The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 3. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869. NO. 98

THE SENTINEL.

THE MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.

Monday was a lovely, balmy, mellow day. Our city, with its beautiful rows of shade trees presented an unusually attractive appearance. The sky was clear, nature was serene, everything was propitious for the tender, solemn services that were to take place at 4½ o'clock, P. M. An hour or more before that time had arrived, ladies and gentlemen began to wend their way to the cemetery of the dead, where lie "in their narrow cells" the heroes of our dear "Lost Cause." The gathering was large; the ceremonies were simple and touching. Mr. G. H. Snow, in appropriate remarks, announced the object of such an assemblage in such a place. Rev. H. T. Hudson, pastor of the M. E. Church, next offered to the God of the living and the dead an impressive and tasteful prayer. Mr. Fabius Busbee, in stirring and happy words, introduced the speaker, Maj. W. M. Robbins, of Salisbury.

The speaker then for some half hour held spell bound a large and interested audience. We saw strong men weeping under the incantation of his oratory.

We do not know that we ought to express all we think of this effort. We give it to our readers in this issue and they can judge for themselves as to its appropriateness and excellence. We prefer generally to read a production after we have heard it, especially when it is delivered on an occasion like that of yesterday when our heart is much unusually tender by the sad associations of the day, and when "memory wakes with all her busy train." Loving North Carolina, our native State, with an ardor only known to those in whom local attachments are strongly developed; being one of those who held with nearly all of our people that our greivances were many and great, and our cause precious and just, we gloried in the unsurpassed heroism and endurance, and pluck and devotion of our soldiery; feeling a manly pride in the general good name of our people, and remembering so acutely what our brave defenders had borne, and suffered and dared for truth and right and liberty, we were possibly too impressible to judge Major Robbins' effort with that candid and well-poised decision which we might be able to consider less affecting circumstances, when we could sit calmly down and measure deliberately the structure of his sentences and the character of his utterances.

We make these remarks, because if we were to write now as we felt then, a severer and less sensitive criticism might deny the correctness of our taste or the wisdom of our *dictum*. We will trust ourself however, to write this, and we think every open and conscientious man will echo the opinion.—It was excellently conceived and admirably delivered. His elocution had the genuine dash about it—that *elan* our boys in gray so often displayed when in serried ranks and with that never to be forgotten Confederate yell, they went at the enemy with an impetuosity that was wholly irresistible. The sentiments throughout were manly, just, elevated, appropriate and touching. No true man from the North who had delivered battle against our fallen braves would have objected to the noble spirit of this eloquent address if he had been present.

We venture the opinion that General's Sherman and Hancock, and Ewell and McClellan, would have felt a kindred glow of enthusiastic pride if they had stood among the graves of the Confederate fallen on yesterday, and remembering that they too were American citizens, would have honored that patriotism in a conquered people that could still love the memories of, and do honor to, their sacred dead.

"No! no! no! they were brave for us
And bright were the lives they gave for us;
The land they struggled to save for us
Cannot forget
Its warriors yet
Who sleep in so many a grave for us."

After the address our fair gentlewomen, some of whom mourned a husband, or brother or son, who had breathed out their souls amid the fiery pangs of war—these the truest and best of our race, then with floral tributes decorated the graves of the dead heroes. May the memories of our grand soldiery be ever green! May it be long, many long years to come, before our mothers and maidens shall fail to lay annually these richly scented offerings of love upon the graves of the dear one's who fell for us, and for human liberty.

Surely it is a beautiful and pleasing sight to behold matronly dignity and sunny hearted youth standing amid the graves of heroic sleepers, and adorning the last resting place of such victors of a hundred fights with their votive offerings, and with pious care. Upon each recurring Tenth of May let the wives and daughters of North Carolina make garlands of flowers and lay them gently upon the graves of the fallen who "slumber in glory undying;" and with the perfume of flowers may there ascend to the God of victory and of peace, the pure incense of prayer for blessings upon the wives and children, the mothers and sisters of those who sleep in consecrated ground.

"Your dust is with us, and upon the grave
Which keeps it, we have come again to strew,
Memorial flowers—all that ye had ye gave
For us—'tis little, loved ones, we can give to you."

