THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

The editor of this paper has been wearing "slip shod shoes" long enough; so pull up your shoes, Mr. Yates, it will enable you to stand as well as to walk better.

The *Democrat* says "we never invited Mr. Turner to the discussion of personalities, as he says we did, and we censure him for intimating such a thing. We are not averse to a discussion of any sort with any gentlemen, but prefer to confine it to public affairs."

Let us see if the censure he gives us is deserved; he says "he is not averse to a discussion of any sort." When he made us the subject of editorial criticism, did he expect to go uncriticised? Did he not look for a reply from us? He cannot deny that he did, and hence we said he "invited us to personalities," and so he did, and there is no candor in his denial of it. "When Mr. Turner intimates in the SENTINEL, that we are undecided in our political views, he does us great injustice, and we are ready to join issue with him as to who is the best and most consistent conservative. He (Turner) may be justly styled a Radical Conservative, which is about as bad as a Radical Republican."

Just so, Mr. Yates, and that is just the opinion you entertain of Durham and all who dare oppose the villany of your friend Holden and his administration. Why do you wish to join issue with us about your conscience? [illegible] tion is robbing the Treasury, plundering and oppressing the people, [illegible] you, make your issues with Holden and the carpet bag thieves, that stand around him. We shall not give you either provocation or excuse for making them with us. The man who is bent on exposing the frauds and robbing the oppression of Holden's administration, will seek no such issues as you seem to make with us. He has neither time, space or inclination for them, and if he has, the people have no time or inclination to listen to him, and should look upon him with suspicion, as willing and ready to give aid to Holden and the Radical rule with which the country is now cursed.

Your course, Mr. Yates, has given aid and comfort to Holden. What can be more soothing and solacing in his distress than the tone of the *Democrat*, or the accents of the friendly voice of its editor, when he [illegible] from you spoke to join in the condemnation of our speech. We challenge you to name one of your Conservative friends who joined you in our condemnation except Gen. Barringer, Dr. Pritchard or Fullerton.

If there is one Conservative in ten, in your own town, who does not look with distrust and disapprobation upon your political conduct since the surrender, name them to the public. We know they do, and we have evidence of it in our possession. We don't feel called upon to vindicate our course or conservatism, or compare it with yours! Ours leads and inclines us to one thing only, and that is to drive Holden and his carpet bag thieves from their oppression and plunder of the people. In this work, and even in our mode of performing it, we flatter ourself that we have the approbation of all good men, who are not Radicals, or in sympathy with Radicals.

MORE FRAUD.

No Christian people were ever cursed with such an Executive, such a Judiciary and such a Legislative department as North Carolina now has.

Captain Robinson, of Macon, called up a resolution he introduced before the recess, relative to a fraud perpetrated on the General Assembly, by interpolating the bill to provide for a system of public instruction. Pilgrim Ashley should be held up to public scorn for the interpolation and fraud, not that he committed it, but in this, he knew and now knows that the bill was interpolated, and he has been acting under it as if no fraud had been committed by interpolating. This old New England hypocrite, was more identified with the bill than any or all other persons. He was familiar with every line and word of it. To maintain silence as he did, in imitation of Gov. Holden about the bond swindle, was criminal in the highest degree. How does it happen that all, white and black Democrat and Republican, can testify, on the floor of the House, that a fraud had been committed, and sections and clauses added to it after it had passed the House? If the Governor was not so silent about the Littlefield Ring frauds, we would tell him to keep an eye on Ashley. But, suppose he should catch Ashley, "mum," would be word with the Governor. He has known of the Ring swindle for months. He knows of the Littlefield-Joffin swindle in the $3,000 bond to James Smith. Yet, he comes with no special message informing the Legislature. When the House was investigating the swindle in State bonds, the Governor sends in a special message that it is unconstitutional to examine the Public Treasurer in such a public manner. We tell you, Governor, you will yet be forced to break your silence upon these frauds. You have spoken of them in New York in private, you should be compelled to speak of them to the people and the Legislature.

We have complaints of the bad management and uncertainty of the Post Office at Roon Hill. If things continue as they are we intend to [illegible] and give the reason in a justly written notice; and when we write justly we are not, as a general thing, very complimentary.

GREASY SAM.

This week brained jurist adjourned his Court on Tuesday. When he dismissed the Grand Jury, he said it was with pain that he had heard that certain persons had been tampering with the Grand Jury, that the Grand Jury should not allow any person outside to approach them, &c.

