely.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to amend sec. 7, chapter 40, acts of 1866, recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on the Judiquite sure but it was sometimes spelt with an widows, recommended that it do not pass. Mr. Kelley offered an additional name for Justices of the Peace for the county of Duplin;

Mr thish, a bill authorizing the appointment of a clerk with a salary of \$700 to the Comp.

Mr Wilson, a bill to incorporate the Charcommittee on Corporations. Mr. Hall, a bill relative to inspectors for the

city of Wilmington Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Mr Love, a bill to harmonize and give through freight on the various Rail Roads in this State.

Referred to the committee on Internal Improve On motion of Mr. Koonce, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the sp-

pointment of special magistrates in each incororate town in the county of Carteret, was taken up and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. McCorkle, the rules were suspended, and the bill relative to supplying

artificial arms to disabled soldiers, and for other purposes, was taken up on its third read On motion of Mr. Hall, the rules were sus pended, and the private calendar was taken up Bill for the relief of the estate of the late

Gen. L. O'B. Branch came up, and on motion of Mr. Wilson it was recommitted to the Fi nance Committee. Resolution in tayor of A. F. Armfield, or

notion of Mr. Avery it was postponed indefi-Bill to amend the charter of the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company, in the town of Beaufort,

passed its several readings Resolution in favor of A. E. Jacobs, was re ected on its second reading.

Bill to incorporate the American Mining and Manufacturing Company was amended, and passed its several readings. Bill to incorporate Pigeon River Mining and

Manufacturing Company, of Haywood County, passed its several readings. Bill to incorporate Monroe Lodge, No. 224. in the town of Monroe, passed its several read-

Bill to incorporate the Waynesville Baptist College in the county of Haywood passed its

several readings. Shelly and Broad River Rail Road Company.

Referred to the committee on Internal Im Bill to amend the charter of the N C Joint Stock Publishing Company, passed its several

On motion of Mr. Hall, the Senate resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, in order to consider bill to lay off and establish the County of Vance, to be composed of portions of Craven and Beau-

supported it.

On motion of Mr. Manly, the Committee arose and reported progress. The Speaker resumed the chair, and the

Chairman, Mr. Wilson, reported adversely to the

Mr. Hall offered an amendment to the bill leaving the decision of the matter to the people of Craven and Beautort, which was rejected. The question arising upon the passage of the nays being called, the bill was rejected, by the

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock,

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Waugh, for the Committee on Proposi ous and Grievances, reported back favorably, a resolution in favor of W. B. Marsh and John Peebles; unfavorably, a resolution in favor of

W. Chadwick. Mr. Allen, from the Judiciary Committee, reorted a substitute for the bill to amend Section , chapter 34, Revised Code

Mr. Kenan, from the same committee, unfavorably, a bill for the protection of Guardians By Mr. Perry, of Carteret, for the Committee laims, favorably; a resolution in favor of the State Librarian, and a resolution in favor Mrs. P. P. Dick, relict of the late Judge

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Woodard, a bill to authorize a special Court for the County of Wilson.

By Mr. Allen, a bill for the protection of trape Growers. Mr. Bright, a bill authorizing the Chairman of the County Court of Lenoir County, to

sell the old Jail lot in the town of Kinston, By Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a bill to amend an act to encourge the raising of sheep in the counties of Watauga and Ashe

By Mr Hutchison, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Orphan Asylum,

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The House resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a out for the relief of the Treasury and to estab-N. C. Saving's Bank.

Mr. Williams, of Martin, renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to Morehead offered amendments reducing He then moved are committal of the bill to the

Finance Committee. Mr McKay thought the amendment would defeat the loan, but was willing that the bill should be re-committed. He hoped however that it would be considered in full committee. The motion to recommit was adopted.

A resolution in favor of the State Librarian passed second and third readings.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, moved to take from the table, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to extend the cornerate limits of the town of Elizabeth City had been defeated. Mr. Latham, of Washington, opposed this

notion and moved its indefinite postponement After discussion in which Mesers, Latham of Washington, Russ, and Granberry opposed to consideration, and Messrs. Moore of thereford and Henry urged it, the House refused to postpone indefinitely the motion to reconsider

The motion to reconsider was their regarded two-third's not voting in the affirmative.

