The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

LEGISLATION.

The history of legislation in North Carolina would be one of the strangest books that has ever been published. It would reveal an amount of fraud, venality and recklessness perfectly unparalleled, we venture to say, in the history of legislation in any age or country. If ever before there was a [illegible] for [illegible] economy, it is the present. If there was ever a time when the most careful economy and the most judicious retrenchment were imperatively necessary, it is the present. And yet, in the face of widespread [illegible] in the face of [illegible] failures in crops and [illegible] everywhere [illegible] depression and anxiety to everybody, [illegible] our legislature have exhibited the utmost disregard for the actual condition of our people, and have wantonly and wickedly and with an [illegible] pleasure embarked a system of [illegible] which not only outrages public opinion, but [illegible] it may be, for all time [illegible] upon the limited [illegible] of the State.

[illegible] the people [illegible] so-called [illegible] legislators, [illegible] Raleigh [illegible] set to work to dispose of the State [illegible] and to [illegible] the [illegible]. They had tomahawked the wildest [illegible] itching ears to the [illegible] of wildest combinations, wink at corruption and profligacy, indulge in vice and immorality and conspire to paralyze the best interests of the State, to drive away capital, to keep capital from coming into the State and to lay taxes that not only cannot be borne, but which would require probably a sixth part of the actual wealth of the whole State to pay. Railroad schemes, without number—a continued waste of public funds, and taxes at once oppressive, and thoroughly ruinous are the results of their six months stay in Raleigh.—They have done nothing but evil, and are an offence to every just and honest man. They deserve, and they will receive the hearty execration of a long suffering, industrious and frugal people.

We write not of those men in both Houses who had an eye single to the honor, prosperity and credit of the State—men who stood up defiantly and continually against fraud, [illegible] and bribery. There were such men and they deserve well of the people. They tried faithfully to avert the wrong. Their recorded votes show that they were friends of the people, lovers of country, men of fidelity and honor. But we refer to those harpies from from Northland, but many "native and to the manor born," who preyed upon our people, and with cormorant appetites essayed to suck the very life blood from the emaciated form of our old Mother. Carpetbaggers who came unbidden and who have fairly battened upon the political garbage that has been thrown to them; obsequious time servers and trimmers who have played the sycophants for filthy lucre—these are the creatures who have wickedly conspired against the people of North Carolina, and have sought to ruin them by the most oppressive taxation—these are the creatures who amid the troubling of the political waters have been spawned in our Legislative halls, and who ought to be denounced and shunned as you would a leper. They *are* political lepers and taint the whole political atmosphere.

Of these legislators, some are ignorant, but some are intelligent. The ignorant have followed the teachings of the more intelligent, but all are guilty of inflicting upon poor, honest North Carolina the most grievous wrongs. The people should specially hold the *leaders* responsible—those who have not sprung instantly from obscurity, but whose advantages and associations have been more respectable. These are the great criminals. Let the people of North Carolina henceforth watch them.—They have attempted, and nearly consummated, their ruin. †

The "*Standard*" with characteristic vulgarity refers to one of the employees of this office, and charges him with copying "matter" from the *Standard* without giving due credit. We make this explanation: One or two articles were furnished us by our Senate Reporter, who was duly authorized by the *Standard* man to do so, as similar favors had been extended to him. As to any other "matter" being copied from the *Standard*, we have this to say: We were innocent of any such intention and ignorant of any such act. We make up carefully our State News from our exchanges generally, and we copy from them sometimes articles that are not credited to any source. In this way, we may have copied unintentionally "matter" from our immaculate neighbor. We say *unintentionally*, as we never read the *Standard* unless it be some vituperative reference to ourself to which our attention has been specially directed. We certainly would not have published any thing that appeared in the *Standard* if we had known the fact. As long as the writer continues his connection with the *Sentinel* he purposes neither to read the *Standard* nor to reply to any of its low personal flings again. †

The Wilmington *Post* advises the press to look out for Sargent, the showman, and to take money for job work and advertising in advance. He's been tricking, we presume.—*Roanoke News.*

AMERICAN MANNERS.