These gallant men had been reared among a people who had taught them the centuries of blood and convulsion through which our English ancestors had passed, before the bright guerdon of liberty was wrested from the mailed hand of oppression. They had heard of the stormy debates and secret conclaves that had been held that the spirit of liberty might be for ever crushed. They had been told from lisping childhood of the fields of carnage and the gory foot prints of hero martyrs who had died in vindication of the rights of man. With them, as Dryden says, "The love of liberty with life was given." Thus nurtured and tutored, they rushed to arms at their country's call, and clung for four long, panting years of tribulation to that cause which they held as sacred, as the mother clings to her child through peril and storm.

And is it strange that North Carolinians should have thus acted? Was it not in our own mountain fastnesses and by our sounding shores that the nymph Liberty was nurtured? Let Mecklenburg and New Hanover answer. The one gave the first declaration of rights, the other the first exhibition of an overt act of resistance to the British crown. It was this blessed nymph who breathed into our hardy soldiery such steady courage, such a burning enthusiasm, such an indomitable will: it was this nymph Liberty who found in our patriot soldiery her chosen, her noblest champions. It was this nymph that stood by them and saw them fall at last amid the thickest of the fight. It is in part the influence of this nymph that carried our best and truest to the "Gods acre" on yesterday, where our soldiers sleep so quietly "in the alabaster arms of death," and caused gentle hands to lay the sweet floral decorations upon their graves.

Ah! that nymph still lives among our people. Her beautiful tresses are somewhat disheveled; her fair, sweet face still bears some of the marks of the violence of the long exhausting conflict through which she and her dautless boys in gray together passed, but still she survives and dwells among us. To-day Hope may not sit upon her helmet singing as merry a song as it once did, and still waving its golden hair, nor the battle-light of victory may not flash from her eye, as in days that are gone, but she still lives; and will live among us, when she has no defenders elsewhere—when she has shaken forever from her sandals the dust of other thoroughfares.

But we are not disloyal. We are true to the government of the Union as any man in it. We are sincerely a friend to our whole country. We cheerfully obey the laws and bear our part of the public burdens. We thank God that we have peace. But before we forget the glorious deeds of our immortal dead; before we say one word to asperse their memories or do aught to rob them of those triumphant laurels and eternal fame which they purchased by their own hearts' blood, may our tongue forever cleave to the roof of our mouth and our right hand forget its cunning.

We repeat, we are profoundly grateful that after war we have peace—that after so much intense excitement and suffering we now have so much comparative tranquility and concord. May they forever continue! We may not have all we desire, but still there is a wonderful contrast between five years ago and the present. As Herodotus says: "Now no longer the old bury the young, but the young once more bury the old."

"Grim visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front,"

and Peace, sweet, cheerful, bright eyed, halcyon Peace smiles once more upon us.—The plough share of war has given place to the plough-share of the husbandman, the spear of the soldier has been beaten into the pruning hook of the reaper; the savage implements of the battle-field have been changed into the glad implements of industry. No longer do sad and silent funeral trains bear gallant captains to the grave, but in their stead, long processions of our lovliest maidens annually visit the home of our sleeping heroes to lay with weeping eyes their memorials of gratitude and love upon the early dead.

We close our reflections suggested by yesterday's ceremonies with a stanza from the Ode, sung in Raleigh two years ago at the Memorial Celebration, and which was written by the best female poet of our State, Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke.

"Keep *tears* for the nation that, vanquished and ruined,
Can lay o'er its heroes no tablets of stone,
But buries them all in the true heart of woman,
Who honors the nameless as well as the known;
And makes every year this fragrant ovation
In mem'ry of Jackson, the tenth of each May,
As with roses which bloomed when the hero lay dying,
She scatters the graves of his comrades that day."

P. S.—We expected to have published Maj. Robbins' address to day. Its length, and the lateness of the hour at which the copy was received, will prevent us from doing so. We may possibly publish a few extracts hereafter.

Special dispatch to the World.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—To-day Gen. Bacon Montgomery left for New Orleans to arrange for the transportation of a fighting expedition to Cuba, under General Joe Shelby.—Montgomery was a Union general and Shelby a Confederate officer. They are working in concert, and can control twenty thousand men.

