THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

We have already stated that the late Amnesty Proclamation of the President indicates his real anxiety to restore harmony to the nation, (a wise step in statesmanship,) and his kind feelings to the South. It is designed by him to restore every man, thus pardoned, to *all* his former privileges, franchises and rights, and this is clearly and unmistakably the *legal* effect of the Proclamation. His previous Proclamation to the officers of the government commands them to execute the laws of the United States according to and in obedience to the Constitution, which, if done, would at once admit every pardoned person to his franchises in the pending elections. Whether the District Commanders will feel themselves obliged to admit any to registration, except such as are designated by the reconstruction acts, remains to be seen.

One feature of the Proclamation may surprise some persons. It will be seen that the President makes no exception as to those persons, Governors or other civil or military officers, who have *already* been pardoned by him, who belong to some of the classes still excepted. This must not be understood as a revocation of the pardons already granted to such persons, nor was it necessary to except them in the late Proclamation. The pardon of the Executive is final, and cannot be revoked, except upon the refusal of the pardoned party to comply with the conditions annexed. The subsequent conduct of the pardoned party, after his pardon is complete, cannot in law work a disability, until subsequent offence is proven, and he is judged guilty, by the Courts, of treason or other crime. Therefore, the pardons granted by the President in his first Amnesty Proclamation and his subsequent personal pardons, all remain good in law, and the Courts, at least, are bound to respect them, and so are those officers addressed by the President in his late Proclamation.

STRAWS.—The tone and bearing of some of our colored population have been very different since the Radical Convention here in March last, from what they were before that affair, and they certainly are not improved, but made worse, by the late Convention held in Tucker Hall. When he is designedly made to feel that he is an equal, in order to get his vote, by a set of white skins, (who, by placing themselves on an equality, are no better, if as good,) it is not surprising that the negro should feel his keeping. When white men can sit cheek by jowl in a political Convention, with colored men of that class who do not hesitate vauntingly to claim to be equal, and to bandy the *lie* with each other in their presence and show signs of fight and riot, *they*, of course, can no longer claim superiority in any respect. Such exhibitions as were made in Tucker Hall, at the late Convention, would have astonished and outraged the liberty shrickers of Faneuil Hall.

An indication of this changed feeling among the blacks was manifested a day or two ago in this City. A negro wagoner said to a gentleman, "Why is not a negro as good as a white man?" The white man replied, "Why, a negro now is a great deal better than a white man, isn't he?" "Yes," said the negro, "I think a great deal better than a white man." "Why," said the white man, "they talk of having a negro President and a negro Governor." "Well," said the negro, "that is what we ought to have." Such are the fruits of Radical teaching; and what must be the chagrin of the negroes, when they find that the pale-faced Radicals are managing to secure all the offices for themselves, and none for them?

Now, a good, virtuous, honest black man is a great deal better than a mean, dishonest white man—he is as good as any good man, white or black. But that does not justify the foolish claim made by some people, now a days, that, because the negro is a freeman, and is made equal to other freemen before the law, therefore all distinctions of caste and color should be obliterated; much less does it prove that 8,000,000 of white people should be subject to the rule of 4,000,000 of blacks.

We are glad to say, that while there are instances of this vaunting, foolish spirit among the blacks, the large majority of our colored people act with discretion and respect to the whites and are treated accordingly.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The argument in the case of the United States *vs.* Tolar, Powers and Watkins was commenced before this tribunal, on yesterday. The Judge Advocate opened for the Prosecution in a brief written statement of the facts and the law applicable to the case.

Hon. S. F. Phillips opened for the Defence in a speech of some three hours' length, characterized by great force and ability.—His argument in bar of the jurisdiction of the Court was especially powerful. He contested that jurisdiction on the ground that this Court was constituted by virtue of an act of March 2nd, 1867, and that it undertook to take cognizance of an offence committed prior thereto, at a time when, by force of the proclamation of the President of the United States, *martial law had ceased to exist.*

But we will not do Mr Phillips the injustice of attempting an abstract of his very able speech. We should be glad to publish it.

The argument for the Defence will be continued, this morning, by the Hon T. C. Fuller.