It would appear from daily developments that no position in life exempts [illegible] self. A man may studiously ignore personalities, but he is [illegible] of the vulgar and the base. [illegible] Ulysses the First, or General Grant, President of these United States, and [illegible] sanctity of his own privacy may be invaded, and to his [illegible] in transmitted [illegible] But this may be [illegible] correct readers of the [illegible] themselves set the example [illegible] and bad manners, and it may be expected [illegible] admirers will [illegible].

An election [illegible] important [illegible] may be to the President. [illegible] Grant [illegible] and yet [illegible] from [illegible] protection [illegible] More than this [illegible] the interviewers [illegible] with [illegible] Like the [illegible] spectators of Patrick Henry [illegible] though [illegible] are thousands and tens of [illegible] expectant and very [illegible] relieved, and [illegible] persevering [illegible] label [illegible] or [illegible] the President [illegible] tribulation and woe.

Why is [illegible] around the President [illegible] do American [illegible] to state such gross [illegible] a President [illegible] lieved of such [illegible] our attacks? It seems [illegible] perience of many of our Presidents [illegible] military men seem to [illegible] time, it is clear that the [illegible] toriety in this country [illegible] degree and [illegible].

But how *very* different [illegible] in Europe especially in England! [illegible] change and no swarm of [illegible] up to London and buzz around the [illegible] mental bee-hive. The reason of this lies deeper than the surface. It takes root in the same causes that operate so effectively in the Foreign service to which we referred some days since. The *World* in commenting upon the "Scenes at Washington" remarks, and we make the extract because of its exceeding appropriateness:

"We hear of no such occurrences in Great Britain as [illegible] upon a change in the administration effected by a popular election. When, not long since, Mr. Gladstone donned the insignia which Mr. Disraeli felt bound to doff no stories reached us of the former gentleman being dogged from pillar to post by a horrible horde of men [illegible] upon framing his cabinet for him, or demanding the appointment to government offices of creatures of their choice. Shall we believe that the English, the Scotch, and the Irish are less ravenous for public office than we Americans? (They do not appear so when once they have become [illegible] the United States.) Is it not wiser on our part to compare the [illegible] system of [illegible] offices with our own, it [illegible] former may contain some provision [illegible] by there can be, upon a change of administration, no such shameful scenes as those enacting at Washington of which mention has been made.

Eliminating from consideration, for obvious reasons, the positions of Cabinet officers, the secret of the ease with which administrations come and go in Great Britain is due to the fact that a civil service system prevails in that country, whereby applicants secure office, not by virtue of their blood relation to those in power, nor because of their services to the triumphant party, but by standing the test of an examination, in competition with others as to their qualifications for the office which they crave.—That such a system, once established in this country, would insure a similar result, admits of scarcely the shadow of a doubt. Mr. Jenckes' civil service bill was a grand step in the right direction, though when put into practice time might, and probably would, develop certain modifications necessary to be made. Yet, with its imperfections, it were better that it should have been made a law and put into operation at once than that Washington City should have been the theatre of a performance disgraceful to both actors and a nation of spectators—so disgraceful that the President himself is reported to have been cursed to his face by a grave and reverent Senator, because, forsooth, the former had not selected for certain offices certain of the latter's friends." †

"A DISGUSTED supporter of the *Sentinel*" is the very man for the *Standard*. He, no doubt would specially relish its three weeks impromptus, vulgar attempts at wit, and ribaldry *ad nauseam*. Take him neighbor and feed him on your scraps of bad grammar and interminable billingsgate.

WHAT ACTS OF THE REBEL STATES ARE TO BE HELD VALID?—In answer to this question, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Texas case just decided, said:

"It is not necessary to attempt any exact definitions within which the act of such a State government must be treated as valid or invalid. It may be said, perhaps, with sufficient accuracy, that acts necessary to peace and good order among citizens,—such for example, as acts sanctioning and protecting marriage and the domestic relations, governing the course of descents, regulating the conveyance and transfer of property, real and personal, and providing remedies for injuries to person and estate, and other similar acts, which would be valid if emanating from a lawful government—must be regarded in general as valid when proceeding from the actual though unlawful government; and that acts in furtherance or support of rebellion against the United States, or intended to defeat the just rights of citizens, and other acts of like nature, must, in general, be regarded as invalid and void."