SPECIAL ORDER

The House proceeded to consider the full to imend the charter of the Western N C Railroad company.

ussed 2nd and 3rd readings. Mr. Waugh, by leave, introduced a bill to ay executions in courts of Record,

Mr. Everett, a bill to allow persons who lest an arm or leg in the service of the late Confederate States to retail spirituous. Liquors neasure less than a quart, without paying any License: By Mr. Kelsey, a resolution instructing inqui

to the Judiciary committee as to the expe hency of passing a general taw for the relief of Sheriffs. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr Latham of Washington. By Mr. Clark, a bill authorizing the sale of

part of the land belonging to the Vine. Hill Academy in the county of Halifax. By Mr. Teague, a bill concerning creditors.

By Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, a bill author izing the County Courts of Perspumons to elect By Mr. Richardson, a bill to nuthorize the

exchange of certain bonds issued during to war, for internal improvement purposes, tor, cra-

A buil to amend an act to regulate salaries and fees, passed second and third readings ill to convert the debt due the State from the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co. into capital stock.

passed its second reading. A bill concerning Surveyors. A bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe for stock in the Cheray and Countilles Railroad Company.

A bill to pay talks Jurors for their services in the trial of capital felonies, and A bill to amend an act to extend the time for

perfecting title to land, passed second and there Bills placing physicians servers and accounts on an equal dignity with femile to regulate and change the fees of County Court Somethors. in aid of the Literary Fund, for the relief of Wards; to establish Homesteads; to punish un

meeting of the General Assembly, were laid on the table on second reading. A resolution allowing mileage to otheers and members of the Legislature, for the automned

lawful hunting, and to change the time for the

session, passed second and third readings. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Honderby, providing for joint informal consoleration by the two Houses, of the plan of reconstruction. recently proposed by Govs. Orr. Sharkey and others, was referred to the committee on Feder-

Messrs, Foard and Wilson, of Forsch, were allowed to record their votes, the former for, and the latter against the Stay Law passed on Saturday last.

The House then adjourned.

al Relations.

(Mr. Teague's name was omitted inadvertent ly from the record of year and nave on the Star. Law Mr. Teague voted against the bid r.

----For the Senting 'Paid by the Public.

The Constitution of North Carolina, a lopted in 1776, ordained that an University should be established, and fit teachers employed in its service, who should be "paid by the public"

The University has been established. So far the order of the Constitution has been carried out The last provision, however, that competent salaries be given to its teachers, to be "paul by the public," has been almost utterly disregarde-Those salaries have in some degree been derived from lands, &c., granted by the Legislature but in a much larger degree from their own earnings. The facts on this subject are not well known. But the truth is, that since its foundation, the University has received directly, from the Treasury of the State only (\$17,000), 1 seven teen thousand dohars, for the services it has rendered for seventy years. That sum is scarce an equivalent for the gratuitous instruction has given to scores, or hundreds of our poor and deserving young men! Why, Virginia ap propriates, every year, from the Treasury of the State, to her University, and South Carolina, every year, to her College, a greater sum than North Carolina has so appropriated in accord yours! In the poverty and depression of the day those States continue that not of justice, The needs of our University are no less should not our Legislature be as just as they It would simply obey the injunction of the Constitution, nothing more.

The Instructors in the University have prosteadfast in their duty in the last five trains cears. It is hardly too much to say, that but or their self denying perseverance, the Institution must have closed its doors. The Trusters. no doubt, did all they could. The country is much indebted to their resolute purpose not to give up. Yet the continuance of the University is due more to the Faculty than even to them, They received during the war their old salaries, adjusted to times of peace, in Confederate money. For many months the daily income of those gentlemen, was less than the wages of a common negro hand. Yet the State had placed a great trust in their hands, and they discharged it manfully. Not even hunger drove them from their posts, nor did the promise of better pla ces and better pay seduce them. And now that get, I learn, not more than half their salaries and that is not more than half the means of comfortable living. Is not this a time when the Legislature should remember the or the Constitution, and see to it that the deficit of salary which they can not earn shall be "paid by the public". I was serry to see that the resolution to give seven thous and dollars this year also was withdrawn. No appropriation of public monies would be more useful, and I will add more just.

I have written too much to enter now on what was my main purpose in this communication. viz: to insist that the constitutional rule, that teachers be "paid by the Public," is the wisest, and, in fact, the only true method of public instruction. The rule implies that all instruction in the State shall be under the control and direct supervision of the State, shall be planned, managed, sustained every way by the State. not our Legislators and wise men think of this t I am satisfied that we shall never have in North Carolina a system of education that shall be suited to our needs, complete in its parts, conomical and sufficient in its administration, one that shall be worthy of a Republic, and that will fitly prepare our children to be wise men and good citizens, until the Legislature shall introduce such a system, and the State have the entire and permanent charge of it.

