The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869. NO. 62.

THE SENTINEL.

DIGEST OF NEWS.

Alex Rutherford, Captain Co. D., 44th U. S. Colored Troops, Brevet Brigadier General, Sub-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one of Holden's Squires for New Hanover County, is "sitting his pegs" for the Postmastership of Wilmington.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* continues to recite outrages by the negro troops in Goldsboro'. It says:

"Since the arrival of these negro troops among us, we have had nothing but disquietude and broils, while ladies, at one time, dared not to venture on the streets. This is the case even now, whenever they are paid off. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue, sometimes, and the community are getting tired of gross insults and outrages that are being heaped upon them by a lawless negro soldiery."

Col. Jos. D. Whitford has retired from the firm of Whitford, Hill & Co., of Newbern, and removed to New York. Success, Colonel!

There was a paper wedding (third anniversary) in Newbern, a few evenings since. Presents, consisting of books, stationery, pictures, and other appropriate articles, were freely bestowed.

Chaton D. Pierson, Amos York and Geo. B. Willis, all colored, were nominated by the Radicals, at a late Republican meeting in that city, as Trustees of the Newbern Academy. They have united in a card, most commendably, declining to serve, on the ground that the Institution is a school for white children only.—thereby rebuking the scalawags who nominated them.

The two Pacific R.R.s are only six miles apart, when distance both Companies are building on, night and day. The two roads will probably meet in April.

Efforts are being made for the calling of a national Tobacco Convention to be held in Lynchburg, to take steps to relieve the tobacco trade of the present tax.

The Louisville *Democrat* says that the Hon. John C. Breckenridge is expected to return to Kentucky in a few days.

To witness Gen. Grant's inauguration every room in one of the largest hotels in Washington has been already engaged, and the proprietors were compelled to refuse at least two hundred other applicants.

A Cleveland negro has prosecuted the Directors of the skating rink in that city for not showing him the civil right of disporting in their building with white folks.

A strong effort, which is likely to prove successful, is now being made for the release of Dr. Ridd from imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas.

The troubles with the negroes on the Ogeechee river, Ga., continue unabated. Another plantation has been destroyed, the owner's house burned and the crops destroyed. The negroes are well armed and in large force and seem determined to resist the authorities.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel New York, rents for $10,500 per annum. The St. Nicholas rents for $9,000. The New York Hotel is the third in the list and the Metropolitan is the fourth.

In 1861 the Israelites owned very little real estate in New York city, preferring to invest in other substantial properties. Now they are the chief owners of the land upon which the metropolis is constructed. There is scarcely a fashionable avenue or street in the upper part of New York where they do not hold the best sites. They pay the very largest prices for them, too.

PENITENTIARY.

On the 30th. of January, 1867, Governor Worth sent a message to the General Assembly, touching the condition of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River works. He recited that the interest of the Company were sold in 1859 and purchased by Gov. Ellis for the State, in pursuance of the act of 1858 59, at the sum of $363,000; that in compliance with the provisions of said act, which appropriated $100,000 to complete the works, Gov. Ellis, in his regular message of 1860, says that he appointed a Commission, as he was required to do by said act, and that "many useful repairs have been made, under the direction of this Commission, and the river has been opened for navigation, with a minimum depth of five feet of water from Fayetteville to the Gulf in the midst of the Coalfields, a distance of eighty-one miles. The navigation is temporarily suspended in consequence of an accident occasioned by a recent freshet, to which these works will be more or less subject, until substantially rebuilt. A report from the Commission giving a detailed account of their operations, will be laid before you at an early day, for which occasion I will reserve such suggestions relative to this improvement, as I may deem necessary to its maintenance."

The war was just about to break out at the date of this message, and it is probable that such report and suggestions were never made. Gov. Worth says, "if this report from the Commission, with the proposed suggestions of the Governor, was ever made, or any subsequent report by said Commission, I have been unable to find it."

Gov. Worth further says that it was understood that "in 1864 a new corporation had been created by the General Assembly under the name of the Deep River Transportation Company, and that the steamboats, tools and other property of the Navigation Company had been transferred to this Transportation Company, in consideration of the undertaking of this latter Company to keep up the navigation, and do transportation on the upper portions of the river." Col. J. M. Heck was the chief actor for this Transportation Company.—The records of the Corporation and papers on file did not satisfactorily show whether this transfer had been made, but Governor Worth's investigations resulted in ascertaining that such transfer had been attempted to be made, but that the writings were informal and void, and consequently the title of the State in the property and franchises of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company was good.