CORRUPTION AMONG OFFICIALS.

The Wilmington *Journal* exposes some Radical rascality in that city. It says:

"The Grand Jury of the present term of the Special Court yesterday brought forward [illegible] of their [illegible] and acting [illegible] second and the matter [illegible].

By order of the Judge the document was [illegible] in open Court. We have not [illegible] after the "Sayings and Doings" [illegible] at some of the facts revealed.—[illegible]

[illegible] Fire [illegible] Treasurer [illegible] Daniel [illegible] Except [illegible] *Newspaper*. [illegible] of the [illegible] to the amount of [illegible] Jury [illegible] Since the [illegible] principals, but were [illegible] to the [illegible]."

We have known [illegible] days of a certain [illegible] gave a bond with certain [illegible] property. We will recur to this in a day or two. We were asked [illegible] at the time we first heard of it, because "our" [illegible] and some of his "officials" were endeavoring to get hold of a certain "life [illegible]" in an Insurance company, belonging to [illegible].

For the Sentinel.

Chapel Hill, April [illegible] 1869.

Editors of Sentinel: By "flying [illegible]" a [illegible] mule. I [illegible] to ask your [illegible] Is it very [illegible]. [illegible] Governor Holden, our [illegible] that was, but our "beloved" [illegible] sure enough [illegible] about to say, our "beloved" [illegible] in the [illegible] of a *bell's* "ensuing," [illegible] he were President?

Grant, as the papers tell us, has been "cussed" by [illegible] Holden to his face and that too in the White House. *Mem.* [illegible] would have "fit." How is our "beloved!" The last time I heard [illegible] After his celebrated harangue he [illegible] was "checked."

Pax Vobiscum,
THOS. BRUTUS.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill has been passed. Soon the tax gatherers will wring from our people the amount of taxes collected [illegible] to the war. Yet the January interest remains unpaid, [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] So far as we know there is not one farthing in the public treasury, [illegible] required to meet her [illegible].

[illegible] Governor Holden propose to [illegible] the credit of North Carolina? What steps are being taken to meet the unpaid interest which he promised would be prompt[illegible]? By what process is the value of our bonds to be enhanced so that the millions of dollars of appropriations will command a price at all adequate to complete the railroads for the benefit of which they are to be issued? If twenty [illegible] of dollars of bonds are worth in [illegible] currency fifty cents in the dollar, what will be their value when the amount is more than doubled? Does Governor Holden believe that the credit of the State can be improved by proclamations and letters complimentary to the peaceful disposition of our people to be used in the advertisements of land and immigration associations, when he gives the lie to his own words by telegraphing sensational despatches against the removal of troops from [illegible]? Is North Carolina to be benefitted by its Chief Executive rushing excitedly through the streets of the Capital, brandishing bludgeons over the heads of quiet and pious ministers of the gospel, and encouraging the disgraceful and cowardly attack of a mob and urging them to repeated violations of the peace, his lawlessness finding its natural sequel in the efforts of the would-be assassin in a midnight attempt upon the life of the object of the tiger mob's enmity? Is the brain that first conceived the violent death of Abraham Lincoln to seek new victims among other political foes? Is peace, prosperity and restoring credit to be encouraged by officials pleading out pardons for murderers and assassins?

Taxes may be laid, laws may be passed, our people may be orderly and industrious, but if ignoramuses are to have charge of the finances of the State; if thieves are to control our railroads, and if public officers are to offer rewards for murder, the credit of North Carolina will never be re-established.—*Wil. Journal.*

PEACE IN TENNESSEE.—All the people of Tennessee, Democrats and Radicals, appear to agree that since Brownlow evacuated the Governorship and went to Washington the condition of the State is entirely different from what it was. The Radicals, it is true, do not generally ascribe, in so many words, the great change to Brownlow's departure, but some of them do, and all admit that the change is an actual, substantial, and most happy one. Strife and turmoil have almost wholly ceased, and peace and harmony have taken their place. No acts of violence, or, at any rate, as few as in any State South or North, are recorded. The clouds of trouble have passed away, and the sun, moon, and stars, shine in the blue sky.—The militia, that created so much disturbance, keeping alive and exasperating the feeling of violence, have been disbanded, and are returning to their homes, and a contented people are left behind them.—*Louisville Journal.*

REMARKS OF T. MARGO, OF ORANGE,

On the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill to appropriate $12,000 to the University, delivered in the House of Representatives on the [illegible] of April, 1869.