General Cox, the Solicitor, asked Hawk Rogers, one of the Grand Jury, if any person had been before them except sworn witnesses. Hawk said no.

Mr. Badger being struck with the novelty of Greasy's charge, asked His Honor, if he understood him to say that persons were not allowed to approach the Grand Jury and give information, &c?

Greasy said he understood correctly, persons could inform the Solicitor and he could inform the Grand Jury.

Judge Merrimon said, "with all deference to your Honor, I do not so understand the law; when I was upon the Bench, I charged the Grand Jury that it was the duty of all good citizens who knew of violations of the law, to inform the Grand Jury. I suggest that it is a matter of the greatest importance in the administration of the criminal law, and your Honor's understanding of it is certainly new to me."

Greasy said he had maturely considered what he was saying, and no person should approach the Grand Jury except through the Solicitor.

Mr. Peterson Dunn, foreman, informed a member of the Bar that the Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury, when Court opened, said that it was their duty to inquire who had been guilty of a violation of the law, and his charge when they adjourned, was just the reverse of what he said on that point, when the Grand Jury was organized.

Now, Greasy Sam was striking at the Editor of the SENTINEL. We tell his Greasiness, that Quent Byrant will pull him from under Fanny Levy's bed by the legs, fifty times more, before he catches us tampering with the Grand Jury.

We went to the door of the Grand Jury room and asked the officer of the Grand Jury. We told him to call on the Clerk [illegible] against Littlefield, Smith and Dewese, and to have M. W. Churchill, sworn as a witness. We further told him we had no concealment in the matter, if we knew the facts personally, we would go and testify before the Grand Jury. We talked with the Solicitor, Gen. Cox, and gave him the facts. And we say, if we had a decent Judge, to preside at our Court, most of the frauds which are, and have been perpetrated, would be ferreted out and Littlefield, Judge Alden and the Ring brought to condign punishment.

This is the tampering with the Grand Jury that pained Greasy Sam. Greasy is too easily pained, he must have been pained when the Grand Jury presented Littlefield twelve month ago, for he adjourned the Court as soon as the presentment was made. Alas for the Judiciary of North Carolina, that its ermine should be worn by such a creature!

A CHANGE INDEED.—As will be seen from the House proceedings of yesterday, a resolution was adopted by that body requesting Gen. Littlefield to resign his appointment of Public Printer. While this resolution may do very well as an intimation to the Governor, that it is the wish of the Legislature that he should annul the appointment, yet it would have been a more effectual way of getting clear of Littlefield, if they desire to do it, to have passed a bill repealing the hastily enacted law by which the Governor was empowered to appoint him. The law was concocted by Littlefield and the Governor, and "put through" in the confusion of adjournment, by much less than a quorum, and, therefore, ought to be repealed any how.

Should Littlefield conclude to accede to the "request" couched in this resolution, which is not probable, there will be necessity for a change in the *Standard* establishment, and we may expect to see another man of straw, in the shape of "N. Paige & Co.," or "John B. Neathery & Co.," stuck up at the head of that paper.

After this demonstration on the part of the House, what does the *Standard* think of Dr. Beall's resolution that it became so funny over yesterday?

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AHEAD OF TAMMANY.—The following we find in the New York *Herald*, as a letter from Chief Justice Chase to a member of the Ohio Legislature:

WASHINGTON Nov. 1869.

Hon. Thomas Yeatman:

DEAR SIR—The eyes of the whole country are upon the State of Ohio. On your vote depends the passage of the fifteenth amendment. I am for universal suffrage and universal amnesty. The amendment must be put through the Legislature at all hazards.

S. P. CHASE.

Now, considering the recent action of the democratic Legislature of New York on this fifteenth amendment, and of other Legislatures of the same faith, the Chief Justice has cut himself loose from the democratic party.

COME TO THE SUNNY SOUTH!—Here we are, January 26th 1870, sitting in our sanctum, with doors and windows open; the sun brightly shining out doors; the elm trees in front budding; a bird in the branches occasionally singing, writing locals in our shirt sleeves. Just think of it, ye denizens of the frosty North! Such a climate, and with so much vacant land for sale, "cheap as dirt." Why don't you come—come with your families and your money, if you have any; but come, any how, with your strong arms and ingenious arts, you'll be welcome. Come to the sunny South!