Gov. Worth further says, "so far as the present Commissioners have been able to ascertain, the only property owned by the Company, at present, are a pump in Wilmington which cost $7,000, and is believed to be in good order, and the engines and machinery of two small steamboats, the hulls of the boats having become rotten and worthless. These engines are landed and under shelter near Buckhorn Falls. The Board of Commissioners have not a dollar of money under their control. They can do nothing to complete the navigation and they do not deem themselves authorized to sell the engines and machinery of the two boats or the pump, which they believe would bring a very inconsiderable sum, if sold."

In this message Gov. Worth represents that "the foundations of all the dams on these works are firm and sound, and that all apprehensions, at one time entertained, that they would be undermined, by the fall of water over them, has passed away."

These messages of Gov. Ellis and Gov. Worth contain the *latest* and *most authentic* information before the public, in relation to this matter.

In this same message of Gov. Worth, which exhibits internal evidence of research to remove the cloud from the title of the State, occasioned by the supposed transfer of the State's interest to the Deep River Transportation Company, and consideration as to what was best to be done to turn to account the large and unfortunate expenditures of the State on these works, he suggests that the dam at Buckhorn Falls is believed to be in good order and the water power, at all seasons, sufficient to drive immense machinery, and that, in consequence of the State already owning the dams, the abundant supplies of iron, coal, timber &c., in the vicinity, and the probability of accessibility being soon brought about by the extension of the Coalfield R. R. to the N. C. R. R., or the completion of the Chatham R. R., that these dams might be made available by erecting the Penitentiary there. His ideas seem to have been that convicts could be employed in raising coal and iron, and thus developing a vast resource of the State, and that the water power, already dammed at the expense of the State, could be used in making Railroad iron, car wheels, &c., to supply any demand, or to manufacture anything else, requiring the use of iron and coal, and he adds, if these views be not approved, that the franchise and works should be sold, in the hope that capitalists would buy and complete this navigation.

Soon after Gov. Worth sent in this message the General Assembly took a recess—and the military despotism which was placed over us forbade their re assembling, whereby no action was taken in the premises, for this message was published, in full, in several of the leading papers of the State, and its facts and suggestions were known to everybody, trying to keep posted as to State affairs.

These quotations are made from the messages of Governors Ellis and Worth, as the *latest* authentic information before the public in relation to the interest of the State in these works. They were certainly of considerable value. If the coal, and iron, and copper mines in the valley of Deep River are ever to be developed—and the vast quarries of solid and laminated granite and sand stone which abound on the banks of these Rivers to be made available, these rivers must be made navigable; and the imperfect dams and locks now on them would afford great facilities in making better ones. If nothing better could be done, the franchise and improvements should have been sold. They are worth as much, if not more, than they were worth when Gov. Ellis purchased them for the State in 1859, with universal approbation, at $365,000,—the State having expended *thereafter* $100,000 more in trying to perfect the works.

In view of the facts Gov. Worth suggested this region as a suitable site for the Penitentiary, the State already owning this water power, ready dammed, and he afterwards sent the State Geologist to examine the coal and iron mines and stone quarries and the condition of these upper dams and report thereon. The State Geologist made such examinations and reported in writing, recommending Lockville as the most suitable site along the river for the Penitentiary. Here is a substantial stone lock, built at great cost, a good dam and abundant water power. No doubt was then entertained, or is now entertained, that a few acres more of land, all that is needed for a Penitentiary, could be purchased, at a very small price.

But to the amazement of every body who has heard of it, (few have heard of it,) the Radical Convention passed an ordinance, ratified the 15th. March, 1868, which, by its preamble, declares that "the Cape Fear and Deep River Works are in a ruinous condition, and in their present condition utterly worthless to the State, and highly injurious to the interests of the people residing in the valleys of said rivers,"—and then ordains:

SEC. 1st. That, for the purpose of aiding the Chatham Railroad Company, in the transportation of stone for building their bridges, culverts and other masonry, and for the carriage of material and supplies to points needed, the interest of the State of North Carolina, in said Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works, from the Gulf Dam on Deep River to Northing Dam on Cape Fear River, both inclusive, is hereby transferred to the Chatham Railroad Company, with liberty to said Company to repair, use, and make avail of, said portion of said works, and *all franchises and privileges appertenant thereto*, to the same extent as is possessed by the State.