LONDON, May 7.—There have been several heavy robberies of arms, ammunition, &c., in various parts of Ireland during the past few days. At Belfast a large quantity of arms were stolen last evening. Five persons were arrested this morning on suspicion. Dispatches from Cork mention the perpetration of similar outrages. There seems to be no doubt that the culprits belong, in every instance, to the Fenian organization. The police have been ordered to exercise unusual vigilence.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON DOG BIT.

Holden and Brownlow were each alike in their vituperation of the late President: they were false alike in their fulsome flattery of him. The President made Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and Brownlow's son a Captain of horse in the United States army. In 1862 Holden said "Abiet Lawrence had bought Andy Johnson to the Federals and paid down 1,000 dollars for him." In 1865 Holden takes the Governorship of North Carolina, under the President, and then his paper abounds in his praise. In 1868 Holden telegraphed, "there is no peace or security in the South except by the impeachment and removal of the President." But to make a long story short and show how the President was dog bit, we copy the 99th fable of Esop.

"THE MAN BITTEN BY A DOG.—A man bitten by a dog was going about asking who could cure him. One that met him said, sir, if you would be cured take a bit of bread and dip it in the blood of the wound and give it to the dog that bit you." The man smiled and said, if I were to follow your advice, I should be bitten by all the dogs in the city.

Moral—He who proclaims him ready to buy up his enemies will never want a supply of them."

When President Johnson gave bread to those two curs who had bitten him, every dog in the nation snapped at him.

FORNEY ON HIS TRAVELS.

Everybody who reads newspapers has heard of Forney—Colonel Forney. He is the same disreputable fellow who figured so largely many years ago in the Edwin Forrest trial. He is now a marvellously prosper man with Radicalism. He runs two papers—one in Washington and one in Philadelphia. We published the other day an article about him which we clipped from a Harrisburg, Penn., paper. It represented him as cruel and vindictive towards the South. He is just that class of Northern men to whom honest and independent Southern men will never take. He is vile, unscrupulous, mendacious, and vengeful. He is as well known North as he is South. A paper before us, published in Baltimore, says:

"Forney, if we recollect aright, wanted, soon after the war, to send three additional columns of "Northern travel" to the Southern States—one to burn, one to slay, and one to confiscate. Perhaps the reason the South looks so woe begone now is, that this programme was not carried out. However, let us not despair of the future.—Where the carcass is, the buzzards will in due time be gathered together, of which the southward flight of the advance guard, Forney & Co., gives hopeful augury."

This Forney is writing letters to his papers. We have not read any of his lucubrations, and we met with the following extract which we find quoted in an exchange. It occurs, as we are informed, in one of his letters written from Wilmington. The ex[illegible] says:

"We feel, as we advance, how much the South has suffered from the absence of Northern travel during the last fifty years."

"A little civet good apothecary." If Forney is not a "good" one, where will you find such a specimen? That is the most impudent sentence Forney ever penned, and he has penned many a one. It is beyond all comparison the sauciest piece of downright irony we ever read. We cannot do justice to the subject, so we hand him over to our friend of the Wilmington *Journal*.

ADVERTISING RATES GREAT REDUCTION.

From this date, 11th of May, our advertising rates will be as follows

One square—1 insertion $1; each subsequent 50. One square—1 week $3.50. 2 weeks $5.00; 3 weeks $6.50. One square—1 month $8.00, 2 months $16.00, 3 months $30; 4 months $30. One square—1 year $40. Two squares—double rates for from one day to two weeks. Two squares—3 weeks $10, 1 month $12, 2 months $20, 3 months $25, 6 months $40; 1 year $60.

Three squares—treble rates from one day to three weeks. 3 squares 3 weeks $14. 1 month, $18. 2 months, $30. 3 months, $40. 6 months, $50. 1 year, $70.

One quarter column—1 week, $10. 2 weeks, $15. 3 weeks, $18. 1 month, $20. 2 months, $35. 3 months, $45. 6 months, $80. 12 months, $110.

One half column—1 week, $16. 2 weeks, $25. 3 weeks, $32. 1 month, $36. 2 months, $55. 3 months, $70. 6 months, $120. 12 months, $230.

