THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869

SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

The *Standard* has told its readers, half a dozen times, more or less, since the Tennessee election, that, "before the election, the *Standard* declared for Senter." We congratulate that unhappy wanderer in the political wilderness, upon its fortunate *hit* in regard to Senter: it was not in such good time in regard to Walker of Virginia. True, it rejoiced mightily when it found out Walker was elected, but when we asked it for a word—only one *little* word—it had spoken in favor of Walker, *before* the election, it was unable to point to it. But this dilemma taught it a lesson, and it determined to take time by the forelock and not be caught in such another predicament; so, being fully persuaded of the drift events were taking, it, "declared for Senter before the election."

The only pretext the *Standard* could offer for its pretended gladness at the result in Virginia was, that the Walker party was in unison with the great Republican party, and the *Standard* was in unison with the same, therefore the Walker triumph was a Republican triumph, and, by implication, a *Standard* triumph, hence, "it would rejoice and break forth in songs; it would sing with gladness and shout for joy." But now, that Tennessee has gone in the same direction with Virginia, and the *Standard* was so fortunate as to "declare for Senter before the election," it seems to feel a great degree of self-complacency, and actually proffers the good people of Tennessee some excellent advice in the shape of "Let" thus and so be done.

But, let's see how this matter stands, if possible, for, we must confess that we cannot reconcile the *Standard's* claims and pretentions with some other facts clearly apparent in the current history of political events. The Walker party in Virginia claims to be catholic and liberal; the Senter party in Tennessee appears to be the same, and the *Standard* says, "them's our sentiments." But, during the late sessions of our Legislature, numerous efforts were made to pass joint resolutions asking Congress to remove the political disabilities from the proscribed white men of this State—that is to grant "general amnesty" as it is understood in Virginia, Tennessee and by everybody, at this time; but the *Standard* opposed it and the Radical Legislature killed off the resolutions one after another. So, it is very certain that the *Standard* has changed its views, or that it is now acting the hypocrite. It will not do to say, the term "general amnesty" does not or did not contemplate the removal of political disabilities, for all the Southern States enjoyed general amnesty in every other sense, by virtue of the President's proclamation, and the very fact of the introduction of the resolutions into the Legislature of this State, and the incorporation of the same principle into the platform of the party that has triumphed in Virginia and Tennessee, shows that something more was meant than what was already given by the President's amnesty proclamation. The *Standard* and the party whose organ it is, opposed this policy up to the announcement of the result in Virginia.

But the *Standard* claims to be in accord with the administration on this subject, as well as with the Conservatives of Virginia and Tennessee. Let us see how that is. We have some reason to believe that there was an understanding between the President and the Committee of leading Virginians in regard to the policy to be adopted in that State; but we have no reason to suppose, for no evidence of the fact was given, that the *Standard* endorsed this policy; the evidence is rather the other way, namely that the sympathy of that paper was with the "Wells extremists," for the defeat of the policy, *until after the election.*

But the contest in Tennessee follows, and a portion of the more moderate Republicans coalesce with the Democrats and Conservatives of that State and place Senter before the people on the same platform which had carried Walker triumphantly to the Executive Chair in Virginia. Now, why it was that the sauce of the Virginia goose was not good for the Tennessee gander, we are not able to see; but it is evident it was not thought to be, by the administration at Washington. The *Standard* must have felt a little "streaked" after having "declared" in favor of Senter," to see members of the President's Cabinet writing letters, committing the administration in favor of Stokes and declaring that the Radicals in that State represented the only true Republican party, and that the administration at Washington desired their success, and would employ its influence and authority in their behalf.—The truth cannot be denied that the whole weight of the administration at Washington was cast in favor of Stokes, and the success of Senter was a triumph at once over the Radicals of Tennessee and *the administration at Washington.* How the *Standard* can reconcile the difficulty and show itself in accord with both, is a question of that metaphysical nature that none but the subtle genius of the *Standard* can solve.