SEC. 2. That the President and Directors of the Chatham Railroad Company shall have power to *transfer and assign* said interests herein conveyed and transferred, or any portion thereof, *for the purpose of improving the valleys of said rivers.*

In this Chatham Railroad Company the *State owns no stock*—and on the 11th March, four days *before giving* away the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River Works, the Convention passed an ordinance giving her credit to the amount of $1,200,000 to aid this Chatham Railroad Company to complete their enterprise.

It is reported that Col. J. M. Heck is largely interested in the Chatham Railroad; and that he, acting for his associates, was the pominent lobby member in getting through these two ordinances. By what means he could influence the Convention to make this absurd *gift* is not known. But as all or nearly all the rafting, imposed by these works, is *below* Northington, and only the dams *above*, including Northington, are given away, the ordinance is fraudulent and deceptive as to relieving the lumber men, and the provision inserted that the Chatham Railroad Company may sell or transfer the locks and dams and franchises on the *upper* portion of the works, makes it transparent that the design was to make *those upper works* tributary to the Chatham Railroad Company—*and to disable the State ever to perfect the navigation of these rivers.*

This *gift* of the locks and dams, and surrender of the privilege of using the river to transport coal and iron and building material, took away the considerations making Lockville an eligible site for the Penitentiary, and this *without any benefit to the State.*

It is said that the State pays some $8,000 for 25 acres of land on which to locate the Penitentiary, not including the water power, and $[illegible],000 for 8,000 acres of poor pine land, some of which is some 15 miles distant from the site of the Penitentiary. Col. Heck buys this poor land of Dr. Jno. McKay at about 65 cents per acre, and immediately sells it to the State at $12.50 per acre. Why are he and his unknown associates such favorites of the powers that be? Everybody knows the Penitentiary has no claim on a acre of this tract. Charity cannot be stretched so far as to cover this transaction with its mantle of stupidity. The $400,000, distributed among the Ring, in any thing like an equal ratio, even if the Ring embrace *all the members* who have co operated in this shameless villainy, would give to each of them a handsome sum. The annals of corrupt Legislation in no country exhibit any instance of peculation on the public funds, with so colorless a pretext.

It is taken for granted that the Penitentiary Committee did not secure the water power at Lockville. Under the terms of the gift to the Chatham R. R. Co., they could not transfer and assign this water power to the State for building a Penitentiary, but solely "for the purpose of improving the valleys of said Rivers."

The Ring looked too high to notice the steamboat machinery and pump! Has the Superintendent of Public Works looked after these—the only debris left,—of what cost the State some half a million of dollars? Does he despise such small matters? Residence in the Governor's Mansion, with the approval of the despot who rules by virtue of the U. S. bayonet and negro suffrage, and disfranchisement of better men, would turn the head of a more sensible man than C. L. Harris.

The honest members of the Legislature should at once bring forward a bill that the State bonds issued to carry out these villainous schemes were issued without the sanction of the Legislature, and that they will not be paid. The Treasurer's books will show the number and date of these bonds, and to whom issued, so that they may be identified. They were issued without authority of law, by the Governor and Public Treasurer, in hot haste, lest the General Assembly, to meet in a few days, should refuse to ratify this immense swindle!

CÆSAR AND GRANT.

About fifty years before the Christian Era, when Cæsar invaded and overran our Britishi ancestors, after they had made a long, desperate and heroic defence, they broke right down, became utterly prostrate, without spirit or hope, and betook themselves to submission.

The ambassadors sent to sue for peace laid all the blame of the war upon the rash "young men," and claimed that they, nor the people, had share in carrying on the war.

Cæsar reproved them for their meanness and inconsistency, and required *new hostages for* THEIR fidelity and good behavior!

As General Grant has shown something of the Cæsar in overcoming us, and we something of the Britons, both in our manly resistance and our abject submission, it is to be hoped that Grant may maintain, still further, the character of the Roman, and reprove, for their meanness and inconsistency, *our* ambassadors, "Senator" Pool and "Governor" Holden, when they talk about making treason odious, after the one served as Elector for Jefferson Davis and the other had proposed to assassinate Lincoln, by asking, in his paper:

"Who will plot for the head of Abraham Lincoln?"