It is announced that there will be a "grand celebration of "Heroes," &c., in Forsythe County on the 15th. of October, to celebrate the third anniversary of "*Johnson's raid*, with loyal men to the United States forces," into that section, during the war. These men propose to celebrate the pillage of their neighbors. We have no doubt they are in favor of confiscating what little they have left.

THE REACTION.

In 1866, the Radical majority in New Hampshire was 4,056. In 1867, it is 2,472.

In 1866, in Connecticut, the Radical majority was 541. In 1867, the Conservative majority is 892; and Radicalism lost, in the changed vote of a single year, the entire State ticket and three out of four Congressmen.

In 1866, in Vermont, the Radical majority was 22,825. In 1867, it is less than 18,000.

In Maine, the Radical majority has been reduced more than 15,000 votes since last year.

In Montana, the Democrats have just elected the delegate to Congress by an overwhelming majority.

In California, the Democrats have elected the Governor and State candidates, two out of the three Congressmen, and a majority of members of the Legislature securing the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate. The victory was won, not in consequence, but in despite, of the influence of the office holders, nine tenths of whom are Radicals, and used all their personal and official influence to secure the success of their party candidates. We see it stated, that a third party was in the field, but it is claimed that these Conservative Republicans injured the Democratic more than the Radical ticket. Of the truth of this, we are not prepared to vouch, but are disposed to lend credence to the statement. A few more such victories, and we may well think that the day of redemption is at hand.

THE REGISTRATION

From various portions of the State we receive intimations, that some of the Registrars are entirely regardless of the suggestions and instructions of Gen. Sickles, or of the Reconstruction Acts themselves, but follow their own crude and ignorant ideas, as well as their malevolent feelings, in determining who shall or who shall not register. If these things be so, they ought to be corrected at once. Some of the Registrars, we are told, are not only ignorant, but have foresworn themselves by taking the oath, (their overt acts proving that they ought not to have taken it,) and palliate their offence by saying that they were always Union men in feeling, always sympathised with the Union army, &c. Such persons have generally been misled by others who know better. The law does not pretend to take cognizance of a man's feelings or sympathies, but judges of his loyalty or disloyalty *by his acts*. It is really the only way by which human law can reach any man's case.

We learn that, in some of the counties, some of the Registrars ask applicants for registration, first, "were you a volunteer in the Confederate army?" "did you sympathise with the Confederacy?" "were you a militia officer before the war?" &c. And we hear it said, that men have been refused registration, who held no office whatever before the war, simply because they acknowledged that they were volunteers in the Confederate army, or that they sympathised with the Confederate cause.

If these statements have any foundation, respectable men in those counties ought at once to communicate all the facts, as they really exist and can be proven, to each Post Commander, and send a duplicate copy to Gov. Worth, to be forwarded to the District Commander, in order that the errors may be corrected.

GEN. SICKLES AND MARSHAL GOODLOE.—Some of the letters which passed between these officials, pending the recent conflict between the civil and military authorities, have been published. On the first interference of the military, the Marshal wrote to Gen. Sickles, assuming that Col. Frank had acted without authority, as he could not suppose that he (Gen. S.) would undertake to set aside any law of the government, to which he owed allegiance." Gen. S., in reply, called for a copy of the process issued by the Court, which the Marshal declined to give, on the ground that, as he could not recognize the right of the military authorities to obstruct or inquire into the nature of the process of the United States courts put into his hands, he must decline to give the information called for as to when and when the several causes of action occurred, whether the actions were for debt or other causes, where the suits began, where judgments were given, and where the final process of execution issued."

General Sickles finally obtained the records of the court and laid the matter before his Judge Advocate, who summed up the following "legal points," on which he based his report, just published:

First. That revocation of order No. 10 would be grievously prejudicial to the interest of the people of the Carolinas.

Second. That it does not appear that any conflict exists between the United States Circuit Court and the military commander of the Second District, but merely a collision with the Marshal.

Third. That it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Chief Justice Chase, with the question before him, will confirm proceedings on final process to the local law as modified by the commanding general.

Fourth. That Congress intended to make the military in these districts paramount to all other departments of the government.

Fifth. That to concede to the United States Courts authority to overrule the military commander, will be apt to lead to substantial nullification of the Reconstruction acts.