One column—1 week, $30. 2 weeks, $45. 3 weeks, $55. 1 month, $65. 2 months, $100. 3 months, $130. 6 months, $225. 12 months, $400.

Advertisements inserted three times a week (e. o. d.) for a month or longer period, will be charged three fourths of above rates.

Advertisements once or twice a week, will be charged as new for each insertion.

"Special" or "Bishop" notices will be charged 50 per cent. additional to above rates.

Yearly contracts will be made at above rates, with *an additional charge* 15 cents per square *for each change*.

Local notices 15 cents a line.

Five squares estimated as a quarter column; 10 squares as a half column.

☞ All bills for advertising, whether by day, or quarter, or year, are payable in advance unless by special agreement.

George Myers and Henry Black, colored, have been appointed messengers in the Post Office Department.

For the Sentinel.

CHAPPLE HILL in the new county of Swain, Fourth day of May.

Joseph Turner, Esq.—SUR: You hev not answered my last letter, not tuck a dog's notice ov it, sense it was writ, an the Kew Klux mout of roled me into pankakes, sopt me in sorreguin molasses an scattered me batotally up for all the help you hev gin me. Ive come into the new county now, and I wish you to no that when you git elected agin I will use my influence with the hed boss of the Sunit to' hev you sot aside agin, bekase you didn't anser my fust letter. I want you to no that no man kin pass my letter by with impunity. Thats about all Ive got to say, and I feel better since Ive sed it. But I mus not knock ole without letting you no how Billy Barlow cum to be in this [illegible] of larnin, an cum to reach this piece of human nater.

Well, arter I got the notice from the Kew Klux an [illegible] my letter, says I, "Billy," says I, "you are a dead [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] some how, but what [illegible]?" says the ole [illegible], "Billy, [illegible] of my [illegible] to the Kew Klux [illegible], and go to Graham an [illegible] Mr. Battam about this here matter. He is an uncommon smart chap and [illegible] git our out it sum how," said I, "[illegible]. Fetch the [illegible]." [illegible] I am a most [illegible] high [illegible], an the old lady she are [illegible], an then [illegible] [illegible] waist, [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible] stuck out [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Graham. [illegible] night and [illegible] I [illegible] at Mr. Battam's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] like. Mr. Battam [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but when I spoke [illegible] he was a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to go to Chapple Hill [illegible] under the perfection of the kernel [illegible] [illegible] that, as he [illegible] the tailed [illegible] [illegible] to take [illegible].

Well [illegible] the kernel told me that callin [illegible] wouldn't pay, that it [illegible] war, and [illegible] [illegible] so I mout go to [illegible] him. Sez I "Kernel, what shall I do? I am afeard to go back to Alamance, the Kew Klux will kill me." Says he, "I'll tell you what, you [illegible] [illegible] law, the Guvner will [illegible] it [illegible], we are needin of [illegible] [illegible], all you got to do [illegible] for nuthin and [illegible] cheap." "But," says I, "how about larning? I aint no scollard." "Hoop!" says he, "[illegible] indeed." Ain't colledges for the ignorant? [illegible] has dawned upon this here State." Niggers is to be taught in the free schools, and such fellows as you are to be edjicated at the University, and have diplomys as big as [illegible]. This institooshun, sur, are for the benefit of the Publikin party. The [illegible] had it long enough, a [illegible] it with high larnt ristycrats. It is now open to the low and the ignant, as we hev [illegible] [illegible] all you high heeled big folks away. [illegible] [illegible] when Ruffin, an Graham, an Manly, was trustees, none but big men could be perfessors an presidents; but sense our glorious Constitooshun cum in, which declares one man jest as good as another, we have sich men as Pourgee for trustees, and small men an carpet-baggers has thar rights. Jine colldge, sur, and git your sheet. Its fur raddicles, and all good raddicles has a right to be thar. You kin graduate in too year, another git license to plead law." Then he tuck me around and interduced me to the faculty. But I hain't time to tell how I stood my examinashun, an [illegible]. I'll tell that in my next letter, and I don't keer a confederick cuss whether you answer it or not.

Yourn respect,
BILLY BARLOW.