It is our private opinion that, while the "Standard" was a little *too late* in throwing up its hat for Virginia, it was rather hasty in "declaring for Senator before the election," unless, indeed it intends to follow its instincts and get on the strong side—administration or no administration. It is swinging round the circle, and will get into the popular current, if possible; but, we warn it in time, there is one thing it cannot do, it cannot lag in on its shoulders the men of its party who have, in this State, exerted all their influence to fasten prosecution and heap indignity upon our best and most honored citizens. It can "swing around the circle" in the men who have oppressed our people, robbed the treasury and transformed (or rather deformed) our State and domestic policy. These things the "Standard" cannot do, and if it attempts to come in with such a burden, it will certainly sink and rot, before it reaches "the portals of the blest," for which, it now seems struggling.

SUDDEN CONVERSIONS.

In times of revolution, men live fast: events of a century are crowded into hours, and old habits of thought are suddenly broken or turned into new and strange channels. Thoughts and actions which, at first, inspired only contempt and disgust, in a short time become endurable, then attractive.

When Governor Holden determinated his course, set out on his ride and took up with the Federal army while occupying the Capital of the State no men were so disgusted as Cantwell, Redman, Barringer, Erwin, (Col. Marc.) Basham and Gen. Full. B. Hawkins. They felt only loathing and disgust for him. In process of time, (with the end of the bait visible) Holden became endurable; they nibbled at the bait a little, and then Holden became quite attractive; and, now, they can't live without him.

Cantwell is said to have cried "like a baby," when he learned of Holden's apostasy and disgrace. Cantwell, Dick, Settle, Redman and Watts, had always paid assiduous court to Holden; they regarded him as the ground work—the very mudsill—of their political fortunes, and so they regard him to this day, and notwithstanding the contempt with which they were compelled to regard him when he sold himself to the carpet bag and radical influence against the welfare of his own State, yet they cling to him like the vine to the blasted and decaying trunk of the tree, knowing that he is the *only* support they can hope for.

Comparing mice with men, it may not be uninteresting to those who have witnessed the sudden conversion of Holden, Redman and company, to read what Macaulay, the historian, says of the sudden conversions and disgraceful conduct of certain great men in the time of James the Second.—"Edward, Viscount Cornbury, eldest son of Earl Clarendon, was a young man of slender abilities, loose principles and violent temper. He commanded one of the regiments of dragoons, which had been sent westward. Cornbury put himself at the head of three regiments and marched towards Dorchester. Suspicion was awakened and searching questions were put and evasively answered. He replied that he had instructions to make a night attack upon the Prince of Orange. His orders were at last called for, but he could not produce them. Finding himself in a situation of peril, he at length stole away, with a few followers, to the camp of the enemy. The tidings of Cornbury's defection reached James as he was sitting down to dinner; he turned away from his untasted meal, swallowed a crust of bread and a glass of wine, and retired to his closet. While he was retiring from the table several Lords in whom he reposed the greatest confidence, were shaking hands and congratulating each other in the adjoining gallery.

When the news was carried to the Queen's apartments, she and her ladies broke out in tears and loud cries of sorrow. The blow was a heavy one. Cornbury was heir of a house conspicuous for its attachments to monarchy. His father, Clarendon, his uncle, Rochester, were men whose loyalty was supposed to be proof against all temptation."

Cornbury, like Holden, was soon kept in countenance by a crowd of deserters, superior to him in rank and capacity; but for a few days, he stood alone in his shame, and was bitterly reviled by many who afterwards imitated his example and envied his dishonorable precedence. Among these was his own father. The first outbreak of Clarendon's rage and sorrow was highly pathetic. "O, God!" he exclaimed, "that a son of mine should be a rebel!" A fortnight later, he made up his mind to become a rebel himself.

There is no man in North Carolina who has not been overwhelmed with astonishment at Holden's villainy. Yet, many of them who were most shocked, at first, are now actually paying secret court to him, and are expecting honors, place and pay from the man whom they looked upon as politically infamous above all others.

EDUCATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are requested to announce that the National Educational Association will convene in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 16th of the present month and will sit several days. Delegates from this State can go and return for one fare. They should purchase a return ticke. from Raleigh to Baltimore, from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Trenton.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chatham Educational Association, to call a meeting of the Teachers of the State, have fixed upon Raleigh as the place, and the 14th of October as the time, for this meeting. We hope to see a full attendance of teachers and friends of edication at that time. It is of great importance that the educational interests of the State should be looked after. The committee will, we are informed, soon issue a formal call, and in the meantime we suggest to the papers of the State to use their influence in their respective localities to awaken an interest on the subject, by calling timely attention to it.