BOAT SUNK.—We learn from a letter from Capt. C. B. Harrison, who is now on a trip South, to a friend in this city, that the boat "Annie Gill," on which he was a passenger, struck a snag, ten miles above the mouth of White River, and was run on a sand bank, where she sank to the guards immediately. Although there were 250 or 300 passengers on board, no one of them received any hurt.

FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS.

Our present Legislature, including all its sessions, bids fair to rival, in its duration, the celebrated "long Parliament of England." It may be that there are other points of resemblance, which, however, we have not, now, time to trace, merely remarking that it is not at all improbable, remembering the place of activity of many of the representatives in our Legislature, that there might be found among them more than one lineal descendant of "Praise-God Barebones," who gave notoriety, indeed name, to the English Parliament in Cromwell's time.

When the history of the present times in North Carolina shall be written, the historian, if he pay proper regard to the order of events, will notice the present Legislature under two distinct phases, namely, the plotting and stealing session, and the investigating and running away period.

The first sessions of this Legislature were evidently assiduously devoted, by the party in power, to devising schemes and laying plans to get the largest possible amount of money out of the people, and so arranging the whole matter as to give themselves the widest scope for appropriating it to their own use, without check on their stealing operations or security for the proper application of any portion of it. Not content with the old and hackneyed methods of "defaulting," which had too much of *crampedness* about it to suit the enlarged ideas and *progressive* notions of those who were bent on "making hay while the sun shines," they sought out new inventions, put in operation new schemes, and practiced new arts, totally unknown to our straight-forward, plodding "old fogies," by which to absorb the largest amounts in the shortest possible time; in short, to get *all* that was to be had, before the day of reckoning and running away should come.

In substantiation of what we have here said, it is only necessary to allude to the extravagant appropriation bills of the Leg[illegible] the heavy taxes laid upon the people; the enormous amount of money paid to [illegible] of clerks to the various Boards and Bureaus; the useless, unnecessary and costly refurnishing of offices and public grounds; enormous prices paid hangers-on for trifling services, (see Comptroller's Report,) the legislative corruption engendered by Littlefield and others; all these things and a thousand others that are familiar to the recollection of every one, sustain the declaration we have made that the guiding spirits of the Radical party in this State, seemed to have no other object in view than to squeeze every cent they could from the people to pad the pockets of carpet bag adventurers, and the native scalawags who joined with them for a share in the spoils.

But there comes a time when such things must cease; when they can no longer be hid, and will be no longer borne. That time has come in North Carolina, as it fully demonstrated by the action of the Legislature. A great deal of the time, since the present session commenced, has been taken up in investigating fraud and mismanagement to which they could no longer shut their eyes, and which they dare not longer allow to continue unnoticed; except on the part of a few, (and that few may very reasonably be looked upon as the originally wilfully corrupt,) who seem determined to brave it out to the last, utterly regardless of everything but the chance of obtaining more spoils, utterly hopeless of ever obtaining another chance.

But not all the Republican members of the Legislature are corrupt. Many of them who would have recoiled at the mere contemplation of the wrongs and frauds that have been perpetrated, have suffered themselves to be made parties to them under an erroneous notion of party fealty; and in many instances, no doubt, members gave way to one scheme and another, little by little, in hopes that all would be right in the end, and that no such mischief would ensue as was predicted by some. Some began to shrink back a long time ago, but were wheedled or cajoled into the track again, until they could bear the pressure no longer; they had to come out or "be numbered among the transgressors," beyond the hope of retrieval, and hence the movements that are now visible in the ranks of the party.

It is not without pleasure and gratification that we witness these movements to check and uncover the enormous frauds and corruptions that have been practiced with such a high hand. It is a sign of a [illegible] public political sentiment, and inspires some hope that [illegible] being made will have the effect, (as it has already had in a few instances,) of driving the scheming, plotting swindlers from the State, or, of putting them back to their native obscurity, where they will be less potent for mischief.

Let the good work speed on. Notwithstanding the *Standard* may crack the party lash; and Shoffner and Moore, of Chowan, and Seymour, backed by Sleepy Downing, the forlorn hopes of the corruption wing, may coax and wheedle, let those who have any regard for integrity of character, or hopes of future favor from the people, show their hands and lend their aid in a speedy cleansing of the political Augean stable, and of restoring confidence and honesty in the official high places of the State.