SUPREME COURT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUPREME COURT, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, May 10th, 1869.

This tribunal, as heretofore announced, will commence its term on the first Monday (7th) of June next.

In the late announcement of the order in which the causes from the several Judicial districts would be called, by inadvertence, the *Sixth* district was placed in the week in which the *Third* will be called, and *vice versa*. As thus corrected, the causes will be called as follows:

First and Second Districts on the first week.

Fourth and Fifth Districts on the second week.

Third and Seventh Districts on the third week.

Eight and Ninth Districts on the fourth week.

Tenth and Eleventh Districts on the 5th week.

Twelfth and Sixth Districts on the sixth week.

As there will be no examination of applications to practice law, the causes from the First District will be called on the first day of the term.

For the information of applicants to practice law, who seem to prefer taking out license after an *examination* by the Supreme Court, it is deemed proper to state, that under the old law, it was made the duty of the *Judges* of the Supreme Court to examine applicants, and license could not otherwise issue. But, the recent Act, by necessary implication, repeals the old Act, and the *Justices* of the Court, under its new organization, have no power in the premises; and should they examine an applicant and reject him, he could take out license, notwithstanding his rejection.—Hence, an examination by the *Justices* would be without authority and an idle form.

By order of the Court:
WM. H. BAGLEY, Clerk.

FIGHT WITH GEN. EARLY.—On Saturday last Gen. Jubal A. Early refused to recognize Mr. R. H. Glass, who called upon and spoke to him. To the question of Mr. Glass as to whether it was intended as an insult, Gen. Early replied affirmatively, and was at once struck by Mr. Glass, who was in turn knocked down by Gen. Early.—*Bristol (Va.) News*

The losses by fire in the United States during April 1869, where the property destroyed amounted to $20,000 or upwards, [illegible] $3,000,000, against $9,00[illegible],000 in April, 1868.

THE RECONSTRUCTION FRAUD.

The liberty of action allotted the citizens of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, under this latest reconstruction measure, is simply no liberty at all; however their votes may be *cast*, there is but one way in which they will be *counted*, and that to the direct and exclusive advantage of the Radical party. We do not say but that the citizens of these States may fairly defeat the entire instruments, known as "constitutions," that are to be submitted, or any portions thereof, in case of a divided submission; nor do we say but that they may fairly elect any Governor, Legislatures, State officers, or Federal Representatives that they may nominate. Indeed, we do believe that by their superior political skill they will carry their policy, whatever it may be, at the polls. But what of that? The second section of this reconstruction clear reads:

And be it further enacted, That the proceedings in any of the said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration thereof, *until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress*.

Now, as nothing to be final, or operate as a complete restoration, until approved by Congress, it is to be the Congressional approval, and not the popular act in any or all of these three States, that is to do the work. Will Congress *approve* the defeat of the so called constitutions in whole or in part, or the election of a Conservative Governor, or of a Legislature that will not ratify the negro equality amendment, or of Democratic Representatives, United States Senators, or State officers? We trow not. He who thinks so is wilfully blind to the temper and stupidly ignorant of the record of that body.

Alabama and Arkansas defeated *their* bogus constitutions, and yet those instruments were unblushingly declared carried. Georgia elected two persons of respectability to the United States Senators, and their admission was, and is, shamelessly and fraudulently denied. Louisiana elected a full Democratic delegation to the Forty-first Congress, and not one of the number has been, or will be, admitted. South Carolina presented a mixed delegation, and the mixed representatives were taken and the representatives left. Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia have, within these few weeks past, seen every single one of their State officers ejected by an act of Congress, which bases the right to hold State office on a pledged adherence to Radical interests. These are things that are of record, and not to be denied. The *Times* dare not for its reputation deny them, or any of them; and yet it would persuade the citizens of these three outlying States that their will, as expressed at the ballot box, is to be the law. Why, this very seventh section we have quoted gives a point blank contradiction to such a view. It is expresely stated that not the ballot box, but the Congressional approval, is to decide all that there is to be decided. Let the vote go as it will, NOTHING is to stand until Congress be willing to have it stand. What the citizens of these States may do under these circumstances is for them to say; but this abominable system of fraud shall not go before them without at least one voice of protestation, exposure and warning.