THE Radicals are committing political suicide in every part of the South. The riot in Mobile, in which some incendiary white orators led their poor negro dupes to commit outrages, is an example. Such infamous acts will turn the entire South, negroes and all, against the Radical party.—The Conservatives will have a clean walk over everywhere.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

For the Sentinel.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Aug. 3, 1869.

Mr. Editor.—Leaving our beautiful "City of Oaks" temporarily this morning, after enjoying a pleasant hour's ride on the R. & G. Railroad through the refreshing, morning air, in the elegant coach manufactured at the shops of the above Road, I arrived at Forestville, a quiet little village pleasantly nestled in a beautiful grove of tall pine oaks, just one mile from the place. Thinking a sketch of my little tour might not be entirely devoid of interest to some of your readers, I propose to employ a leisure hour in this way. I must premise by saying a word of praise in behalf of the fat hill old *bridge* which has so often carried me over safely. Capt. Timberlake who has spent many years of efficient service on this road, politely escorted us, and Rufus Horton, who has also been on the Road almost continuously for the last twenty years or more, I suppose, safely conducted it out on this occasion. To such a gentleman as Capt. Timberlake the control of the Road is in good hands, and we very much regret that he contemplates leaving it in a few days. Mr. Horton is also a gentleman of the old school, and is well qualified for the position he occupies. The Road is well managed as regards the hands employed, and the whole corps of managers from the highest operative to the youngest servible and efficient. President, stockholders, and all on the right places and filling their duties faithfully and well. No signal managing of any thing with this Road. Everything in its bygone strides but stays at the mark. It was during his administration as President that the first year's dividend was declared, and I am glad to see that Capt. S. D. Bell's name was subsequently Superintendent during the President's and the succeeding two. Capt. Bell having voluntarily quit the Road, a number of years before the war, in consequence of his health. Many kind, courteous and pleasing are the recollections of commissioners, which this name gives over the Road, suggestive to some and I'm sure to them all, would cause me to pen for the long. I will content myself with only a few. While passing the embankment near the pleasant branch, not far from the city, I was reminded of a laughable incident which occurred many years ago connected with the early days of the Road. There was an eccentric old man well remembered by many of our citizens now, who then descended from a highly respectable family, nevertheless led a wayward and reckless life, and who was very fond of hearing. This old man was accustomed during the spring and summer seasons to fill a long, old fashioned gourd which he carried by a string around his neck, with plums and other fruits and carry them to town. He had on a tinker had given him a large tell crown hat, he wearing something less than a half bushel in the crown, and spanning from fully less and smaller by degrees, towards the brim. With his big tell crown on, and a gourd of plums around his neck, Mike was wending his way to town. Now be it known that Mike had a most incomparable fear of the cars.—When at work days of this embankment trudging along, he looked up and horror of horrors! there came the "stray Pilot," as he called it steaming and smoking around the curve just before him. Fright caused almost to death and thinking it impossible to get out of the way otherwise, Mike, hollertown, gourd and plums, all went rolling over and over, it seeming hard to tell which would reach bottom first, down the embankment to the great amusement of the passengers on the train. The cars went whizzing past the old fellow; as, having reached the base of the embankment, he rose to his feet brushing the red clay from his bald pate he exclaimed, looking after the cars, "tam the stray cod!" Passing over trestlework, in whose rippling waters I had often angled when a boy; we were soon passing the former residence of that prince of good fellows, the late Jacob Mordecai, Esq., or the "Gentleman from Marsh creek," as he used humorously to term himself. Poor fellow; in addition to dispensing with a large and liberal hospitality at home, which I thought he knew how to do with as much "aristocratic" grace and cordiality as any man I ever saw; he was fond of assisting the neighborhood boys and his city friends, around some cool spring with fun and frolic, barbecue and "*authen*" *stronger* withal were the order of the day. Well do I remember how he enjoyed those occasions. No man perhaps ever died in Wake county whose death was more regretted, or whose memory is more fondly cherished than that of Jacob Mordecai. Peace to his ashes. We see now at Millbrook, and oh! how indescribably sad and touching, are the emotions that swell my mind at this point.—Not far from here stands the old homestead around which thousands of past and sacred endearing memories sadly and sweetly love to linger, as around but one spot on earth. The home of childhood; oh, what magic and charm in the very name—but I must leave this enchanted spot with its hallowed associations and pass on near the old school house site, where I studied upwards of thirty years ago. The associations most sacred, perhaps next to those which cluster around our childhood's home, are those connected with our early school boy days. They were excavating the cut through which we are now swiftly gliding, when we were a boy at school on yonder site. Oh! what changes, what changes, have intervened between that day and this, but I must not linger too long amid these dear scenes of the past, for my letter is becoming already too long. We are now passing through another cut, across which the 'Jeffreys' boys" failed to see to obstruct the cars not long after the completion of the Road. Some difficulty arose as to indemnity for the rights of way. The Jeffreys retained the Hon. W. H. Haywood as their counsel, and he advised the bold measures which they adopted. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood in regard to the matter, but the measure recommended by their distinguished counsel, resulted in a settlement of the difficulty.—Passing by Huntsville which used to be a considerable place, but which has been superseded by Dunnsville, we now have reached Powell's Academy, which was once the seat of a flourishing female school, in charge of Miss Martha Richardson, an eminent instructress from New Hampshire. I attended a public examination there many years ago, when the scene of Bonapart's divorcement of the Empress, Josephine, was splendidly enacted. Ransom Harris, son of John W. Harris, Esq., represented Bonapart and Miss Bettie Dunn represented Josephine. Miss Ann Eliza Pullen, a beautiful and much admired young lady, long since passed into the spirit land, represented Hortense, the daughter of Josephine. The sad scene was well enacted and elicited much feeling, there being but few fearless eyes in the large assembly, during its touching performance. Passing swiftly on, we have now reached a point which reminds me of something of a romantic incident in my *own eventful life!* At a camp meeting at Bank's Chapel, in Granville county, many years ago, I met my *sweetheart* and learned that, on a certain Saturday, she would be on the train en route for home. The train was due at about 10 o'clock A. M.; but quite by 9, this child was at the Road, so determined was he on being in time for the train. The hours of ten, eleven &c., to three o'clock P. M. wearily wore on and still no train with its *loved treasure* aboard appeared. Fearing I might have missed I would not be able to signal and stop the train, I concluded to start for Forestville about two miles distant, in the direction of the expected train. I had not proceeded far before I met some train hands with locomotive who had been sent on to assist in procuring water for the engine, as their stations being scarce and imperfect on the Road in those days; and who informed me that the long expected train was at Forestville. Hurrying on with the joyful tidings of soon meeting my Dulcinea, I reached the village and sure enough I found my hearts idol there.