THE CHICAGO *Times* says that the President ought to have made his Amnesty general, "including all classes, from Jefferson Davis down to the humblest nigger that aided the rebellion by taking care of an officer's horse, or hoeing corn on a Southern plantation."

THE FOLLOWING State elections will be held in the months of October and November: Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, October 8th; Kansas and New Jersey, Nov. 6th; Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin, Nov. 5th.

THE TIDE IS RISING!—See the latest telegram about the Maine elections.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, &c.

The following was perhaps the last order issued by Gen. Sickles. One of the reasons assigned, for annulling the act of the Legislature, is simply farcical, in view of the circumstances. "In violation of the Constitution of the United States!" What warrant is there in the "Constitution" for any of these military edicts?

We know nothing as to the operation of the particular law in question. We do know, however, that it would be wise and proper to leave all internal and domestic questions of finance, &c., to be regulated by the States themselves, and that the District Commanders should confine themselves to the exclusive matter of "Reconstruction." Nevertheless, the law of the Legislature is no longer the law.

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 141.
Extract.

IV. Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina adopted an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Executors, Administrators, &c.," ratified March 7, 1867, whereby it was enacted in substance as follows: That Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Clerks of the Supreme and County Courts, Clerks and Masters of the Court of Equity, Trustees, and others holding places of a fiduciary character, should not be held liable for having received in payment of debts the currency of the Confederate States, or for having invested trust funds in their hands in the securities of the said Confederate States; that said Guardians, Trustees and others should have authority to compromise claims in their hands arising before May 1, 1865, and declaring such compromises valid and binding on all parties; that in cases of contracts wherein any person acting in a fiduciary capacity is concerned, and where deductions should be claimed by reason of such contract being founded on the Confederate or any other depreciated security, such persons acting as fiduciaries to have authority in conjunction with the party or parties therein concerned, to appoint arbitrators to assess in gold value the property in reference to which such conflict was made at the time of making the same, their award to be binding on all parties interested therein, and that executors and administrators should have authority to perform any creditor or creditors of the deceased persons whom they represent over all other creditors of equal dignity, such payments to have like force and effect and such personal representative should in all cases be treated in law and equity as though judgement had been conferred in favor of the preferred creditor or creditors as theretofore allowed by law; and whereas said Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of the contract subsisting between persons acting in fiduciary capacities, and those for whom they are empowered to act, and is in violation of the Acts of Congress passed from time to time, prohibiting and declaring unlawful all Acts in aid of the late rebellion; and whereas the said Acts are in violation of the rights of minors and others: It is therefore ordered, that the said Acts of the General Assembly above recited be and are hereby in all things revoked, annulled, and declared void and of no effect.

It is further ordered, that all acts done or suffered in virtue of the authority attempted to be conferred upon Trustees and others standing in fiduciary relations, are annulled and declared void as to the rights and remedies of all persons affected or prejudiced thereby.

It is further ordered that all suits or proceedings at law or in equity instituted for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of said Act, or founded upon any right or authority claimed to have been conferred by the authority thereof, and all pleas, answers and defences, alleging any right or authority claimed to be derived as last aforesaid, be dismissed with costs to the party against whom said suits or proceedings shall have been brought.

All judgments, orders and decrees, final and interlocutory, and so much and such parts thereof as affirm or enforce any of the provisions of said Acts, are revoked and annulled, and declared of no effect, and the courts wherein the same are entered or docketed are hereby required to dismiss the same, as to all matters relating to any right and authority claimed under the act of legislation aforesaid, with costs as above provided.

By Command of MAJ.-GEN. D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

A FORCED SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—A tract of land, owned by Joseph Jones, of Warren county, N. C., which cost forty thousand dollars before the war, was sold for five thousand six hundred dollars by the United States Marshal, last week, in the above named county. It is situated near Shocco Springs. Mr. Jones was indebted to Northern men, and they have pounced upon him, and forced the sale of an valuable property for a mere song. Mr. Peter Davis was the purchaser. We learn these facts from a gentleman just returned from Warrenton. The removal of General Sickles is likely to prove anything but a blessing to those citizens of our sister State, who are so unfortunate as to be in debt.

Fayetteville Print.