Yes, let Cæsar reprove them for their inconsistency and meanness.

JUDGE TOURGEE AND THE GRAND JURY OF GUILFORD.—Our friend William Murdock, of Salisbury, who calls, he says, to give us a shake of the hand, and to procure a copy of the *Sentinel*, containing the presentment of the Grand Jury, has to leave our sanctum without it.

Friends out of the State have written for explanatory notes upon the presentment. They say it is not sufficiently intelligible to persons unacquainted with the local politics of the State.

At some future day, we will republish the presentment, with the explanatory notes asked for, in which will appear more about "Judge" Tourgee.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

ABOUT THE EFFECT OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1869.

The effect of the President's amnesty proclamation of Christmas is yet the subject of argument and doubt among Congressmen, and it is asked:

"Does the proclamation remit or cancel all penalties and relieve against all disabilities?"

Among competent judges there does not appear to be any doubt that it can be pleaded in bar to pending criminal proceedings, and that it is within the power and province of the Executive to pardon whether before or after a judicial conviction.

But does the proclamation relieve us to the disabilities described in the new amendment to the Constitution—the fourteenth? This is the mooted question. May those who participated in the rebellion now hold office and vote? Are the disabilities provided in the fourteenth amendment intended as penalties, and, if so, does not the President's pardon obliterate or remove the penalty? In answer to this, it is claimed by some that notwithstanding the recently adopted fourteenth amendment, which provides for removal of disabilities by a two-thirds vote in Congress the President's power is complete, and that his pardon under the second article of the Constitution accomplishes exactly what the Congress may do by a two thirds vote, that the fourteenth amendment does not repeal the second article of the Constitution but at most only gives Congress concurrent power with the Executive in the subject matter named; that while under the amendment Congress may do this thing by a two thirds vote, under the second article the Executive can by his pardon accomplish the same result.

Such is the substance of the argument held by some officials, legal men and Congressmen, and there is so much conflict of opinion on this important subject that in all probability there will be no definite settlement of it until a judicial decision shall be had.

THOMASVILLE.—The Editor of the Henderson *Index*, who has recently paid a visit to the enterprising town of Thomasville, on the North Carolina Railroad, has the following to say about some of its "features:"

"Thomasville has acquired notoriety chiefly for its manufactures of boots and shoes. There are now in active operation, not including one or two small "custom" shops, three large manufactories. Messrs. C. M. & G. Lines, a firm extensively known, are still at the business, having, since we were there before, erected a new and large building and added many conveniences to their establishment. Shelley, Bros. & Co. have fitted up the building formerly occupied for the same purpose by Miller & Foster, and afterward by Willard & Allen, in an elegant manner. This enterprising firm is doing a steady business. In accompanying Senior C. M. Shelley, Esq., took us over the factory and gave us an insight into the *modus* of the business, introducing to our notice many improvements in the machinery, expediting and lessening the labor of the operatives. Jas. A. Leach & Co., a new house, are doing a promising business. A boot, and one additional shoe manufactory, are talked of. It may be well to state that the manufacturer's wholesale prices are about the same as those of New York. The workmanship is superior to the average Yankee work. The pride of Thomasville is its enterprise in the boot and shoe business. Before the war the place had won the merited *soubriquet* of "Lynn of the South." This it will never, we think, cease to deserve.—The want of capital may for awhile prevent the full development of the enterprise of its citizens. But capital sooner or later must come in and then Thomasville will be a great place. The Silver Mine road completed to Thomasville would go far to induce capital into that whole section. There is much probability of this being done, as this route is regarded as the best.

The shoe shops are not the only features of interest. Our old friend Nance, the hatter, is prepared to furnish by retail and wholesale the best and neatest styles of gentlemen's hats. D. S. Westmoreland is *au fait* at cabinet work. His bedsteads and chairs, some of them beautiful patterns by the by, sometimes find their way out of the State. W. T. Moore & Co's. steam flouring and saw mills drive a large and profitable business.