"We met, 'twas a fond embrace." After supper, we left Forestville on a happy trip of ten miles, we expected for dreamland, and as our arrival was beyond the expected hour, some were in waiting for us, so we had a happy ride of half a mile by moonlight alone. Every heart can appreciate the happiness I enjoyed during this delightful hour, when the incoming cars were [illegible] and pulled [illegible] and [illegible] above [illegible] and [illegible] grass. Other incidents and [illegible] I might add, but as [illegible] to make [illegible] It will be gratifying to the friends of [illegible] in attendance [illegible] I [illegible] ere. It was good to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Yours truly,

WANDERER.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

The astronomical phenomenon of the 7th of August, 1869, will long be remembered as a day full of interest to the people of North Carolina, as it was the occasion of the most splendid total eclipse of the sun that has been rendered necessary for the past, and as our arrival was beyond the expected hour, some were in waiting for us, so we had a happy ride of half a mile by moonlight alone. Every heart can appreciate the happiness I enjoyed during this delightful hour, when the incoming cars were [illegible] and pulled [illegible] above [illegible] and [illegible] grass. Other incidents and [illegible] I might add, but as [illegible] to make [illegible] It will be gratifying to the friends of [illegible] in attendance [illegible] I [illegible] ere. It was good to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Yours truly,

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GENERAL NEWS.

A few Parisian gourmands lately dined on rats and expressed themselves delighted with the delicious and succulent qualities of the meat.

Two wrongs made a right in the case of a Liverpool seaman recently tried for illegamy. He proved that one of his wives was dead, and therefore not his wife, and was discharged.