We regret to hear of the above. If it be true, a most worthy and honest citizen has been, we should judge, needlessly deprived of his property, without due consideration. A great wrong has been done him. If this course is to be pursued, what chance is left to any man to pay all his honest debts, even if he have three times enough of property to pay? The inexorable creditor is a hard man and unjust, when he will allow the property of his fellow man to be so utterly sacrificed to pay his debt. If the U. S. Marshal was the instrument of the law in this case, he is not blamable, he has no discretion.

We have long since urged our people to *make haste* to compromise their debts. If you have not enough to pay, go into bankruptcy, with the certainty of being left as lank as a cut herring to pay debts, lawyers and bankrupt officers. Yet, if you have *nothing* left, you will have the satisfaction of no longer being the subject of envy or avaricious mercilessness, and of being free from debt.

BANKRUPTCY IN RICHMOND.—In consequence of the numerous suits brought by Northern creditors against insolvent merchants in Richmond, several of the latter have taken advantage of the bankrupt act. Forty applications were filed on Friday with the Register.

For the Sentinel.

EX. PROV. GOV. HOLDEN UPON GOV. WORTH.

"Gov. Holden said, (in the Convention,) he cherished malice towards none. He had no resentments to gratify. He was governed solely by a desire to advance the public good." This is said of himself by one who also says: "I know I am not consistent—but I know this: I am both bold and honest." Undoubtedly. Every man has the right to judge his own motives—and, also, his feelings—and if he has a newspaper he has the constitutional right to publish his own opinions about himself—and call himself Governor as often as he pleases, only it would be more modest for him to write it Ex. P. Governor, as he is really not a live Governor now.

"He cherishes no malice." Even the gentleman who so quietly crowded him off that three-legged stool, cannot provoke him to wrath. He is above all malice, especially that low malice that would condescend to lie against a successful competitor in a fair field. The "bold and honest" gentleman will never do that. He never did such naughty things. He only said, in his great and honest speech, that "this same Governor (J. W.) to wind up one of his messages gravely proposed as the best solution of this question between the colored and white races in this State, that the entire colored race in North Carolina be dispersed abroad through the country, driven from their homes and sent all through the United States."

Now there were about three worthies in that Convention, that possibly believed the orator to be sincere. One of these three was a bottle-nosed white 'gemman,' resting his arm on the shoulder of a colored 'gemman,' whose nose was all well enough, but lip very large and very fat, both wearing dingy blue frocks, and both having holes in their elbows. These, and one other *seemed* to believe that the speaker was telling the truth. And the look of these three unsophisticated statesmen was awfully lugubrious. All the other members of this very congenial political assembly seemed to relish it as a very good joke on the Governor. Gen. Dockery licked his chops—Mr. Pool winked first with one eye, then with the other, and then with both, and thought it a capital lie. Mr. James H. Harris relished it the *effect* produced, but would have scouted to see the means. So of several other brothers. But all, except the innocent three, know perfectly well that Gov. Worth made no such recommendation, either in letter or spirit. Partly from humanity to the new freedmen and their families, and partly to test the sincerity of the intense love professed for them by the Northern States, it was suggested that they be taken home and cherished by States where there were few colored people and plenty of money and labor—and treated as well by their new employers as they had been in former times. Gov. Worth never proposed, in a message, to drive the negroes from their homes. His proposition was to aid such of them to remove to other States as might desire to go. His offence hath this extent—no more. This, as well as the other *insinuations of the lie*, was received with evident gusto by that remarkably candid and exceriatingly patriotic body, every member of which with any pretensions to intelligence, whether read the Child's Instructor, and does not spell concifix with a K, knowing perfectly well that the state men, both in and out of uniform, was abominably treated. Messrs. Dockery and James H. Harris, Messrs. Pool and O'Hara and Mr. Hood—intelligent men and cannot be presumed not to know the real truth—not to speak of Heaton, Henderson, Harris, of Rutherford, and the other lesser lights of this brilliant Convention, who certainly have intelligence enough to know that these statements, which seem to have secured to the speaker special applause, were mean and malicious misrepresentations and nothing else. A business in perverting patent truths can never atone for the sin, even by the low and sickening standard of political morality.