MR SPEAKER:—It is a duty incumbent on every State to encourage, by every adequate and proper means, the education of its citizens. Even when no provision of organic law directs a course to those [illegible] [illegible] of a people, [illegible] such a conclusion. I may safely be assured that intellectual development, resulting from proper tuition, is unerringly attended by a corresponding advancement in moral excellence. Ignorance is productive of vice, [illegible] sent. It would seem, sir, therefore, that we have no obligation to encourage [illegible] in [illegible] equal [illegible] in addition to the demand [illegible] our constituents, the [illegible] would [illegible] however meagre, and provides for the establishment of a system of Free Public Schools. Is it consistent upon us to make the appropriation proposed in the bill now before the House?

It has, doubtless, been already inferred that I am no enemy of education. I can [illegible] any [illegible] from the [illegible] by assisting them [illegible] to measures that propose [illegible] for the diffusion of knowledge. I have been and am now [illegible] support [illegible] appropriation [illegible] consideration. When it became known that a reorganization of the Board of Trustees of the University would be made, and it was announced that then would be a suspension of the exercises at College in order to make a change in the system of instruction, and very probably in the professional corps, I ventured to hope that [illegible] [illegible] to fill the several chairs, would be [illegible] their proficiency in the particular departments of knowledge they were to teach. I hoped that in the estimate of their qualifications, bitterness of party feeling or previous activity as partisans would, in no wise, be considered; in other words that men would be chosen to instruct the minds of their pupils, and not to inculcate a certain political creed. The necessity of speaking of the character of most of those chosen is obviated by the fact that they are very generally known and the fact of such general notoriety is evidenced by the number of students under tuition at the University. So decidedly, however, was I disposed in favor of the success of the University under any administration, that even after the character of the appointments had become known, though disapproved by all, I believe, but a *few* of the party, I suspended judgment as to the propriety of granting aid, and more than once declared that an appropriation should be made should the number of students and the prosperity an increase justify it.

Accordingly, when motions were made in the House on the 19th of March to table, and to indefinitely postpone the bill under consideration, my vote was recorded in the negative, that time might be allowed for indications of success or failure. I should be rejoiced, sir, for the reason that much benefit would result to my constituents, if the number of students was such as to insure a unanimous vote in favor of this proposition. But how stands the case?

It was asserted, even publicly, some time since that there were ten students attending recitations at the University, and that several others were expected daily.—While at Chapel Hill a few days since, upon inquiry, I ascertained that two from a distance were in regular attendance on college duties, and probably one from the village, though as to him being regularly "in college," those who gave the information were not certain. Besides these, seven or eight little villagers, from twelve to sixteen years, were receiving privately by professors, in English Grammar, Arithmetic, some in Geography, and probably two or three of the more advanced in the elements of Greek and Latin. This, so far as I was able to obtain information, constitutes the present University of North Carolina! "Great was the fall thereof!" All over this broad land, wherever those are to be found, whom she in years gone by had sent forth equipped with her bountiful and generous instruction, with a hearty God speed in the battle of life, mournfully and regretfully will [illegible] the exclamation, "Great was the fall thereof!" If I am wrong in my statements as to its present condition, it is not an intentional erring, but I would have it otherwise. It would be well could it be truthfully said, that its condition is even half so good as it has been stated to be.—For, I understand that after the earnest, but fruitless solicitation of students from abroad, the Head of the Institution turned his attention to the village, and has as yet, failed to convince any more of our village boys that Arithmetic, Geography, "Reading, Writing and Cyphering," may be taught as thoroughly in the University as in most of our present district schools.