In British East Indies the railway companies have lately begun to provide coffins for the passengers they kill, or who die on the trains. The coffins are kept at the stations along the lines of the several roads ready for use at a moment's notice. This precaution has been rendered necessary by the intense heat of the climate, which is especially destructive decomposition, and by the frequency of fatal accidents.

Probably the most popular music ever published in America was the song, words and music of Stephen C. Foster, of his song, "Old Folks at home" two hundred thousand copies were sold, all told, of sheet music; the number of "Nellie was a Lady," "Beautiful Dreamer," and "Come where my love lies Dreaming."

An Illinois woodman had her husband arrested a few days ago for whipping her. It was fined $3 and the woman obtained $10 at the fine for not raising on her husband.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says that the Virginia call enforcing the election upon the colored gentlemen, and thus changing the Radical programme.

ALMOST A RIOT.—Almost a riot occurred in Memphis, a few days since, in consequence of an attempt on the part of about a hundred drunken men, to lynch a Dutchman named William Pryer, who had formerly owned Dr. Schilling Pryer, and was his body servant during the war. Dick Pryer's faithful adherent pursued the fugitives, and the affair was finally settled by the intervention of the town authorities, who imprisoned the ringleaders of the crowd.

MACON AND SIDNEY.—It is asserted that in the cemeteries as a fund to keep the paper and obey the law, since the police collected New York city alone last year [illegible] 58,911 men arrested by the police [illegible] and 50,243 were married, and of 21,578 were arrested, 13,114 were single and [illegible] were married, making a total of 43,844 single and 34,688 married, or about [illegible] to 11,156 single persons.

HON. C. M. HAMILTON, sole representative in the House from Florida, is in Washington on the purpose of urging the Secretary of the Navy to decapitate all employees in the Pensacola navy yard who do not entertain the views held by the "straight out" Radicals in Florida. There are several hundred employed in and about the yard.

The highest price ever known to have been given for a book was at an auction sale in London June, 1811, when a copy (supposed to be the only one extant) of Valdarfer's first edition (dated 1471) of Boccaccio's Decamerone was sold to the Marquis Blandford for two thousand two hundred and sixty pounds.

It is understood that, in the event of the Empress Eugenie's making a tour to this country, the Navy Department will be advised by the commanding officer of the United States squadron in Europe in time to make preparations for her reception.—The French fleet to convey the Empress across the Atlantic will, in that event, probably be escorted by Rear Admiral Radford in his flag ship, the Franklin.

COMMENDABLE.—The great body—or rather the better portion—of the colored people of Charleston, S.C., have set their race in the South a good example by meeting and publicly repudiating and condemning the conduct of certain lawless persons of their race who made criminals of themselves and brought disgrace upon their city by riotous proceedings on the recent visit of the Savannah Base Ball Club.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says, "Those were regular Congressional niggers at the Court House, in Baldwin county, Alabama, where they took possession of the polls, beat the whites, drove every Democratic nigger away, and polled 220 majority for Buckley. They knew exactly what Congress expected of them, and what, was in debate of by reconstruction according to the Radical method."

It is reported that Senator Sawyer and Congressman Rowen, of South Carolina, stand pledged to their constituents to get an appropriation from Congress of $1,000,000 to complete the Customhouse at Charleston, and that Alderman Potter is to have the contract to do the work, on condition that none but out and out Radicals shall be employed.

Mlle. Chamerouzowskon is singing in London. The Lady is of Moscow, and certainly has a great name.

J. M. Peebles, editor of the *Universe*, Chicago, has been appointed Consul to Trebizond, in Turkey in Asia.

Efforts will be made in Ohio this year to raise a fund to build a monument to President William Henry Harrison, over the remains at North Bend.

Macon, Ga., may claim to be the city of Mocking Birds. They abound in every street, lane and alley in the town.

A negro man in Atlanta, Georgia, has been fined fifty dollars, or six months' service to the chain gang, for marrying a white woman.

Among the bequests of the late Philip Mazet of New Haven, is one amounting to one fifth of his property, being about $146,000, to the Connecticut State Hospital, the income of which is to be applied in providing free beds for the indigent patients, giving preference to those incurably affected, if such are admissible.