Gov. Worth must be mightily distressed at some of the shocking and crushing jollifications of that immortal assembly. The honored chairman, so mostly nourished when he began—who said he did no malice whatever—who said he repented of former sins—*erratic statements* among them—certainly became bitter enough at last. Can he never forgive the honest Quaker for pushing him off that stool? And what has His Excellency done to that dainty *gentleman nigger* who could not condescend to take the hand of Jonathan Worth, though he would not hesitate to place his precious palm in that of James H. Harris—or W. W. Holden? He said he would. Something must be done. The Governor should spare no pains in being introduced to these men and brethren. He ought to ask permission to explain. He might induce the gentlemen to think better of him. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. He cannot survive the stigma, at least, without reconciliation. He can never again see peace on this side of the grave, and will die a dishonored and broken hearted old man.

S.

A SQUAMISH.—We regret to observe that a late correspondent of our respected contemporary, the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, has nettled the people of Goldsboro, by some gross insinuations, which our spiritedly contemporary of the *Star* is in duty bound, hastened to repel promptly. A sober and intelligent "Citizen" comes forward to sustain the *Star*, which we hope will end the matter. We warn our friends, on all sides, to be quiet, and let not "your angry passions rise." It is a bad way to cure an evil in a family, or a town, to call upon neighbors to assist. It is always made worse. A peace-maker once remarked that the worst whipping he ever got in his life, was when, on passing a house, he observed a husband and wife quarrelling and fighting, and stopped in to beg them to desist. They both fell aboard of him and gave him a sound drubbing for interfering in other people's business. In this case, we, though a peace-maker, will not get near enough to be scratched.

Goldsboro is a prosperous little place, and, in proof of it, it has parts two newspapers, besides patronizing other State journals. Its people are enterprising and trying hard to make a living; and we wish them God-speed. We have always thought well of them, but our admiration of late has been much increased. A. H. Galloway, the colored speaker from Wilmington, who pitched into J. H. Harris in the Radical Convention, the other day, and gave him the "lie" so *politely*, we learn, in one of his speeches, said, that he had never found but one place too hot for him yet, and that was Goldsboro. Galloway lived there a while ago, and began to kick up some of his *didos*, whereupon the good people of Goldsboro determined to treat him as a heathen man and a publican, and not fit to live among decent people. A people who do not appreciate so noisy and quarrelsome a negro as Galloway, are about right.

STATE NEWS.

—The Wilmington *Post* says, alluding to the late Jacobin Convention:

"We have attended scores, if not hundreds, of political conventions, but never before did we see better order maintained, or a greater desire manifested to do right—to bury the past and look alone to the welfare of the future."

Probably Mr. Paul was not present when those altercations took place between Harris, Galloway, and others. Otherwise, we can only account for the above remarkable declaration, upon the presumption that his frequent attendance upon political Conventions has been *North* of the Potomac. Certainly no such disorderly and turbulent assemblage ever met in *this* State before.

—The black majority in Chowan is estimated at from one to two hundred. In Camden, the white majority is two hundred or more, and in Currituck four or five hundred.

—Dr. I. W. Jones, Superintendent of the United States Mint at Charlotte, will open the Assay Department in the course of a few weeks.

—John Rich, who was shot by M. A. Benoini, near Salisbury, on Friday last for the alleged seduction of his sister, died on Saturday night.

—The Wilmington *Journal* says that the President's Amnesty Proclamation has had the effect of pardoning every individual resident of that city with the exception of Gen. Robert Ransom. To him no pardon has ever been extended, and he is the only resident of the city, who comes under any of the four exceptions named in the Proclamation, who has not received a special pardon. The *Journal* adds:

"Though under the operation of the existing laws and proclamations this gentleman is excluded from the privileges of a citizen, it is useless to say that his people esteem him none the less, but it anything he is advanced in the scale of their estimation by the very position he is thus left alone to occupy."

—Registration in Rowan is complete, the second round of the Boards having been finished. The result is: Whites 1,947, Blacks 1,074, white majority 873. The *Old North State* predicts that no other county, with the same population, will register a larger number of voters.

—The new Postmaster at Wilmington (E. R. Brink, formerly a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Kilpatrick) has appointed Geo. L. Mateson, colored, a clerk in the Post-Office in that city. Mateson is the same negro who made a few racy speeches in the late Jacobin Convention. The *Journal* says that to mark, in the strongest manner, a worthy young gentleman, a resident of the city, was displaced without any apparent cause or the assignment of any reason whatever.