For the Sentinel. The North Carolina Railroad.

No. 2 The question recurs, why have all parties failed in the management of this Road? It has cen the pet, the pride of the State. It has had for its officers and Directors our first men. Twice, in effect, has the State paid its de-"wo other Roads were built (as was argued) to insure its complete success. Its receipts have constantly increased and are now nearly treble that they were in 1860. But, after all, the Company has gone steadily in delet, and its stock is now lower than ever before.

I repeat why are these things so to say that it is owing to "our own indifference, neglect and bad management. The question What has made us thus indifferent to our own interests, through a period of eighteen ears, and under five different administrations. Mr. Turner charges no special fraud or corrup tion, and I doubt if any can be shown. That is not the complaint. The great interests of the State in this Road and the just rights of the Stockholders have been sacrificed, not so much by incapacity, bad faith or crime, as by a habitual neglect of duty, and loose notions of responsibility on the part of those in charge of it The records of the Directory-the real govern ing power show that the pecuniary success of Company has been made subservient to all the local, personal, sectional and political influences surrounding and besetting it. It is erroneously regarded as a public work, and has fallen a prey to public plunder. In point of but, it is a private corporation, intended to make money for the Stockholders - the State included.

The best service a Railroad can render a comwith, is to pay dividends to its Stockholders. thes is a sure index of efficiency. Efficiency entires safety, dispatch and fair dealing. Pay

to thereis and you make Railroad stocks popu Make them popular, and you stimulate the restruction of rival lines. Competition redu ares and freights, and tends to the diffusion it its, enterprize, plenty, prosperity and pleasthe throughout the land. The system thus extomis and sustains itself. See this illustrated, to me extent, in Georgia, where Railroads have sees built and operated solely with a view to their paying. In that State they have paid and are paying now, and we behold her rising from her ruin- and stretching her arms in an air line here to the very harders of North Carolina

Now I charge that the Directors of the N. Barlroad instead of catching the inspiration of these large and noble views, and acting accordingly, have devoted themselves almost exclassicly to the consideration of all the miserable parties, selfish interests arrayed against the Road I'we thirds of their time is spent in passing mornions in favor of this or that man against the Company Instead of leaving such matters to the proper officers, and exacting of the latter a rigit accountability, the Board has constituted itself a tribunal of appeal from their offices, for all stortioners and plunderers from one end of the line to the other. The Directors all seem to loave acted the part of Collecting Agents and Attorneys. Each has sought to get all be out of the Road for his neighbors and tricule, and all appear to have been more devoted to the particular counties, towns and sec on-they represented, than to the inter-its of the Stockholders of the State. In turn, officials and employees catch the spirit of the Board -Lorseness and disorder reign supreme. The Rood suffers on all sides. It is overreached by everybody, and is made to bleed at every pore

The extent of these excis will be fully real ized by business men, when it is stated as a fact that up to a very recent date, the Board exercised no supervision over its officials and It c ntented itself with the pubis and reports, or mere verbal and meagre state ments in regard to the condition of the several dicers; and did not have so much as a stand ng committee to scrutinize the monthly or arterly expenditures made by the different icers! Not even the Treasurer's accounts were examined in detail! The most they did was to appoint an occasional committee to see that has youchers corresponded with his books which those vouchers were founded were rarely

or hever examined But how does it happen we have such Board-? results from the political connection of the are, in the management of the Company. The State appointers are always effected, to a greater or her extent, by the party politics of the Coun-Political power is necessarily demoralizing. s on as the eight State Directors are known; their predilections in public life are canvassed, combinations are formed to influence the elecon of the four Stockholders' Directors, and thus control the choice of officers and the policy of the Road. If the State appointments are not made on party grounds, they are certain to be on account of mere personal or local considerations. Thus the board is invariably made up, in great part, of men, selected, not be of their pecuniary interest in the work or peculiar fitness for the duty; but for reasons and notives positively adverse to the interests of the Con.pany. They are all apt to be politicians. who have friends to make or enemies to punish prominent lawyers, who have neither time, taste or talent for the dull routine of figures and staistr -; or shrewd wire workers, who are always If h, and prove dangerous men, where public

interests are involved. The grand result is an army of officials, emyeas, contractors and "dead heads," no dividends a rapidly increasing debt, a constantly

andrupt State! Lest I should be charged with exaggeration and misrepresentation in the general views here expressed. I propose to give a few names, fig uces and facts, taken from the records. As Mr Turrer has labored with a commendable zeal to relies the stockholders of their "pains in the much." I will do what I can to case the boxels of the State. I have no desire to shield the directors on the part of the stockholders some of them have acted badly enough. But my theory is that the State is the controlling power, that her influence has, to a great extenchoralized the whole corporation, and that if nov particular person or persons can be held re-ponsible for the mismanagement, it is the State and her Directors.