Two Irishmen, stopping at the Island House, Toledo, last week, lit their gas and, with windows open, sat down to enjoy a chat. The hungriest of Toledo mosquitoes soon flocked in and drove them desperate. The clerk, who was summoned to devise some defence against them, told them to close the windows and put out the gas. They acted on the suggestion and placed themselves between the sheets. Just as they began to doze a lightning bug, which had strayed into the room, caught the eye of one of the travelers. He roused his companion with a punch: "Jamie, Jamie, it's no use! Here's one of the craturs sarchin' for us wid a lantern."

WHAT IT COSTS.—It is estimated that there are one hundred thousand men in New York who receive wages for either manual or mental labor. If they take each one drink a day at ten cents each, the total expenditure is $10,000, and for cigars and tobacco, say ten cents each, $10,000,—making $20,000 a day, $140,000 a week, $550,000 a month, and $6,720,000 a year for drinking and smoking and chewing, all of which is probably not indispensable.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is now making a tour through Scotland, accompanied by Dr. Charles Mackay.

From the Treasure City (Nev.) News, July, 24.

THE WHITE PINK CAVE.

DISCOVERY OF A WONDERFUL CAVE IN TREASURE HILL.

The largest, or rather the longest, deepest, and most brilliant, cavern yet struck in Treasure hill was opened by the south ore breast, forty feet level, southeast of the Belmont shaft of the Consolidated Chloride Flat company, day before yesterday. The cave is about four feet wide, three feet high, dips to the south at an angle of 45 degrees, and may be descended to a depth of 100 feet. At this point the cavern is choked or partially obstructed by loose rocks and detached stalactites and masses of oriental alabaster. To what depth it descends below this point is unknown, but it will be opened up in a few days and explored thoroughly. The face of the ore breast around the entrance to this cave is similar in appearance to the portions of the mine in the same vicinity—ore extending down the walls for several feet. Next comes 10 or 12 feet, top, bottom and sides, of compact and capillary alabaster, partially altered to quartz, then a vein crossing to the southwest at an angle of 50 degrees, of sterling galena or flexible silver ore, implanted on crystals, coming into like aggregations, common to silver ores of this character.—Five takes us 20 feet down from the ore and 60 feet from the surface. Here the compact unique alabaster gives way on all sides to crystallization stalactites, and the sulphate to carbonate of lime, passing rapidly from the milk white selenite to the golden hued masses of capillary dendrite, which glistens by candle light like the pendules of a chandelier. Here, too, small and great arches sweep over masses of the nearly even roof, and reappear in the main cavern far below—the roof proper maintaining its height from the floor with great regularity. Some of these arched cavities would permit the passage of a man 10 or 12 feet to the top of the arch and down to the main spring again, 30 feet in the starting point, while others are so short one could hardly hold a candle at arm's length and see the sight of it through the arch. Much of the compact alabaster, while broken, is almost as beautiful as a moss agate. The cavern is nearly uniform in size down to the depth of 100 feet, but in places where the floor is covered with debris one is compelled to crawl through like a snake. The air is pure, and can be had freely to the greatest depth explored. Stopping for a moment near the bottom to gaze on the wonderful beauty around us, a ticking like that of a clock's work attracted our attention, and we inquired of Sam Ferguson the cause. He said it was the striking of drills, about 10 of which were busy within 150 feet of us, and informed us that they can be found 200 feet through solid limestone. Ladies cannot go down this wonderful subterranean passage, we are sorry to say, for we have to go feet first almost on hands and knees, and in some places crawfish fashion.

NEGRO INSURRECTION THIS MORNING.—Correspondent A. Lash says: One day last week two white men James E. Howe, of Chapel Hill, were out hunting. One of the lads supposing his gun unloaded was working on the lock when it went off and wounded his brother in the foot.

CHAPEL HILL.—The smoke house of T. M. Kirkland was broken into last Wednesday night. Nothing was stolen because nothing was there. Mr. Kirkland was on hand and fired two shots at the scoundrels.