NEW COUNTY MAP.—We have before us a map of the county of Chatham, drawn by Capt. N. A. Ramsey, of Pittsborough, and engraved by Snyder, Black and Stiles, New York. The map is gotten up in excellent style, of two miles to the inch, gives the Township divisions of the county, the streams, roads, post offices, churches, mills, and even the farms. It also maps the coal fields, lying partly in this county, and partly in Moore.

This is the best county map we have ever seen, and will prove of great advantage to the people of Chatham.

ELEVATE YOUR GUNS.

Littlefield, the absconding swindler, and friend of the Governor, speaks through the *Standard* every day. His paper on Wednesday said, "The manner in which Legislative affairs have progressed of late, have been very unsatisfactory to every Republican in the State. Everything has worked badly, and owing to divisions in the Republican ranks, Republicans should no longer suffer themselves to be made tools to work against their own party; it is time you should drive out the traitors and spies who are counselling you to your own ruin.—Blind that you are, you do not see that which is seen by Republicans all over the State, that you are ruining your party and injuring the people who elected you. Cast out the spies and traitors; they are thick among you and your most secret plans are known to your enemies. There has been too much temporizing; too much bob-nobbing with our enemies, too much seeking after Democratic applause; too much fear of Democratic criticism, and too many weak minds and still weaker knees."

This is refreshing, when we remember that it is from the paper of an absconding carpet-bag swindler. This article was written because there were resolutions politely asking the swindler to resign as State Printer.

The resolution calling on the swindler to resign as State Printer, passed the House by a vote of 52 to 34, every negro and carpet-bagger voted against it. The swindler's paper, on Thursday says:

"Yesterday the House passed a resolution calling upon the State Printer" (Littlefield) "to resign his office.

We confess we are much surprised at such a measure passing the Republican House. If the Republican members have forgotten how often they have relied upon the *Standard* as their sole support in the hour of trial, we have no wish to remind them of it.

If they have forgotten, how often the *Standard* has been their only defender in the hour of danger, we have no wish to remind them of it. We [illegible] past services as a remedy to injustice done [illegible] It was Republicans in the Legislature choose to forget these things, we shall not seek to force them upon unwilling ears. We might reproach those Republicans who, forgetful of past favours, have turned against us, but we have no reproaches to make."

We have given quotations from the swindler's paper of Wednesday and Thursday, they are different and unlike in their temper, tone and character.

The *Standard* says, he is unwilling to remind Republicans of past favours; well, this is proper in Littlefield, but we will remind Republican "hands" of past favours received from the *Standard* man:

1st. We say, Governor, remember that $20,000 for your old press and type.

2nd. Senator Lassiter, remember $20 per acre for your kildee land.

3rd. Blount, (not chicken,) remember the suit of $1,200.

4th. Lathan, remember the note payable to "James Smith" for $3,000.

5th. Mr. ———, remember that gold watch and chain.

6th. All hands, remember $10,000 spent in the bar room established in the Capitol for your accommodation, $4,000 of which is, this day, due to Beckalan.

"Hands," where's your gratitude? If you turn Littlefield out as State Printer, he will feel he has cause to think you a set of ungrateful scamps. "Hands!" sweet "han is!" as you remember watches, chains, money, presents, gin slings and whisky punches, don't turn the swindler out!

Even Holden shows too much gratitude for that. He will not turn him out, nor will he tell, in a special message, what he knows about the swindle in State bonds.—Grateful Governor! "Hands," look at him! Imitate him! say not a word about the swindler, Milton S. Littlefield.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.—Court assembled at the usual hour. Cases from the 8th District, (Judge Cloud's district,) were called:

R. J. West *vs.* J. W. Hall, *et al.*, from Rowan. Argued—Hon. Burton Craige, for Plaintiff; R. W. Caldwell, Esq., for Defendant.

Geo. C. Douglas *vs.* R. A. Caldwell, from Rowan. Argued—Hon. J. H. Wilson and J. M. McCorkle, Esq., for Plaintiff; Hon. Burton Craige and R. W. Caldwell, Esq., for Defendant.

C. C. Kester *vs.* J. W. Hall, from Rowan. Argued—McCorkle, for Plaintiff; Craige and Caldwell, for Defendant.

E. T. Clemmons *vs.* R. D. Hampton, *et al.*, from Forsyth. Argued—Clement and Masten, for Plaintiff; Scott and Wilson, for Defendant.