The *Journal of Commerce* says that the first bale of new cotton for the year 1867 was received in New Bern, Tuesday. It was raised in Craven county, by John Dudley, on his farm near Bachelor, ginned by W. H. Pool & Son, at the new H. L. Emery & Co. ginnery, and Gardner, consigned to Wm. H. Oliver & Co., and by them sold to Messrs. Whitford, Dill & Co. The cotton will be shipped by the steamer Louisa Moore to New York, this week.

—The same paper says that Messrs. Wade & Howard are erecting a large Flour Mill on Union Point. It will be capable of grinding and putting up twenty barrels of superior Flour daily. It has a smut machine attached.

Messrs. Atkinson & Martin, of Wilmington, offer a premium of $50 to the farmer in New Hanover who produces the largest yield of corn on one hundred acres of land, and the same sum for the largest yield from ten adjoining acres planted in peanuts.

A correspondent of the Wilson *Gazette*, replying to a enquiry whether any *tare* is allowed upon cotton put up with *iron ties*, instead of rope, &c.

To this I am enabled to reply in the negative. No deduction will be made in case six ties only are used to the bale; all over six will be cut off before weighing the bale."

—The late handsome residence of Joshua G. Wright, deceased, in Wilmington, has been purchased by Gen. Robert Ransom for $10,500.

REGISTRATION RETURNS.—We hardly deem it necessary to keep standing in tabular form, the various returns of Registration. They are imperfect and incomplete, and, besides, in but very few instances have the Registrars made them so and found. When the whole shall have been completed, we will, of course give the details and the result, and, in the meantime, also, will publish all such isolated returns as may be sent us.

The white registration will be largely increased on the second round. On the first, in eager haste to avail themselves of their new privilege, the blacks rushed to the appointments, while many whites stood aloof for the "more convenient season." We trust that they will now avail themselves of it, to a man, so far as permitted.

The contest for the Tennessee Senatorship will be between Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. A. H. Fletcher, Gen. Cooper and General Stokes. The Jonesboro (East Tennessee) *Union Flag* favors Brownlow, saying he is for confiscation straight out, always has been, and will at once become the Thaddeus Stevens of the Senate.

The result of the election in California is the knell of the Republican party, announcing the absolute repudiation by the people of all the dangerous notions that constitute its political programme, as well as the repudiation of the dangerous men who are its leaders. Parties that no longer have the will of the people behind them may linger feebly on the stage for a while, but their end is not distant. *N. Y. Herald.*

It is alleged that further damaging disclosures of the doings of Ashley and Butler in their alleged wicked conspiracy against the President are about to be made by the Attorney General. A Captain Chandler, who formerly was in charge of the Washington jail, said to be a Radical, is the supposed authority for the new developments.

A Northern Jenkins serves up Grant in the following style:

I watched him while in conversation, and the changes of his face were as grand as would be the lighting up at night of some dark, gloomy old park by a thousand Chinese lanterns.

MEETING HOTEL EXPENSES.

"Air you the keeper of this here tavern," inquired a tall, lanky individual, belonging to the — — regiment, North Carolina State troops, and then in the Confederate States service.

'I am the proprietor of this hotel,' replied the bustling little hotel keeper of an establishment between this city and Richmond. 'What can I do for you?'

'What you ax for a bed,' asked the soldier.

'Seven dollars, sir,' responded the gentleman addressed.

'Only seven dollars, yer say. Well, that is cheap, dog gone ef it ain't. Here's a Confederate five and there's a two, it's all right, ain't it, mister?'

'Certainly, sir,' replied Boniface, 'it is perfectly correct.'

'You hearn him, didn't you deems?' said the military gentleman, addressing one of his companions.

'I hearn him,' was the response.

'And you hearn him, too, didn't yer Ike?' inquired he of another.

'In course I did,' was the reply. 'I spect its between you.'

'That's a blessin', any how,' said the soldier. 'And now, mister, if you'd only travel as far as I hev, you would want to sleep mighty sudden.'

'Certainly, sir, all right,' exclaimed the landlord, as he proceed to direct a servant to show the gentleman his apartment.

The soldier evidently slept soundly, but very early in the morning he might have been seen descending the stairs with the mattress upon which he had slept, carefully tied up and slung over his shoulder. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was met by the astonished landlord, who indignantly demanded to know what he was going to do with that bed.