It is the fixed purpose of the Radical majority in Congress to admit no Senator or Representative from the South that will not act and vote with that majority. In every single case where a seat is now contested, the Radical contestant is to be sworn in; and to any future election the same rule is to apply. The five contested Louisiana seats, the one in South Carolina, and the six seats to be filled from Alabama, the seven from Georgia, the five from Mississippi, the four from Texas, and the eight from Virginia, are to be settled on the single principle that none but Radicals need apply.—*N. Y. World.*

WHAT A COTTON MILL COSTS.

Col. Palmer, President of the Vaucluse Manufacturing Co. in his paper read before the Agricultural Society, made an estimate of the cost of erecting a cotton factory.—The total expense of erecting a factory with 4,000 spindles, including houses for operatives, he estimates at $50,000. Such a factory would employ 87 operatives and consume 887 bales of cotton annually. The net profits would amount to $17,000 or 34 per cent. on the cost.

If his figures are correct, there are few investments more profitable. And in addition to the direct profits, there are numerous indirect gains, which are shared by the whole community in the vicinity of such factories. The gathering together of a number of operatives, who must be fed, clothed and supplied with fuel, furniture, &c., will furnish a market for many articles of home production which otherwise would be of little value. Would it not be well for persons having surplus means to look into this matter and see whether a stock company can be formed, for the establishment of a cotton factory in this country?—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

JOSH BILLINGS IN THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

His Answers to Correspondents.

Fred—You ain't obliged to ask a gal's mother if you ma go home with her from a partee; get the gal's endorsement, and go in; it is proper enough to ask her to take yure arm, but yu hain't got no rite to put yure arm around her waist, unless yu meet a bear on the rode, and then yu are bound to take yure arm away jest as soon as the bear gets safely by.

Whip—Yu are rite; mules live to a long age; I've known them myself to live one hundred yeer, and not half tri. Yu are also rite about their being sure footed; I've known them to kick a boy twice in a second, ten feet oph.

Gertrude—Yure inquiry stumps me.—The more I think on it the more I can't tell. As near as I can rekolek now I think I don't know. Much mite be said both ways, and neether why be rite. Upon the whole, I rather think I would, or I wuldent, jest as I thought best or otherwise.

Plutark—Yu're mistaken; the Shakers don't marry. If young Shakers fall in luv tha are sot to widding onions, and kures them forthwithly. I kant tell you how much it dus kost to jine the Shakers, but I believe the expense used to be, including having yure hair cut and larning how to danse, about $65.

Sportman—Yure inquiry is not egzactly in mi line but I haste to repli as follers, to-wit: The rite length to cut oph a dog's tail has never yet been fully discovered, but it is undoubtedly somewhe bak of his ears, provided you get the dogs consent.—[illegible] absolutely necessary the dog's consent should be in writing

STATE NEWS.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A large meeting of the Stockholders and Directors of this Company was held in Fayetteville last Thursday, and much interest was manifested. A stock vote was called for on the question of locating the terminus of this road, and Greensboro, High Point and Salisbury each had its advocates. The vote of the State, cast by George A. Graham, Esq., decided the issue in favor of Salisbury.

The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated into one, and J. H. Davis, of Montgomery, was chosen to fill the position, thus leaving A. G. Thornton without a place.—*Wil. Star.*

ARRIVED.—The steamship Mary Sanford, Capt. Moore, arrived from New York yesterday, making the trip in 60 hours from wharf to wharf.

The Steamship Volunteer, Capt. Jones, also arrived, this being her third appearance at our port.—*Wil. Journal.*

APPOINTED.—[illegible], Esq., has been appointed by the Governor of that State, Commissioner of Deeds for New York, in North Carolina.—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

It will be seen by advertisement that "Fairview Female College" (formerly Mecklenburg College) in this City, is to be opened in September next, by Professor P. D. Harnhart.—*Char. Dem.*

The address delivered by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, before the North Carolina Immigration Association, at its recent meeting in Goldsboro, is now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be in circulation.