Situated one mile from the town, in Messrs. Jenkins and Skiles' Stock Farm—a new and very worthy enterprise. We were well pleased with the stock these gentlemen had on hand, but they assured us that they had not fairly started yet, as it was their intention to furnish the Southern States with the very best imported stock.—Their preparations are on an extensive scale and embrace every variety."

"KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE." A racy correspondent of the Fayetteville *Eagle*, writing from this City, thinks that the crier of the Federal Court, Squire King, the Tailor, is an enterprising man. He says:

"I can vouch for this myself, as I had an ocular demonstration: As I entered the court room, what should I see but the crier plying his needle in the old fashioned way with a nimbleness and speed that would have put one of Wheeler & Wilson or Singer's best Double Lock Stich to blush—upon what I learned to be a pair of pants. This department of the court is the only one that is keeping up with the "progressive age." He is following in the footsteps of Andy and no doubt expects to be President of these United States, which would be simply changing his crying for a United States Court, to crying for Congress.—As the court has set up one in the tailoring business, I think it would be a good plan to extend its "manufacturing interests" and set the marshal up in the saddlery business, and his deputies in the shoe making business."

The nephew of Thaddeus Stevens, who was to have $100,000 of the great Commoner's wealth if he abstained ten years from liquor and tobacco, or would be obliged to surrender it to the orphans of the soldiers if he indulged, says he will not rob the poor orphans.—*Village Record.*

"An auctioneer, at a late sale of antiquities, put up a helmet, with the following sagacious observation: 'This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Scipio, the Roman founder, but whether he was a brass or an iron founder, I cannot tell.'"

[From the Chicago Times December 23.]

DIVORCE—A FEW STATISTICS FROM CHICAGO—NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

During the present year of grace 284 wives and 176 husbands have filed petitions for divorce in the various courts in this city. These lachrymose persons, telling the sins of the defendants upon their bugle ends, and praying nightly for relief, throng the court and press their suits with overwhelming importunity. They have been trooping up during all the months and weeks of the year, pouring a continuous plaint into the ears of patient justice, and making the high places of chancery ring again with the sometimes touching but now rather wearisome tale of misplaced affection and broken vows. This incessant procession, graced by so large a number of virtuous dames and honorable men, has already consumed many years in passing a given point, and there are no signs of the beginning of the end. Fortunately the present purpose has only particularly to do with that portion of the train upon whose banners is inscribed—as the year of hope, or of deliverance—"1868." And there are four hundred and sixty men and women, all told. It will be observed by all candid persons that, in point of magnitude, the above is a very respectable number. It might have been greater, perhaps, without producing any general catastrophe; it might have been some what less, without endangering the reputation of the city as the great divorce centre. But, as it stands, it must be regarded as a very creditable exhibit of the industry of those societies who make the business a specialty, and as a substantial monument to the reverence for the marital obligations which obtains in the households of Chicago. In some manner, too, the divorce achievement of 1868 will get to be heralded as another of the manifold wonders in which the enterprise of our people finds expression. It will doubtless be assigned a place among the many irresistible statistics which are put forth from time to time by benevolent citizens, for our glory among posterity. The fact that the annual divorce record is ignored in the reports of the Board of Trade by no means involves the conclusion that the value of the figures is not appreciated by that erudite and sagacious body. Considerations of a purely personal character, to a considerable proportion of its membership, may have been the sole reason for its omission. This work of family dismemberment which is progressing in Chicago will probably suggest forebodings to those eminently well meaning persons, of a dyspeptic turn, who are predestinated to morbid views of things. And it is to be admitted that all the facilities for accomplishing this purpose which any rational being could ask are afforded herein with the same liberality which, in so many other respects, characterizes this great metropolis. The details of the year's struggle in this branch of litigation show that out of four hundred and sixty suits, the whole number brought during the year, two hundred and eighty-four were commenced by wives, and only one hundred and seventy six by husbands, leaving a balance of one hundred and seventy six in favor of the superior enterprise of the dear creatures. In the matter, too, of obtaining decrees, the wives led the husbands by one hundred and thirteen cases. They are also ahead in another respect. Forty-one wives were found to have committed adultery, while the number of husbands upon the same score was only thirty nine. In regard to cruelty and drunkenness, the husbands are, of course, greatly in the majority, though it appears, nevertheless, that the gentler sex has not wholly abandoned the broomstick, and that an unwarrantable degree of inebriety has been indulged in by some few members of that highly esteemed organization. The progress of the divorce epidemic during the year may also be noted with profit. Its greatest ravages occurred in June. Both sexes on the rampage about that time. Prudent persons will mark the month as very dangerous. There were also many victims in March and October. In the case of March, the prevalence of east winds probably contributed greatly as a predisposing cause. In the case of October, the excess is mainly due to the fact that about that time many persons are making their domestic arrangements for the winter. But these reasons do not hold good as to the month of June. The unusual liability to become a victim to a divorce suit during that month must be left unaccounted for.—During the year there has been an increase in the number of divorce suits commenced of one hundred and twenty-two over the number brought in 1867, and an increase in the number of decrees granted of one hundred and thirty-two.