I give below the State Directors for the Inst tuo years, as a fair average of the whole class. sclering Governors of opposing politics. I dso ald the stock held by each, in his own light, so far as the looks show. And I accompany each list with a few remarks on the procostings and policy of the respective Boards. STATE DIRECTORS FOR 1865, (SY GOV. HOLDEN) Will Stean, No Stock H N. Brown, 5 Shares, A Johnson, 5, " N. Boyden, 10 J. M Leach, R. P Dick.

G. W. Swepson, 15 " Now I ask the whole batch of Loliticians both ereat and small, to say in their bearts if it was just to the State to entrust her three mil lions in this road, to any set of men who owned out thirty five shares, of stock, or at faror What we would expect? We will

They found the Road less injured in its track its bridges, its step its machinery, shops and rolling stock, then any leading line South. Its cotton, and other supplies, gave it a decided lise care. advantage over private persons and other Reads.

in procuring labor and material. For me months it was without a rival in both freigh and travel. It had an income of \$939,075.53
The Board of 1865 squandered the whole of this contracts and an area of the second o this enormous sum, and created besides an us told debt of al least \$500,000,00 l. They could have easily declared a Dividend. But instead of doing so, they bought, when not needed, \$215.587,59. They also handed over to their decess de, contracts for a large amount besides, I hazzard nothing in saying, that an immense proportion of these materials and supplies, not

being required for immediate use, were stolen, destroyed or wasted. They employed double the quantity of labor. both skilled and common, actually needed, and paid full double prices for everything they ing and the State bankrupt, they indulged in all sorts of silly ornamentation and foolish display and fancy work. See for this, the cost of a single item : "Varnish \$1,000." They gave high salaries and exacted no labor in ret They paid claims not justly owing, and allowed on other debts more than was fairly due. And so on to the end of the chapter of waste and extravagance

I know it will be said by some, that Mr. Wilkes is to blame for all this; by others, that Mr. Boyden is responsible. I say the Board, and especially the State Directors, are to blame -They elected Mr. Boyden, and they elected Mr. Wilkes. There was no wrong in this. they had their senses, their eyes and their earn they must have known what was going on; and they did not interfere to stop the abuses. There was their error, and it is this that fixes them with full responsibility. But to show the animus of this Board, I select from their own orders a single item. As early as July 1865, before we had any law fixing the value of Confederate debts, and long before other parties ever thought of adjusting such claims, this Board made I to provide for paying certain notes given for negro hires during the war and payable in Con-federate currency. And they actually agreed to allow on these claims, at the rate of from \$125 to \$150 hire per annum! Thus securing to certain slave owners for the years 1863 and 64, in a twelve months hire, fully half the whole valu of their property. When the "scale" was passed, this Board failed to modify or repeal their order, though most people are forced, and many glad to take the scale on such debts. I can show that another Road -the Charlotte & & C - adjusted all such claims "at from \$3 to \$4 per month." This order will lose the Company throusands, and it may be, hundreds of thousands of dollars. The subject is exhausted when I add, that most of this money goes to parties, who though strong war men, refused to take our currency, and who were not required by the officers of the Company to do so, when it had millions on hand, though saying to oth

ers "take this or nothing."
This Board closed their career, as might be expected, with a report, full of errors and misstatements, and politician like, with a large supply of undeserved self praise. Their epitaph should be "They were liberal with other people's money, they gave to those who were too azz to work, and they were duly blind to the

faults of their friends, In another number - probably the last-I will pay my respects to the "Retorm Board" of 1866, and give the practical results of joint manage ment, with some high authorities against it. RUFUS BARRINGER

Charlette, Jan. 1867.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. O THE Mr. Williams or will leave for Baltimore on Monday 4th, of February to purchase Guone and Incom and other supplies, that our Farmers will need to thake a crop Farties interested will find it to their

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gents for (loo-ispeed a weekly Steamship line from Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York

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Stockey in Cape Fear Bank notes and \$2,500 in Bank of North Caronina notes. Feb 1.1 Jar

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