Now, sir, with this number of students at the University, and with such promises of an increase, it is hardly to be doubted that any gentleman would vacillate in his judgment as to the proper course to be pursued. The design of the establishment of a University and sustaining those employed to teach at the expense of the State, is to benefit the people of the State, by preparing her sons by instruction in higher branches of learning, to share in her councils and to direct her government.—The Constitution asserts as much in substance when it says religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Sir, we defeat our object, if it be our object to comply with this provision, when we vote to sustain an administration which is unable to command or attract a patronage, even from its own party friends. How clear, how accurate in its statement of the effect of education; how laudable in its purpose is this provision of the Constitution! One which every lover of good order and Christian society will yield a ready support; but, sir, it is already to be remembered that in the accomplishment of a purpose, the end is desirable, so the means should be well chosen. In this case, the reasons are wholly inadequate. In referring to those employed in the University as teachers, [illegible] [illegible] official capacity, merely though some of them might be the subjects of rather unpleasant personal criticisms. If the State is to dispense its bounty in aid of education, countred in such measures that good will result. Hundreds at least, of children in the State are without the means of education, children of both colors groping in mental darkness eager for a light—one into the light of truth and knowledge—direct your munificence [illegible]. If there is a surplus to be dispensed for that purpose it the projects of the University indicated that it would soon become self sustaining, then might we with very great propriety, measurably sustain it.

But, sir, let us not expend large sums of money without employment, at which such fruitless expenditures will result in a deprivation of those to whom it is a duty to afford relief. It has been urged, privately, by the friends of this measure that the appropriation will operate, at least, to give a beginning to operations at the University, and that it is necessary to begin somewhere. An argument which is very much impaired, if not entirely disproved of force, by the reflection, that if there had been no suspension, the necessity of *starting* would have been obviated. But granting the necessity of putting the college in operation, it will hardly be claimed that the sum proposed is to be wholly disregarded. Other advocates under any circumstances of this measure have been driven to the desperate resort of asserting, that its adoption will have the effect to attract students. They forget that the patronage of such an institution depends almost entirely upon the advantages it affords, and the acceptableness of the professors as instructors, and as men. Whatever the amount appropriated by the Legislature, under circumstances which do not, now exist, conduced to render the University acceptable, its present condition would scarcely be affected. The remedy for the evil is, therefore, not a foolish and fruitless expenditure of money, in the attempt to effect an object, under present circumstances impossible, but to give such character to the Institution as to secure it a liberal support. Tho, at present, it is impossible for the Legislature to do [illegible], let us, then, command the subject to the earnest consideration of the Board of Trustees, in whose hands is the power, and whose peculiar province it is to produce the change so much desired. Independently, Sir, of a belief that the encouragement of education is a great security to a proper administration of government, after influences, by which many would not be affected, would operate strongly to induce me to very earnestly co-operate in any endeavors even with slight promise of success, to restore the University of the State to its former position of influence and prosperity. It may be strange, and yet it is true, that men ever cherish with affectionate regard, the memory of the Institution to which they are indebted for whatever of culture they have, and for the position, however humble, they occupy among their fellows. I, sir, am not exempt from such influence.

It is a sad thing to compare the University, as it is, with what, in former days it was. I do not mean to speak censoriously when I say that, so far as I can see, the present University is a failure. I am not willing to say of those who were prominent in its establishment on the present basis, more than that they have erred. But, sir, of that [illegible] can be no doubt.

Now, sir, I insist on the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald, April 12.

A SPECK OF WAR AT THE WHITE HOUSE—BELLIGERENT INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR ROSS.

Senator Ross, of Kansas, one of the gallant seven who voted against impeachment, bearded the Presidential lion in his den this morning. The report is that Ross went to the White House to look after certain appointments for his far off State. He had heard that the President intended to make certain nominations incompatible with the state he (Ross) had made out for himself. He proceeded to the White House, and was admitted to the same time as old Zach. Chandler, but had the first chance to speak his little piece to the President.

"I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intended to make certain nominations that may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded, "Well, sir."