'Gwine to take it out for the regiment,' coolly remarked the soldier.

'You are, are you?' roared the exasperated landlord, 'how dare you carry off my property in that manner?'

'Your property? Well, I like that. Didn't I give you seven dollars for this here bed only last night, and didn't two of our fellows hear the trade? Your property, eh?'

'The seven dollars you paid me was for your lodging,' said the proprietor, growing somewhat irate as he spoke.

'Nary lodgin', ef I know it,' responded the soldier. 'I axed you what you axed for a bed, and paid you yer own price, and accordin' to the natur of a trade the bed's mine.'

'Well, sir,' interrupted the angry host, 'and what do you ask for your bed?' 'I want it.'

'Now yer talkin', replied North Carolina, as he dumped the bed upon the floor and carelessly threw himself upon it. 'I want to be reasonable, and being its you, I'll let you have the bed for fifteen dollars.'

'Fifteen dollars!' gasped the landlord.

'Jest so,' quietly remarked the soldier, 'if a man don't make one hundred per cent., durn me ef he can pay hotel expenses.'

The landlord paid the money, and probably avoided speculating in future with any of the North Carolina troops. *Monty. Adv.*

A cure for lockjaw is sent to us by a correspondent. He states that a man in Washington, D. C., who had been suffering from lockjaw for more than three months, and who was so far gone that his case was despaired of by more than twenty physicians, was cured by an old woman, who made repeated applications of spirits of turpentine to his face and neck. Our correspondent adds that this person is now pursuing his business as usual, and vouches for the truth of the above statement.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A NATIONAL DILEMMA.—The New York *Herald* thus speaks of the war between the Federal Executive and the United States Congress: "The battle has to be fought out at Washington, and must now rapidly narrow down to that point where the two great powers will strike at each other.—Whichever wins, the result is an overthrow of the Government."

THE OHIO CORN HUSKER.

A Simple, Useful and Desirable Implement for Husking Corn.

Thousands have been sold and used in the North-West.

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SINGLE HUSKERS will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of 75 cents, or six for $4.

Boxes containing four dozen each, will be sent by Express, on receipt of order with the money, at $3.50 per dozen, or $4.00 for one dozen. Merchants, send your orders soon.

Address H. C. LOTT,
September 7—2w* Salem, N. C.

NOTICE.

Railroad Hotel Property at Raleigh for Rent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. until the 16th inst., for the rent of of the Hotel Department, attached to the Joint Passenger Depot, at Raleigh.

The property will be rented to July 1st, 1868 and the successful bidder will be required to keep a first-class Table.

The privilege of rejecting any or all proposals is reserved.

JAS. ANDERSON,
Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. B. ANDREWS,
Sup't R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 2—22-td

TELEGRAPHIC.

MORE OF THE MAINE ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—M.

The heavy Radical loss in Maine creates intense excitement here. The lower house of the Legislature, which had but thirteen Democrats, is now claimed by that party.

The great central States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are claimed as certain, and the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio seems to be conceded.

JUDGE APPOINTED BY GEN. SCHOFIELD.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11—P. M.

Gen Schofield, to-day, issued an order detailing Col. H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate of the U. S. A., to act as Judge of the Court of Hustings of this city. This removes the necessity of an election by the people to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Lyons.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—P. M.

The number of deaths from Yellow Fever, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, was 67.

GALVESTON, Sept. 11.—P. M.

Rev. J. H. Parham, President of the Howard Association, at Corpus Christi, is dead.

There were 33 deaths from the Fever here on the 9th.

It has appeared at LaGrange, Bernham and other interior towns.

NEGRO DOMINATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, P. M.

In the common council last night, the election of Assistant Recorders resulted in three negroes and one white being chosen. Negroes have also been chosen to several other municipal positions.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, P. M.

The *Commercial* understands that several fatal Cholera cases have occurred among the troops on Governor's Island. The disease prevails therefearfully. Communication with the city is interdicted. A fatal case is reported on West 30 Street.

PARDONS—REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—P. M.

The records at the Attorney General's office, show that 15,000 pardons had been granted previous to the recent Amnesty Proclamation.