A GOOD REASON.

By one decisive argument,
Tom gained his lovely Kate's consent
To fix the bridal day.
"Why in such haste, dear Tom, to wed?
I shall not change my mind," she said,
"But then," says he, "I may."

"I'll neither tell my age for census or the Sovereign," said the cook most resolutely, to her master, who was preparing for the enumerator.

"Very well, I'll put down sixty-five," was the cool reply.

"Upon my honor, sir, I was only fifty eight last birth day," screamed the cook.

A GEM OF POESY.—The following effusion, said to be the result of a "poetical agony" by a soldier, who sent a young lady a "bokay," while in camp near her home, is eminently satisfactory, so far as it goes, to prove that "none but the brave deserve the fair," and we hope had the desired effect. Here it is:

"Accept this bokay from a feller,
Who oft has heard the cannons heller;
Has listened to the fifes a tootin,
And helped to git a heap of shootin,
He has seen the war clouds dark arise,
Like fifty buzzards when they rise,
Who is bigger than his dad,
And wants to marry mighty bad."

During the great rush of travel in California, the Panama and San Francisco steamers were always densely crowded. On one occasion, says a correspondent, a party of travelers, bent on the game of "old sledge," used the broad stomach of a very fleshy fellow passenger, asleep on the floor, in lieu of a table. The sleeper snored on for several hours, unconscious of his personal utility, until one of the party became suddenly excited and brought his hand down upon the "table" with fearful emphasis, when the astonished stranger opened his eyes, saw what was going on, and said: "All right, boys—go on with the game; but I would like to turn over."

THE NEGRO MEMBER.

It now seems that the negro Menard, whom we have heretofore mentioned as being in Washington as a Representative in Congress of the Louisiana blacks, when indeed no Louisiana negro at all, but a mere carpet bagging mulatto interloper from Illinois, is an old hand at his present business. In October, 1865, as appears from Diplomatic correspondence, Vol 1, pp. 27, 114, 115, for 1866, this fellow was prominent in those troubles among the negro population of Jamaica which resulted about that time in those bloody massacres which the British government found necessary to repress with great severity. Being detected in the possession of speeches and letters breathing the most venemous hostility to the whites on the island, and openly instigating bloodshed by declaring himself "for black nationalities," he was, on recommendation of the clerk of the peace in the parish where his instigations to violence were most frequent, deported from the Island as a turbulent incendiary and make-bate. On this he besieged the State Department for redress of alleged injuries, but, the facts appearing from the diplomatic correspondence which ensued as above stated, the matter was dropped by Mr. Seward; and the next appearance of this pestilent creature was on the Louisiana reconstruction stage. In the evolution of this scoundrel drama, he now presents himself as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and, in verification of his right to a seat as such, presents, under what is called the broad seal of Louisiana, a certificate of election from the prowling white Illinois adventurer who styles himself Governor of that State.

Such is reconstruction. We beg the reader to think for a moment on that peculiar phase of it here presented. White carpet bagging is pretty well understood; but here is an instance of that system of negro carpet-bagism invoked, as we have several times mentioned, by Congress to its additional aid in the accomplishment of its base and rotten design. This fellow is but a type of those Northern negroes who, put under pay by Radical managers, have been sent to the South to play the role of constitution-makers, legislators, State officers, and members of Congress, under pretence of being fair representatives of the lately emancipated slaves. While subserving this purpose of their masters, it is not to be supposed but that they have also, on their own account, frequently pursued the same course as was pursued by Menard in Jamaica; and in such case it will be well if, in the train of their incitements, we are not some day called on to meet the same state of things as Governor Eyre was called on to meet in the colony, which was only by fire and sword prevented from becoming another Liberia or Hayti.—*N. Y. World.*

POULTRY AND EGGS.