The *Recorder* gives a full account of the raid on the jail at Hillsboro on Sunday morning last. In addition to the particulars we gave yesterday, which were about correct, so far as they went, we add the following from the *Recorder*:

They took the two negroes out and rode off with them out of town in good order. The negroes were found the next morning. One had a ball wound made by a pistol through his thigh, the other was unhurt. These negroes say that these men took them on top of a hill outside of town and with loaded pistols at their heads demanded they should tell all about the barn burning.—That on their protesting their ignorance the captain of these men ordered them not to be hurt—that he did not believe them guilty. The Captain and a majority of the men rode off—but a few of them still lingered behind and putting out the lights they cried "lets shoots the d—d scoundrels anyhow"—and fired some two or three shots and rode off. This is the account that the negro prisoners give.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

Their attire was a long gown as white as a lily. A shroud-like sheet hid their face with just two holes for their eyes. Funeral crape was tied around their waist. They cackled like guineas and kept up a chattering like so many swallows. Some had long white beaks through which they chattered, and when ever the gang moved there was a cackling among them of "Ker Kluck" "Ker Kluck," &c. One of our citizens ran to his door with a light—but he was ordered back. Another was ordered to get off the street. Further than this not a word was said.

PURSUIT.

The Sheriff with a posse of citizens—white and black—scoured the country for track of these lawless men, but to no avail. It is certainly a bad state of affairs we have fallen into. We need strong and intelligent men to administer the law.

TWO TO ONE.—Joe Thomas—a negro of this county—has been muchly married.—Joseph had spotted with a colored miss and married her not—but still they lived and loved together. And after awhile—Joseph, he loved another gal—and this time he got out license and was just fixing to get out of town to marry his second love when lo!—his first love rose up as a spectre before him and said "you Joe!"—and Joseph wilted. She threatened to indite. And Joe, he promised to marry her right there and then. So he got out a second license and they were married on Wednesday at 11 o'clock. But—shade of B. Young!—at 3 o'clock on the same day Joseph with his first license in his second breeches pocket was married to his second love. And now Joseph is lawfully married unto two wives—one more in our opinion than any one man can conveniently hurband in these times.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Sorrow softens us and makes the mind genial. And in sorrow we love and trust our friends more tenderly, and the dead, become dearer to us. And just as the stars shine out in the nights so there are blessed faces that looks at us in our grief, though before their features were hiding from our recollection. Suffering! Let no man dread it too much, because it is better for him, and it will help to make him sure of being immortal. It is not in the bright days, but only in the solemn night, that other worlds are to be seen shining in the long, long distances. And it is sorrow—the night of the soul—that we see the farthest, and know ourselves natives of infinity and sons and daughters of the Most High!

A New York correspondent says that in a recent sermon, Henry Ward Beecher, in making the exhortation to his audience, said. "When you are in Rome, you must do as the Romans do; and when you are in Hell, you must do as the Hellites do."

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, M.—Admiral Poore has been instructed to be very vigilant in enforcing strictly the laws of nations, and to hold only official relations with the Spanish authorities, and insist upon the observance of humanity and justice where life or liberty of American citizens are involved.

The Spanish executions at Santiago de Cuba are not satisfactorily explained to the Cabinet. The Spanish gunboats will remain under sailing orders as further action has been postponed until the next Cabinet meeting, called for the 20th inst.

It is stated on authority of W. P. Edwards, member of Congress from Georgia, that the negro Turner has been removed and Washington reinstated, as Postmaster at Macon Ga.;

Wofford has been suspended and G burn reinstated as Postmaster at Corinth, Miss.

The President authorizes a the publication of a conversation showing strong affiliation with Radical Republicans in Mississippi and Texas.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following statement is made public by permission of the President: In an interview with the President, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, at the residence of Secretary Fish in this City, on the 6th inst., President Grant remarked upon the small number of Republicans engaged in the National Republican party in Mississippi, using the name of Judge Dent, and said that in his judgment, the fact was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than loyal to the opposition. The President said that his only desire was peace and amity, and he would do anything that was right to bring about; but that these people cast duplicity on other words only by the fact that all their efforts seemed to be aimed at divining, not singing, the Republican party in their midst. If they were really in earnest they would not be so anxious about those with whom they acted. To ascertain this it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were, and had been the administration's friends.

The President also stated, that in his conversations with gentlemen representing the new Republican party in Mississippi, he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their course than he had to General Tarbell.

He said he fully endorsed Gen. Ames' administration, and that that officer would have to do many and more serious things than he had yet heard him charged with, before he (Ames) would subject himself to removal.