The questions whether Brevet rank above Brigadier General excludes from Amnesty, and the term Agents includes those who went abroad to sell bonds and cotton are mooted.

There is no immediate prospect of any Cabinet changes, though the pressure continues.

Revenue to-day $272,000.

BETTER STILL FROM MAINE!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11,—P. M.

The Ward has the following:

"DAMON, Maine, Sept. 10.

"The result of the election, yesterday, in Maine, has a decided both parties. The immense Republican majority of last year, which was 28,000, has been nearly, if not entirely, overcome, and it will take some days to decide certainly whether the Radical candidate for Governor is elected.

"The counties of York, Knox, Lincoln, Washington and Aroostook, have certainly been gained by the Democrats, and therefore are in doubt."

GOV. BULLOCK RENOMINATED—MASSACHUSETTS RADICALS DECLARED FOR IMPEACHMENT, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, P. M.

Gov. Bullock has been renominated for Governor of Massachusetts. One of the resolutions adopted by the Convention says:

We therefore, in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, now declaring our approval of the post-sessions of Congress to arrest the career and defeat of the plans of this dangerous and desperate man, pledge also to that body in the future the fullest support in such Constitutional measures, as in its wisdom, it may find it necessary for the attainment of the same end, even to the exercise of its extraordinary power to remove from office this destroyer of the public peace and the enemy of the Government itself."

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch says that the Indians have obstructed the Rail Road near Fort Hooker.

BOGUS STEALING ODD FELLOWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—M.

Extensive whiskey frauds have been discovered on Rev. Mr. J. C. Thompson, keeper of the warehouse, is held in $20,000 bail.

The National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows meets here on Monday.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 12, P. M.

The train going North on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to-day ran off near Battleboro. The Mail Agent and the Express Messenger were seriously injured. No passengers were hurt. The cars were badly smashed up.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12—P. M.

The deaths for the day, ending at 6 this morning, were 61.

SHERIDAN.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Sept. 12—P. M.

Sheridan has assumed command, and Hancock leaves for Washington to-day.

THE BORDER STATE RADICALS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, P. M.

The Border State Radical Convention assembled here to-day. They attract comparatively little attention. Resolutions in favor of manhood suffrage, endorsing Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, and the impeachment of the President, were adopted. A third of the Delegates are black.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, P. M.

A circular from the Adjutant General's office directs that the mail be used instead of the telegraph for routine communications.

Sickles declines addressing the Republicans in defence of his course, on the ground of military etiquette.

Revenue $530,000.

The Wisconsin Democrats have nominated J. J. Talmadge for Governor.

The Democrats at Norwich, Connecticut, fired 37 guns in honor of the results in California and Maine, and one extra gun for Montana.

William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Jas. Campbell, and Asa Packer, from Pennsylvania, are here. Their mission has not transpired. They represent that the Pennsylvania Democrats are confident of carrying the State.

The Radical majority in Maine is now stated at 10,000, a loss of 18,000.

The President, Cabinet and most of the Diplomats will attend the Antietam cemetery dedication.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12, P. M.

Gov. Orr has pardoned a freedman, named Stuart Chisholm, convicted of murdering his stepdaughter, on condition that he leaves the State for five years.

In the case of Jno. Jenkins, freedman, convicted of the murder of young Brantford, during a riot in June, 1866, and who was three times respited by Gen. Sickles, a notification has been served on the Sheriff by Gen. Canby, that he has fully examined the case, and that there will be no further interference by the military.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY GROWING LARGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Complete returns from thirteen counties, and partial returns from twenty-eight counties, make Haight's majority nearly nine thousand.—Nine counties to hear from will probably increase Haight's majority. The total vote polled in the thirteen counties mentioned was 45,589. Haight's majority being 3,955. The same counties at the last general election gave a total vote of 59,647, and a radical majority of 8,479. The vote for Fay (independent Republican) for Governor was about 1,200, as far as known.

THE MONTANA ELECTION.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Sept. 11.—Kavanaugh (Democrat) is elected to Congress by about fifteen hundred majority. The Legislature is almost unanimously Democratic.

CORN:

FIFTEEN HUNDRED BUSHELS!!

IN NEW SACKS.

Prime White Corn, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market price, by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Sept. 31—31-tf Market Square.