William Smitldeal *vs.* R. H. Smith, from Rowan. Argued—McCorkle for Plaintiff; Craige and Caldwell, for Defendant.

The following gentlemen of the Bar were in attendance: J. H. Wilson, Nat. Boyden, Burton Craige, R. W. Caldwell, C. Dowd, W. L. Scott, Joseph Masten, J. M. Clement, R. S. Parker, W. J. Montgomery, R. W. Caldwell and Rufus Barringer.

Court adjourned at 2, P. M.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, Jan. 27.—Court opened at 10 A. M., the Chief Justice and all the associates being present on the Bench.

The following cases from the 3d and 9th Districts were called and disposed of.

Todd *vs.* Pott—Rowan—argued; Bailey and Brogden for plaintiff, Clement for defendant.

McConnel *vs.* Caldwell, McCaulay *vs.* Snead, Lentz *vs.* Hart, from Montgomery; and Jolly *vs.* Jolly, Sparrow *vs.* Shipp, from Cleaveland, continued to next term.

Martin *vs.* Cuthbertson—Cabarrus—argued; J. M. McCorkle, and W. J. Montgomery, for plaintiff, Hon. J. H. Wilson, for defendant.

Foard *vs.* Alexander—Cabarrus—argued; Rufus Barringer, J. M. McCorkle, and W. J. Montgomery, Esqs. for plaintiffs, Hon. Joseph Wilson, for defendant.

W. J. Montgomery, Esq., a young lawyer of a very successful one, made his first appearance in Court to-day, in the two cases from Cabarrus, mentioned above.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

MR. JOSEPH ARCHIBALD of this county, realized, last year, as the fruits of his own labor and those of two little sons, on his farm on the south side of Pamlico river, 9 bales of cotton, 110 barrels of corn, a large quantity potatoes, peas, &c., besides pork enough to serve him this year.—Who can beat it?—*Washington (N. C.) Intelligencer.*

DEATH OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

George Denison Prentice, the famous Kentucky journalist, for many years the editor of the Louisville Journal, died at the residence of his son, near Louisville, at an early hour this morning. His health had been poor for several years—latterly very poor—and his death was not unexpected. He was born in Preston, Conn., December 18, 1802. He was educated at, and graduated from, Brown University, in Providence, R. I., forty seven years ago.—He studied law, but did not practice. In 1828, he became the editor of "The New England Weekly Review," a literary journal published at Hartford. This publication he conducted for two years, and then removed to Louisville, where (in 1831) he became the editor of the paper with which his name and fame have ever since been most intimately connected. Mr. Prentice has always maintained a high reputation for political ability and for trenchant wit. As a writer of sharp satirical paragraph, cutting and polished like a Damascus blade, he has never had his superior in the American press. He has achieved considerable credit as a poet, many fugitive poems and verses having dropped from his pen, in the course of his long career as an editor. For a while Mr. Prentice contributed a department to the New York Ledger, called "Wit and Humor," which won for that paper much patronage. During the existence of the Whig party the Louisville Journal was the most able advocate of its policy in the West. Mr. Prentice died "in harness," as the saying is, retaining an editorial position in the paper he made, and which is now known as the Courier Journal.

CUFFEE LEAVING VIRGINIA.

The exodus of negroes from Virginia amounts almost to a depopulation. The Richmond *Dispatch* approves of it, taking a very philosophical view of the matter. It thinks the blacks are following an inexorable destiny in trotting Southward, and it bids him good-bye with much polite compliment.

The *Dispatch* thus comforts itself:

The effect of the departure of the colored race from Virginia cannot but be beneficial in increasing the power and consideration of the State. It will be succeeded—and probably at least as rapidly as it departs—by white immigration, and that will give to the State a superior kind of industry and mechanical skill. The labor that will take the place of that of the blacks will be far more intelligent, and the labor accumulate one—the acquisition of lands and the consequent improvement of them—[illegible] The contrast between the thrift and general improvement of the country under the sagacious and provident industry of the white man, and the very best condition that may be secured under that of the black man, must be very great, and the general advantages to the State of the former over the latter, can hardly be exaggerated. The exchange of the labor we have for that we look for, cannot be too much hastened.