The Senator with suppressed rage explained the appointments to which he had reference.

"Frankly, sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make these appointments."

"What, sir! You are to accommodate me in the least," exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," firmly but sternly replied Grant.

"This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to, sir," said Grant sharply.

"Not have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the 'President,'" exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat.

"I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

"You and your desires may go to hell!" roared out Ross.

"Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!" thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capitol. President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed, and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently very much agitated. Old Zach Chandler approached, and was thus addressed by the President:

"Excuse me for a few moments, Senator. After that interview I must take a little time to cool off."

Such is the account which I have learned and which I give substantially as it came to me. I do not vouch for its truth, but have good grounds to believe it is not very different from the actual occurrence.

There is some talk about extending the Coal Fields' Railroad to Salisbury. If the Stockholders are wise, they will undoubtedly do so, at any cost. It would be the means of restoring the former prosperity of good old Fayetteville—by opening direct communication between that place and Western North Carolina, East Tennessee, and the farther West beyond, including the great Valley of the Mississippi.

STATE NEWS.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Person County—James W. Featherston, Absalom Bean, John L. Harris, D. T. Walker, Jno. King, James T. Sargent, Jesse [illegible], [illegible] Lea, Jesse Dunday, A. A. Dalton, Simon Meadows, W. T. Newell, John A. [illegible], Jas. Sweany, John W. Phillips, W. S. Holloway, Frank Day, Rufin Moody, S. D. Bumpass, Wm. Moore, Chesley Hamlin, John W. Hunt (Hamlin & Hunt,) Jesse A. Donaldson, D. A. & A. W. Lunsford, R. W. Sergent, Henry Tapp.

Guilford.—Jackson Scales, Martin Bart, [illegible] Mendenhall, Calvin McCullough, James R Sloan, (J R & J Sloan.)

Granville.—David W Bell, Daniel W Hurt, [illegible] Whitfield, A J Yeomans, Thos G [illegible], Joseph Whitly, Thomas B Brown, Edward Arnold, Samuel S Biddle.

Rockingham.—[illegible] C Hand, Chas Hamlin, [illegible] Thompson, P Hopkins, Wm S Allen, W F Dalton, A H Barnes, [illegible] Stamps, Jas D Ellington.

Randolph.—W F Lane, Nixon Henly, McLane Henshaw.

Alamance.—Thomas T Turner, Wm M Jones.

Stokes.—Rufus H Massey.

Caswell.—Wm H Holderness, John W Moore Jr.

Beaufort.—John D Williams, David T. Taylor, Henry Hodges, James T Respass.

Lenoir.—John M Swattriger, John C Hartsfield, Elbert P Edwards, R K Field, Stephen Gosling, S B West.

Halifax.—M C Heptonstall, M Whitaker, Wm Bryan, Jas B Higgins.

Edgecombe.—E C Dixon, Isaac C Moore, A J M Whitehead, John H Leigh, Robert H Pender, Benj D Armstrong, Solomon S Spier.

Nash.—C M J Strickland.

Wilson.—R G Barnes.

Johnston.—W D Holt.

Hyde.—Edward B Haughton, Peter B Spencer, Wm T Duggan.

Onslow.—Wm J Montfort, W P Ward, E W Mattocks (Ward & Mattocks).

Pitt.—W A Stokes.

Greene.—Hill Best.

A very ridiculous report has obtained circulation from some cause, which we are at a loss to conceive of, that Gen. Thomas L. Clingman would shortly assume editorial control of the Raleigh *Standard*. From our knowledge of the sentiments of this eminent and talented son of North Carolina, we do not hesitate to assert that these rumors are utterly false. Those who are most intimate with General Clingman are undecided whether to treat this fabrication as a huge joke, or denounce it as a malignant slander. We incline to the latter opinion; for it is an insult to even connect the public or private character of a decent Southerner with the infamous reputation of that *standard* of immorality.—*Western Vindicator.*