EXCITEMENT IN KINSTON.—A rumor was spread through the city, last night, that Kinston was in a state of riot growing out of the breaking open of the jail and the liberation of certain prisoners. It was also reported that the citizens of the town had armed themselves and were determined to shoot down all who attempted to take the prisoners again into custody. Various other reports were in circulation, but having no faith in their reliability, we refuse to give them.

Sheriff Dennison summoned a posse of forty men, last night—by telegraphic order of the Governor, we understand—and procuring a special train for Kinston, left the city at half past eleven o'clock. The posse consisted, exclusively as far as we could learn, of Northern men and negroes.

We shall await news from Kinston with interest.—*Newbern Journal of Com.*

Mr Smith, President of the N. C. Railroad, offers a reward of $100 for the detection of those who are in the habit of throwing stones into the passenger cars at Charlotte. We hope the offenders may be apprehended, for the guilty person or persons deserve the severest punishment for such mean conduct.—*Char. Dem.*

COTTON AND WHEAT.—We have heard a great deal of complaint recently about the blighting effect of the late frosts on wheat and cotton—cotton particularly has been seriously injured, and some fields of wheat which were far advanced in growth have been nearly ruined.

We learn that the farmers of Anson county are plowing up their wheat fields, the crop having been destroyed by hail on Wednesday night last.—*Western Democrat*

DESTRUCTION OF WHEAT IN ANSON.—We are distressed to learn that the farmers of Anson county have found it necessary to plough up their wheat fields, one of the most disastrous hail storms ever experienced, having destroyed the wheat of that section Wednesday night. This is truly distressing, not only that the labor of so many months should be brought to nought, but that we should be afflicted by the loss of so much promised grain.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—Last week four calves, while grazing in the yard of Mr. R. A. Springs of York county, S. C., were attacked by a terrier, and in their efforts to avoid the dog, one of them fell into a well 45 feet deep, with six feet of water. Mr. S. was absent at the time, so Mrs. Springs had to send to the field for a man to extricate the calf; and strange to say, when it was drawn from the well, it was found alive unhurt.—*Char. Times.*

We are glad to learn that the firm of Messrs. Pierce, [illegible] & Co., Real Estate Agents, of this town, of which our townsmen the Messrs. R. T. Fulghum and B. P. Whitfield are members, have formed a connection with the North Carolina Land Company, of Raleigh, which we trust may prove of mutual benefit to both companies as well as to this community.—*Daily Messenger.*

The people of Haywood are in about as good condition financially as the people of any other county in the State. So far as we have learned, only one Haywood man has taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, and he was forced into it by circumstances absolutely beyond his control. It is not every man who can say that.

Jackson county is in an equally flourishing condition.—*Ash. News.*

The case of the State against Stephen Hardy, indicted for the murder of Daniel Shaver, was tried last week. After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail.—*Salisbury North State.*

NEGRO MAN DROWNED.—A negro man named Joe Green, was thrown into Trent river yesterday, by the capsizing of the canoe which he was paddling, and was instantly drowned. Various conjectures as to the cause of the mishap have been hazarded; but it seems to be the general opinion that Green was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

The body has not yet been recovered.—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

FROST.—On Saturday morning the frost was so thick that a gentleman told us he raked up a ball of it as large as a small bird's egg. We learn that a good deal of cotton is killed and considerable damage done to other tender plants. This is really singular weather for this region of country.—*Charlotte Times.*

THE CHICKEN FIGHT.—The banters made by the Virginia party, in the chicken fight to come off here the first Wednesday in June, have been accepted by Mr. James Pantcon to match chickens for any three fights $500 a fight.—*Weldon News.*

SEVERE COLD SNAP.—The severe cold snap of the last few days has, we fear, damaged the crops, as the cotton is just in that stage, whether up or still beneath the ground, that it can be seriously retarded.—*Ib.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A serious riot occurred at Hudson City, New York, on Saturday evening between some English miners and Irishmen, in which a number of persons were injured, one or perhaps two fatally. The cause of the riot was the refusal of a hotel keeper to give liquor to the parties. A large mob attacked the house, tearing down the shutters and smashing the windows.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Louis early on Saturday, destroying the livery stable of H. B. Wilks, with forty-five head of mules and horses; loss $11,000. Dr. Pope's Medical College was badly damaged and the Museum of the Academy of Science, containing $50,000 worth of anatomical, geological and other specimens, was damaged to the extent of $15,000. A number of tenements in the vicinity were also more or less damaged.