Now the prospect is that Virginia will, in a term of years, be all white; that she will be in the highest condition of social energy and political power; that her labor and mechanical skill will be of the most capable and intelligent kind; that her incomparable advantages of climate, soil, motive power, and mineral riches, will be brought to the highest state of usefulness; and that she will become, perhaps, the most flourishing State in the Union.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—We have seen (says the Macon *Telegraph*) a letter from instant, in which the writer says:

"I am now a little better than I have been—I am able to sit up, read and write a little; but I cannot walk or even stand without assistance.

"Please accept my thanks for the interest you manifest in my well-being, both physical and spiritual. Be assured I am perfectly resigned to the will of God in all my afflictions. I endeavor, with the patience of Job, to bear whatever awaits me under His dispensation; and with a full faith in His mercy, through the atoning mediation of the Redeemer; and also further, with a firm belief that "all things work together for the good of those who love God" and put their trust in Him.

"A leading object with me for years, indeed from early youth, has been so to live—so to conduct myself in all things—so to discharge, by the assistance of Divine grace, all the duties of this probationary term—as to be ready to leave this sphere of existence for another, a brighter, and a better one, whenever the summons for my departure may come. This world, however much I may have been engaged in its active scenes during my day, has never had any real attractions for me. I have, it is true, taken a deep interest in them, but at all time more from a sense of duty than from any other consideration.

"I now feel a deep interest in what is going on in our State, and in reply to your inquiry on this subject, all I can say is, that if I utter no word to the public, and take no part, even feeble as I am, it is only because I do not see that anything I could say or do could possibly effect any good.—God, in his infinite mercy, only knows what is to become of this country and its institutions.

"I can say no more now except to repeat my thanks for your letter, and return to you my best wishes now and forever.

"Yours truly,

"ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS."

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.—The following is from the "Reveries of a Bachelor," by Ike Marvel:

There is no man without some sort of religion, is, at best, but a poor reprobate, the lost ball of destiny, with no tie linking him to infinity and the wondrous eternity, that is even worse—a flame without heat, a rainbow without color, a flower without perfume. A man may, in some sort, tie his hope and his honor to this shifting ground tackle, to his business, or to the world, but a woman, without that anchor called faith, is adrift and a wreck! A man may be in some sort of moral responsibility out of relation to mankind, but a woman, in her comparatively isolated sphere, where affection and not purpose is the controlling motive, can find no basis in any other system or right action but that of faith. A man may crate his thoughts to trustfulness in such poor harborage as fame or reputation may stretch before him, but a woman! where can she put her hopes, in storms, if not in heaven? And that sweet trustfulness—that abiding love—that enduring hope, mellowing every page and scene in life, lighting them with a radiance, when the world's storms break like an army with cannon. Who can bestow its all but a holy soul, tied to what is stronger than an army with cannon? Who has enjoyed the love of a Christian mother, but will echo the thought with energy, and hallow it with tears?

SMALL POX.—This loathsome and dangerous disease is having good head way among us, and is spreading slowly but surely over our town. It is now at last reached West Centre street, opposite the old steam mill. We do not learn of any steps having been taken by our town authorities towards selecting some place for a hospital—as they should do—but they let it take its way, and is now very prevalent over town. So far it is confined to the colored population.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

We copy the following from the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*:

At the Spring term of Lenoir Superior Court, a negro named Simon Jones, was placed on trial, found guilty, and adjudged by Judge Thomas, to serve a term of several years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for committing a rape upon the person of a white woman. The State prison not being ready for the reception of convicts, Jones was incarcerated in the Lenoir county jail. About two months since a party of his brot. or leaguers—not having the fear of the Governor and his militia before their eyes—entered the jail from the outside and liberated him and several other negroes from confinement, since which time they have been at large.

For the past two weeks Jones has publicly appeared in the county, evidently caring little for the authorities, who, seemingly, cared as little to take steps for his apprehension. Several times he has been seen in Kinston. On Friday last the matter was brought to the attention of Sheriff Hunter by Capt. Grubbs, who informed him that Jones could then be found at the Desmond plantation, a few miles from Kinston. The Sheriff authorized the Captain to arrest him and again place him in the custody of the jailor. Nothing loth to rid the country of the presence of such a dangerous character, Captain Grubbs straightway proceeded to the plantation and there found his man.—Seizing him a desperate struggle ensued.—Jones drew a pistol and snapped it at the Captain, who, in turn drawing a weapon, shot the convict through the right arm.—Jones still resisted, and with a clasp knife attempted to stab his captor. The latter then shot him again, the ball striking near the jugular vein and passing out in the rear of the head. This terminated the affair and Jones was carried into one of the houses on the plantation, minus much bad blood, and in a seriously wounded condition.—Medical aid was procured and he received the necessary attention. Yesterday he was still alive, and the physicians announced that there were strong hopes of his recovery.