ALASKA DOG.—Yesterday our quiet citizens were thrown into a state of high commotion by the appearance on the streets of an Alaska canine of the feminine gender. She was carried from the "land of diamonds" to N. Y., and thence to this city, arriving yesterday afternoon on board of the *Rebecca Clyde*. She is a specimen of rare beauty in the canine line, is a mixture of wolf and blood hound, is about three feet high, and weighs probably one hundred and twenty pounds. This extraordinary animal belongs to Mr. C. H. Ganzer, to whom she was presented by Mr. Randolph Assistant Engineer of the *Clyde*.—*Wil. Star.*

The following discharges in bankruptcy have been made: Nash county, L. M. Conyers, Henry G. Williams; Orange county, James M. Lunsford, Alvis Durham, Sam'l W. Tuttle, W. B. Williams, Joseph Fowles, Jas Rowen, Jas. Parrish, James L. Leather, J. Cheatham, T. L. Burgess, Wm. Whitfield, Wm. Mure; Warren county, Mark P. Purdy, Richard Bullocks, R. W. Aston, Franklin county, Joseph John Jones, Sr., Granville county, Stephen Lowe, Leonard House, Phillip Pearce, Calvin J. Rogers, G. W. Barlow, Asa Greene.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The following extraordinary marriage notice was furnished us yesterday evening, and positively occurred in this county yesterday morning:

Married, on the morning of the 13th inst., at the Poor house in Halifax county, N. C., by G. N. Webb, Esq., Mr. David Johnson, of Halifax, N. C., to Miss Nellie Atkerson, formerly of Lunenburg county, Va.

The happy bride was a youthful maiden of only *ninety nine* winters on the 26th of December last, and the groom was a blooming boy in his eighty-ninth year. We wish them a happy honey-moon, and trust they may live to a ripe old age.—*Roanoke News.*

The Hillsboro *Recorder* tells of three thefts. On 8th inst., some one stole 500 lbs bacon from the Claiborne plantation.—Mr. Brighwell, near the Red House, was robbed of all of his edibles, save bacon, which he had in his dwelling. Mr. Long, of Caswell, has had stolen three fine hogs.

Witticisms by Tom Evans of the *Recorder*, a chip of the old *Milton Chronicle* block. Hear him:

HOW TO GET NOTORIETY.—Get a speckled puppy to lick your hand; and give out that you have been bit by a mad dog.

HOW TO RUN A NEWSPAPER.—Eat your own pie, and feed your family and your cow.

TIMBER TO MAKE A COLORED CONGRESSMAN.—Black Jack.

EXECUTIONS.—It is a sad sight to see the number of Sheriff's sales of property under execution advertised at the Court House and various localities in this city. No greater indication of the sad times that have fallen upon us could be furnished.—We hope and long for a better day, but there are no evidences of improvement.—*Wil. Journal.*

A meeting of the Preachers and Deacons of the Beulah Association will take place at the Mars Hill Church on Friday before the 5th Sunday in May. The regular communion services have been postponed until that time.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

The ground where the first decisive battle of Newbern was fought is being burned over, and will soon be under cultivation.—The line of earthworks from the Neuse to the railroad below Capt. Simpson's house, and about four miles below this city, are almost unbroken, and though the grass is growing on them, they will yet remain visible many years.—*Newbern Times.*

The *Patriot* learns that P. Lorillard, of New York, has purchased a large tobacco interest at Reidsville, and will soon begin the manufacture of tobacco and snuff.

PERSONAL.

A nephew of Sir Walter Scott died in Canada on Tuesday.

The first volume of Napoleon's "Life of Charlemangne" is ready for the press.

The London *Examiner* says: "Of all American poets, Mr. Longfellow is still the only one who is widely popular in England."

The "airy, fairy Lillian" of Tennyson's early, dainty muse is a Mrs. Rawnesley, the stoutish mother of seven children.

Merritt Sanford, of Bethany, Conn., is thus obituarized: "He was as honest a man as ever lived, and had worn no hat for forty years."

A Mt. Pleasant girl, Miss Mariana Thompson, is attending a theological school in Massachusetts, and preaching in the neighboring towns meanwhile.

Ex President Johnson is still in Nashville, having abandoned his trip to Europe prefering to devote his time and energies to the disfranchisement in the South. He will speak in all the Southern States. He leaves for Memphis Monday.