Revenue $779,000.

Gen. Canby, commanding in Virginia, and the President had a long interview.

Spinner directs the Assistant Treasurer to withdraw legal tender 10's from circulation.

The speeches of Grant and the Mexican Minister, Marisacal, at their interview, were very cordial and mutually complimentary; not much else in them.

The Mexican Claims Commission have organized but are not yet engaged on rules of order, which being perfected, they will take a recess of several days.

The President has intimated, neither in conversation nor by letter, a desire that Judge Dent should withdraw from the Mississippi canvass. In view of the present complication, Judge Dent re-asserts that he will canvass the State of Mississippi in favor of the Conservative Republican candidates, whether he or another heads the ticket.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—P. Reid, a prominent citizen of this place, who was accused, by the Radicals, of firing the first shot at the Radical meeting on last Thursday night, gave himself up for trial yesterday, and was honorably acquitted by the Mayor this morning.

Some eighteen whites and colored citizens of unimpeached integrity both for prosecution and defence were examined and swore positively that Reid did not fire a shot. There was but one witness who swore that Reid fired. He was a negro, named Abraham Brown, and has evidently perjured himself.

FROM WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 11.—Weather clear. Wind East. Thermometer 80.

The steamer "W. P. Clyde" sailed for New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of State instructs Marshal Barlow to deliver Spanish gunboats to the custody of the Commander of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

Judge McCunn orders the discharge of the Texan Pratt, but as Pratt is at Fort Lafayette, it don't appear how the decision is to be enforced.

The Bankers who pleaded "guilty" to the charge of usury, were fined $50, except two, who were committed for 5 and 10 days.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Contending parties hold different ends of the tunnel on the Susquehanna Railroad, several fights have taken place in which several were wounded. Militia has gone to the spot.

[LATER.]

Contending parties have yoilded the Road to Gov. Hoffman.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—$3,000 cigars have been seized for non-payment of revenue tax.

FROM OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 11.—The Democratic Central Committee nominated G. H. Pendleton for Governor: Pendleton accepts.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Cubans here have advices of the commencement of extensive operations. Cubans have possession of two seaports, names of which they withheld, enabling them to communicate safely with the coast of the United States in twenty hours time by sail.

Geo. Gordon Adams, District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, has been suspended.

Rawlins is the only member of the Cabinet that remains here.

Judge Dent will continue a candidate for the Mississippi Governorship, subject to the action of the coming Conservative Republican Convention.

Nothing has transpired regarding Canby's interview with conservative Republicans for the election of Governor and Lt. Governor of Texas. He considered both tickets good.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Union League Executive Committee met and adopted measures siding partizans in elections in Philadelphia, Texas and Mississippi. Charter of State Council revoked and Myrick, of Mississippi, was appointed Commissioner to re-organize the order in that state.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Aug 12.—Five hundred Carlists are on the frontier of Catalonia.

General Prim, before leaving for Paris, ordered all armed rebels to be shot,

HORRIBLE CASE OF MURDER.

For several days past a lady from New York has been visiting our city for the benefit of her health, who has lately lost a child under the following circumstances: For some time before the death of the babe it was principally entrusted to the care of a nurse, a girl of fifteen years, who appeared to be very fond of it. The mother noticed, however, that nearly every time the nurse had the child in care it became subject to spasms, which gradually increased. The brother of the parent, who is a practicing physician, several times examined the infant, and could see no reason why it should be unwell, and one time charged the girl with giving it poison in some shape. The nurse at first denied the charge, but at last acknowledged that she had occasionally given it soothing syrup of a kind well known. After this she was watched more closely, but could not be detected in doing any harm. But the child continued to get worse, and the nurse was at last discharged. Medicine, however, could do no good for the babe, and it soon died. Since then it has been discovered that the nurse was in the habit of pricking the child with a pin back of one of its ears, and that eventually it festered in the head, and thus caused its death. The authorities of New York city are endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of the young lady, when she will be tried for murder.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot, Aug. 6.*

Died.

In this City, on Tuesday night, 10th inst., WM. H. BENNETT, aged 37 years. He was a native of Warren County, in this State, but had lived a number of years in Raleigh. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

Living Papers please copy.