THERE IS A GOD.—There is a God. The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountains, bless him—the elephant salutes him with the rising orb of day—the birds sing him in foliage—the thunder proclaims him in the heavens—the Ocean declares his immensity—man alone has said, "There is no God.

[illegible] the most beautiful objects in nature, suppose [illegible] and all the seasons of the year, a morning in autumn, a night bespangle with stars, and a night covered with clouds, meadows, enameled with flowers, forests hoary with snow, fields gilded by the tints of autumn, then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on that sun which is plunging under the vault of the West, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the East. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shades of the evening, reappear at the same instant, fresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning? At every instant of the day the glorious orb is at once rising—resplendent at noonday, and setting in the West; or rather our senses deceive us, and there is properly speaking no east, or south, or west in the world. Everything reduces itself one slight point, from whence the King of day sends forth at once a triple light in one single substance. The bright splendor is perhaps [illegible] which nature can present that is most beautiful; for whilst it gives us an idea of the prodigious magnitude and resistless power of God it exhibits at the same time, a shining image of the glorious Trinity.

DESTRUCTIBILITY OF THE WORLD.—Science discloses that worlds and suns are destructible, and that aggregate humanity itself may be overtaken with sudden annihilation, if it has no spiritual existence and no immaterial sphere. Suns have disappeared from the heavens by conflagrations and the spectroscope has lately proved that thousands on thousands of miles of hydrogen are blazing about our own sun. As late as last year, a star in the constellation of the Northern Crown (*Corona*) suddenly became luminous as a star of the first magnitude; the spectroscope proved that it was another conflagration of hydrogen, and that the increase of light must have been accompanied by an increase of heat, which would augment 780 times the heat of all bodies within its influence. Such an explosion on our sun, now actually subject to similar phenomena on a smaller, and yet a stupendous scale, would consume of vapor our whole system. The fact that these catastrophes do take place in the heavens, is now indisputable; heretofore the sudden illumination and disappearance of suns could not be explained but the new spectroscope apparatus demonstates that they are caused by the combustion of hydrogen gas. St. Peter's picture (iii: 7-12) of the fate of our system, laughed at by the skeptics, is actually going on, by their own acknowledgment, in distant systems.

TO YOUNG MEN.—It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to business and add to the profit and reputation of your work. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or to do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and perfectly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, and then promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting round stores and saloons. Never "loo" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is hour, than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regularity, promptness, liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy any article simply because the man that sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money.

Make your place of business pleasant and attractive; then stay there to wait on customers.

REQUISITION FOR THE MURDERER, ROBERT CADE.—The Sheriff of this county has ascertained that Robert Cade, charged with the murder of a negro named Hughes at Scott's Hill in April last, and who escaped from jail several months since, is in Augusta, Ga. Acting upon this information, the Sheriff obtained a requisition from Governor Holden upon the Governor of Georgia for the delivery of Cade, and an officer charged with the delivery of this execution and the arrest of Cade has already departed upon his mission. By this time the fugitive from justice, if in Augusta, has no doubt been arrested. But for his escape he would undoubtedly have been tried at the last regular term of the Superior Court.—*Wilmington Journal.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Revenue $[illegible]. Coin in the Treasury $34,000,000; 4½ per centum $[illegible]; currency $[illegible]; the first statement will show the slight decrease.

The Ways and Means Committee voted on admitting coal free of duty. The vote 5 for and [illegible] against.

No more 50 cent fractional notes will be issued, on account of counterfeits; the Treasury is preparing a new design. Boutwell will send a million coin Wednesday, and buy a million bonds on Thursday.

The Virginia Senators will be sworn in on the receipt of the President's approval of the bill, unless some Senator objects, of which there is no present prospect, when the credentials go to the committee. The Election Committee will hear Segar to-morrow on his claim to a seat as Representative from Virginia, at large.

To-day in the case of Walden [illegible] the action of the House indicated clearly the determination to refuse seats to minority candidates, when majority candidates are ineligible. This is the first time the House has acted in Election Committee. They reported in favor of Walden, [illegible] and take the oath.

It is expected the President will return Congress early to-morrow in view of his approval of the Virginia bill.