It is given out by the friends of the administration that General Grant intends to adopt as the basis of his course in regard to Cuban affairs the resolution offered in the House by Gen. Banks in relation to the recognition of Cuban insurgents, and has instructed Admiral Hoff, commanding the Gulf squadron, to demand the release of American citizens and the restoration of their property.

Berryer did not leave any articles of much value, but several things at the sale brought high prices simply because they belonged to him. One of his canes brought eighty francs, and a writing desk brought eleven hundred francs. Some things went very low, however, among them a portrait of Rossini, which the musician sent him with an autograph inscription, which fetched only 100 francs. The total product of the sale was only 35,000 francs.

On Saturday a Miss Cairnes suddenly appeared on the hotel porch at Jarrattsville, Md., where there were twenty or thirty persons assembled and drawing a pistol fired three shots at and mortally wounded a Mr. Nicholas McComas, who died soon after. She gave herself up to the authorities. The alleged cause of the killing is seduction, she charging McComas with the paternity of her child.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Follett committed suicide at Fort McHenry on Friday evening last by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was suffering severely with an attack of illness at the time which had confined him for several weeks past to his bed.

BARON HENRI JOMINI.—The death of Baron Jomini, the eminent military writer and General officer, is announced as having occurred a few days since at Passey, France. Gen. Jomini was born at Payerne, Switzerland, on the 6th of March, 1779.—*N. Y. World.*

Deplech, the woman of Marseilles who boiled twenty children to death, has been sentenced to the galleys for life, having been found "guilty with extenuating circumstances." The "extenuating circumstances" possibly was that she boiled them in water, and not in oil.

Miss Braddon appears to have many legal difficulties. She has now sued a French translator of one of her novels, and the latter warns her that if she persists in carrying the case into court he will prove that she has taken most of her plots and characters from old French novels.

Prim made in 1867, a bet with the Duke of Hamilton that Queen Isabella would no longer be on the Spanish throne in the year 1869. The Duke of Hamilton paid the bet on the 1st of January. In making it he had counted on the friendship of his august relative, the Empress Eugenie, for the daughter of Ferdinand the Seventh.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

In 1850 Philadelphia contained thirty-two Baptist churches with 7,445 members, now the city has forty churches with 14,000 members.

Next August, the entire imperial family of France will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Napoleon, in Corsica.

The Baptist anniversaries will be held this year in Boston, each Society being limited to a day. The Foreign Mission is to have Tuesday, May 25th, the Home Mission Wednesday, and Thursday will be given to the Publication and Bible Societies.

The Bedford Alum-Springs (a very valuable property near Lynchburg, Va.,) will pass into the hands of a joint stock company of Northern capitalists, who intend to improve the property and enlarge the accommodations greatly.

SLEEPING FOR SIX MONTHS.—A patient, at the Lunatic Hospital near Paris, has been sleeping for six months. He has been stripped, dipped, rubbed, scratched and whipped, but all to no purpose. He keeps his mouth firmly closed, and nutriment is administered him occasionally by a small tube through his nose. He has fattened a little.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR—EXPEDITION TO CAPTURE LOPEZ.—*London*, April 12.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro states that the allies were preparing to send an expedition of twelve thousand men from Asuncion into the interior of Paraguay in search of Lopez.

The amount raised last year for benevolent purposes by the Methodist Churches, was $911,021, averaging 72½ cents per member. The support of pastors is estimated as costing $4,991,000, and church erections, repairs, &c., at about $6,724,000 making an aggregate of $12,636,000. In Alabama there are no parsonages and 106 churches, valued at an average of only $120. The cheapest parsonage in the connection is valued at $50, and the most expensive (in Newark, N. J.,) at $35,000.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR CUBA.—*New York*, April 12.—It is reported that a fast sailing propeller left here a few days since, with guns and war materials, and about one hundred and thirty men, in aid of the Cuban revolutionists.

It is intimated that a strong expedition in aid of the Cuban revolutionists has set sail from a southern port under the command of a distinguished American officer.