The New York Legislature has passed the bill legalizing the New York Central railroad eighty per cent. scrip dividend, also the bill consolidating the Harlem, Hudson and Central roads, and restricting the way fare on the Central road to two cents a mile, and the Broadway underground railroad.

Sergeant Robinson, the soldier who saved the life of Secretary Seward at the time of Payne's assault, has received a gold check for $500 from citizens of Nevada. He is at this time a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington.

Vice President James Gibsons and the executive committee of the Fenian Brotherhood published an official contradiction of the statement that the Fenian officers had entered into negotiations for the transfer of their forces to the Cuban revolutionary junta.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has granted to Mary Eliza Jones a divorce from her husband, George Jones, alias Count Johannes, on the grounds of alleged desertion and non-support.

The officers of the Grand Army of the Republic have made arrangements with all the railroads leading to Cincinnati for carrying delegates to the national convention next Wednesday at half fare.

The New York Press Club, at its monthly dinner on Saturday night, seventy members being present sent a congratulatory dispatch to the press of California on the completion of the Pacific railroad.

An Omaha dispatch says 200 Sioux Indians pounced upon about forty Snake and Bannock Indians, eight miles from South Pass City ten days ago, and killed 29 of them.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

The extraordinary expenses incurred by the city of San Francisco by reason of the earthquake and the prevalance of the small pox, during the past year, amount to $200,000.

The London Examiner, founded by Leigh Hunt, and the London Review, of which Charles Mackay was the first editor, are to be consolidated.

The King of the Sandwich Islands monopolizes so much of the profitable business of his domain that thousands of his subjects contemplate migrating to California.

Children born in France on the 15th of August next, Napoleon's centenary, will be taken under the special protection of the Government.

It is found in Georgia that a row of castor beans planted around a cotton field will protect cotton from worms and other destructive insects.

The equestrian statue of Washington, destined for the public garden in Boston, is rapidly approaching completion at the Ames establishment at Chicopee. Most of the work now remaining to be done is the caparisoning of the charger.

The Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) Reporter notes the prevalence of a mad dog excitement in that county; not less than four hundred dogs have already been slaughtered. Two children, and a considerable number of animals, having been bitten by rabid dogs.

The various towns of Indiana have been disputing and competing for the last three years for the location of the Agricultural College. Lafayette has finally secured it through the [illegible] of one of her citizens, John Purdue, Esq., who [illegible] $150,000 to endow the college, which is to be called "Purdue University."

During 1868 there were in Great Britain 43,852,000 acres under cultivation, of which 11,659,000 were devoted to cereals, 4,965,000 to vegetables, 5,690,000 to clover and rotation grasses, and 22,164,000 to permanent pasturage. England alone possessed 3,179,000 cattle and 24,930 sheep.

A French physician, it is stated, cures cataract without an operation. His process is to apply to the diseased eyes phosphurated collyrium, which gradually restores the transparency of the crystalline lens from the circumference to the centre, which is the last to yield. Thirty grammes of oil of sweet almonds and ten centigrammes of phosphorus are dissolved in a water bath at eighty degrees centigrade—one hundred and seventy-six degrees Fahrenheit—in a full and closed vessel. Four grammes of the solution should be instilled between the eyelids, three or four times a day, for several moths, or until the cure is completed.

"INSPECTION" TRAVELERS.

We have no doubt that a large number of persons are traveling in the South under the false pretence of wanting to buy lands, so as to get railroad, hotel and other accommodations free. We think some people in this section have been "gulled" in this way.

North Carolina is one of the best localities in the world to live in, and will soon command the attention of those who really want cheap land and a pleasant home, no matter whether they are charged full railroad and hotel fare or not while professing to be inspecting the country. The Northern men who come out here to look about will receive all the courtesy due gentlemen, and if they locate in our midst will meet with a hearty welcome, but in the meantime we think it would be best to make them pay their way. If the Southern people have anything to give in the way of charity let it be bestowed on the destitute women and children among us, and not on traveling excursionists even if led by members and ex-members of Congress.—*Char. Dem.*