The Tribune regrets the amendments of the Senate to the Virginia bill to impose new terms after she had faithfully complied with those first laid down. The Tribune thinks the party will suffer more, however, for this breach of faith, in the end, than Virginia will.

In the bill dedicating agricultural lands in California to homestead and pre-emption purposes, passed.

The Secretary of War was asked the condition of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

The bill giving Gen. Meyers' widow a pension of $30 a month, meeting with objection, was withdrawn.

The Darien canal survey expedition is to be paid from the appropriation, $40,000, made in 1868.

The League Island question was discussed at great length.

The House voted, 109 to 72, that contested claimant from the fourth, G. Dunlap, is entitled to a seat, but after much confusion and some statement the whole matter was tabled, and referred to the Election Committee, for consideration on the morrow.

In the Senate the morning hour was occupied with the California whiskey seizures, but no action.

Sherman's currency and gold note bill was resumed, Sumner called for the reading of his bill and offered it as a substitute. Sherman said Sumner's was a funding bill and not pertinent to the matter under consideration. The matter was discussed to adjournment.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The vote in the Cortes excluding the Bourbons from the throne of Spain was rejected, yeas 38, nays 151.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The strike at Le Creusot is ended.

[illegible] The President signed the Virginia bill this morning. [illegible] The Election Committee is relieved from session in its proceedings. There was no objection to Porter in Committee though there may be such in the House.

The President has certainly approved the Virginia bill though it has not yet been officially announced.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The election in Oviedo is progressing. The defeat of the Duke of Montpensier is considered certain. The Marquis of Pereiro is running in Madrid as successor to Serrano. The vote last night stood Pereiro 19,000, Guerasles. Republican 15,000 and the contest candidate 3,000. The election will continue five days longer.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Captain Bolt, commanding the loyal guerrillas captured the insurgents Generals Marcus Lens and Fequeards; Bolt with his prisoners arrived at Santiago.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Revenue to-day $[illegible] 000.

The Virginia bill has been signed by the President and sent to the Senate.

Col Pennybacker will command in Mississippi ice Ames, who has leave of absence.

The Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report a bill appointing a Committee of five to examine all officers below the rank of Brigadier General, with a view of dismissing the incompetent.

SENATE.—Howell, elected from Iowa, was sworn in.

Resolutions from the Kansas Legislature were presented, asking the removal of the Capital to Leavenworth.

After the introduction of two or three bills the currency bill was resumed and discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Mines were directed to investigate the Avondale disaster, and report whether Congress has power to regulate mining.

The General of the army was asked whether any officers were receiving pay as civil officers.

The League Island Navy Yard bill was tabled. Yeas 94, nays 67.

The bill extending New Orleans passed and goes to the President.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the civil appropriation bill.

Butler read a long speech, dealing mostly in figures but attacking Mr. Dawes very sharply.

Dawes closed his reply as follows: "I am ready, and I contemplate voluntarily myself to submit to the judgment of my constituents whether I have been faithful. I do not, however, in view of the duty of this hour, which is to call attention to the expenditures, proposed to be diverted from that grave duty by any party debate here with any live man on the miserable and unimportant question of my wisdom or folly.—I trouble not myself about my record. If posterity cast a look at it, it will vindicate me; if it do not, it will not make any difference, and now I move that the Committee rise."

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—Elections for vacancies so far as heard from show 4 Orleanist, 5 Progressionists, 6 Republican and 1 Carlist.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A great meeting was held to promote emigration to the Provinces; the Lord Mayor presided.

A writer in the Times is astounded at the annexation of San Domingo, which is only adding other negro communities to those so difficult to manage now.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senators Edmunds, Carpenter and Ferry, in considering the Georgia bill favor a new election throughout the State, or the reinstatement of Gen. Bogart as Provisional Governor. Both a new election and reinstatement seem probable. Much dissatisfaction and difference of opinion exists in Congress about Georgia.

Porter announced the approval of the Virginia bill. Platt, Ridgeway and Mullins have been seated. The House voted to seat Porter, but to wait Hare and Gibson were not present, but will be seated upon appearing at the bar of the House. Booker, McKenzie and Segar are held by the Election Committee for further consideration.

In the Senate the resolution nullifying decisions of Revenue officers regarding whisky seizures was indefinitely postponed. This action releases a million dollars worth of California whisky. No action yet regarding the Virginia Senators.

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