A good deal of experience has taught us that success in the poultry yard depends as much upon good general management as upon any one thing. When the eggs of any hens indifferently are kept for the purpose of raising young chickens, and when little attention is paid to the particular hens reserved for laying, it will in general be found that the profits are small, and the quality of fowls raised rapidly deteriorates.

In addition to the usual plan of selecting only the best formed and quietest hens for breeding purposes, we have found it of advantage to pay considerable attention to the age of the fowls which we retain. For the production of eggs for domestic consumption we never keep hens beyond their second year, but for raising chickens we have found it to be poor policy to employ eggs laid by hens less than two years old. We have always found that the chickens from the older hens are more easily raised, have stronger constitutions, and turn out every way better, than those raised from pullets' eggs.—The eggs consequently cost more, but this extra expense is but a small item on the number of eggs usually employed for hatching.

In order to have eggs during winter, besides the usual appliances of meat, time, sand, bones, &c., we always make sure of having some very early chickens. The pullets of these will commence to lay in October, or November, and will lay throughout the winter. Next season we draft a few of the very best of these and keep them as breeders, the balance being fattened and killed off as soon as they have positively ceased laying. All this time it is wonderful how rapidly hens take on fat. We often see accounts of hens not laying because they are too fat. When considering the ease with which hens fatten as soon as they cease laying for the season, we have often thought that the true way to state the case is that they fattened because they did not lay. At this age they are delightfully tender and juicy, and we would about as soon think of fattening a cow that gave twenty quarts of milk a day as to think of fattening a laying hen.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE GRAPE MANIA.

We plead guilty to the charge of "vine mania," and in extenuation simply remark that to us a vine, like a beautiful woman, is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." We are not alone in our weakness, for from the most remote period of antiquity the vine has been viewed as the type of plenty and the symbol of happiness. As the dog in the animal kingdom is the friend and companion of man, so may the vine among vegetable productions be said to be his associate and solace; for wherever the Caucasian race finds a home, there also will be found the vine, with its welcome shade and tempting clusters. Like man himself, the vine seems designed for cultivation and improvement; it is culture alone which develops the late powers and qualities, which, in its wilding habitat, are never called forth. Like a weak, dependent thing, we find it in its native wood clinging for support to its fellow denizens of the forest, festooning their trunks and branches with its beautiful foliage, or hanging in long, tangled masses from the lofty boughs. It is the capability of improvement by care and culture that calls forth in the true standard of horticulture more than usual interest—we say affection—for the vine. From no other of the productions of the vegetable kingdom will his care and attention receive a more grateful and profitable return than from this, his interesting and pliant nursling.—If the cultivation of Flora's gems has an ameliorating influence on the heart of man, removing his thoughts from the cankering cares of the world, the cultivation of the vine is pre-eminently fitted to solace and soothe his wearied spirits.—*N. Y. Horticulturist.*

A poor woman can see more sympathy in a six pence than in streams of tears.

The rose has its thorns, the diamond its specks and the best man his failings.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BERTIE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

At a meeting of citizens of Bertie county, in Windsor, on 19th instant, Job Simmons was called to the chair.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the formation of an Agricultural Society for the county of Bertie.

Jonathan S. Taylor was elected President; Jas. B. Cherry, Vice President; S. J. Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary; David E. Taylor, Recording Secretary; John Cooper, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Augustus Holley, Stephen Norfleet, A. W. Mebane, Jos. H. Hardy, John Wilson, Jas. S. Mitchell, A. M. Craig, S. P. Freeman, John P. Roscoe, Dr. A. Jaskon, Nat. Burch, L. B. Sutton, T. R. Askew.

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Dr. W. T. Sutton, Thomas Gilliam, Thos. Thompson, J. B. Graves, M. Vernoy, Fred. Miller, J. B. Stedy, Wm. L. Askew, B. B. Gilliam.

COMMITTEE ON MODEL FARM.

Lorenzo Welsh, Wm. M. Sutton, Dr. F. Gilliam, Wm A. Pugh, White Sharrock, Z. L. Simmons, J. B. Gilliam, Jno. Hamlin, Wm. Gilliam.

COMMITTEE ON IMPORTATION OF WHITE LABORERS.

Dr. T. Wilson, Jas. Bond, J. L. Mitchell, W. A. Mebane, Watson Lewis, B. A. Capeheart, Lewis Cotton, Geo. Gray, Thomas Brown, D. Pritchard.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, TO REPORT NEXT MEETING.

Jas Bond, John B. Gilliam, John P. Roscue, Jonathan S. Taylor.

Resolved, That Jos. B. Cherry, Esq., be requested to deliver an address before our society at the next meeting, and the ladies be especially invited to attend.

Resolved, That our next meeting be held in the court house on the first Wednesday in January, 6th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; should that day be inclement, the meeting will be held on Wednesday afterwards.

The following persons then became members of the society, viz: J. C. Freeman, J. H. Beckstall, Jas. H. Ward, S. T. Hughes, Edward Andrews, and Thomas R. Askew.

On motion the society adjourned.

THE CARPET BAG PLUNDERERS IN FLORIDA—ORIGIN OF THE SQUABBLE BETWEEN REED AND GLEASON.—Governor Reed, of Florida, "at the earnest request of leading colored men" in Jacksonville, as we learn from the *Florida Union*, addressed a public meeting in his own defence last Monday. In his speech, Governor Reed accounts for the "split in the concourse" of the Florida impeachment in part as follows:

"The Legislature had authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000, and they were anxious to control these bonds. Gleason went to Washington and arranged the following programme with a party there: This party was to take all the bonds at seventy cents; or rather, they were to be pledged to him in advance at that price. Then he was to buy up State scrip at fifty or sixty cents, or as low as he could get it, and pay for the bonds in this scrip. In this way he would actually get the bonds at about thirty cents on the dollar, making an immense profit out of the transaction; and Gleason proposed to me that the bonds should be disposed of in this way, and that the profits should be divided between us. I refused to sanction such a robbery upon the people; and so I must be removed, in order to enable Gleason to get the bonds under his own control, to dispose of for the profit of the ring. And how had I offended Senator Osborn? I had refused to make appointments at his dictation, and to allow him to control the State, regardless of my own judgment; but worse than this, I had blocked one of his schemes for plunder.—Senator Osborn proposed to me that we should obtain from the United States Government the grant of a large tract of land at Pensacola for the State, and that I should then influence the Surveyor-General so that this land might be sold at a mere nominal price, to Senator Osborn. I refused to countenance this scheme; and as I must be removed, that a more pliant tool might take my place, and the ring might plunder to its heart's content."

Again we have occasion to notice the good sense of Gen. Grant. Carl Schurz, one of the worst men in this country, is the strongest candidate in competition with Mr. Henderson for the senatorship from Missouri which is to be conferred on some one this winter. Schurz is a consistent and bigoted Radical, the friend of negro suffrage and the enemy of the enfranchisement of the whites. Henderson, too, is a Republican, but he had sense enough and independence enough to vote against the conviction of Mr. Johnson, on the impeachment trial, and is in favor of allowing not only the negroes but the whites of Missouri to vote. As between the two, Gen. Grant is said to prefer Henderson, and to have signified his preference in the most decided manner, having, it is reported, furnished Mr. Henderson with proof of the fact under his own hand. One Washington letter-writer says the General declares that Schurz is an adventurer and carpet-bagger—qualifications which are not supposed to be necessary in a United States Senator outside of the Southern States. Gen. Grant knows Schurz well, and will, we trust, succeed in keeping him out of the Senate.

"Doctor," said an old lady the other day to her family physician, "kin you tell me how it is that some folks is born dumb?" "Why, hem! certainly, madam," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact that they came into the world without the power of speech." "Lo, me," remarked the old lady; "now just see what it is to have a physic education. I've asked my old man more nor a hundred times that air same thing, and all that I could ever get out of him was, 'kase they is!'"

A Connecticut editor fell on an icy side walk last week. He did not use "unparliamentary language," as some would have done, but his lips, rubbed down the bristles, and while a benevolent smile radiated his countenance, remarked: "We don't charge any ill-will, but for fear some entertaining reading matter, recommend to be the obituary of the man who owns this sidewalk."

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life, are caused by our standing in our own light.