THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870

BARBECUE AT SCOTLAND NECK.

On Thursday last there was a grand gathering of the people of old Halifax at Scotland Neck, to rejoice over the late victory achieved over Radical misrule and corruption. The crowd was variously estimated from 1,500 to 2,000. The dinner was well served and in great abundance.—It was said 500 more could have found a plenty to eat. Capt. Whit. S. Anthony, the Chief Marshal, and his Assistants, were able to secure good order throughout the day. A brass band, from Wilmington, discoursed sweet music, which added greatly to the pleasure of the entertainment.

The counties of Martin, Bertie, Edgecombe and Northampton, were represented. Spunn, of the News, was quite at home among his neighbors and friends.

The speakers were General Ransom, Messrs. Kitchen, Gregory, Bunn, Clarke and Turner, and were introduced, very handsomely, by Mr. J. M. Mullins.

We had the honor of making the first speech, which we did in our usual strain, no better than usual and not much worse.

Gen. Ransom made one of his best speeches, which was well received by all. The [illegible] with that portion of his speech addressed especially to them. The General reminded them that [illegible] and selection of public officers and [illegible], and so far below the proper standard that the men whom they had recently elected to fill the county offices, had failed to give bond, because they were not sufficiently well thought of by their neighbors. The General and his speech were received by the people with acclamation and rejoicing.

Mr. George H. Gregory, member elect from Martin, followed General Ransom, in a well considered, well delivered speech.—He said the victory was won in Martin, by every man's going to the polls. He could hear of but ten men who did not vote; all turned out, even the sick, lame and blind.

Capt. Benj. Bunn, of Rocky Mount, followed Mr. Gregory. He said the lateness of the hour forbade his entering fully into the discussion of the questions of the day. He had cause to rejoice with all Halifax over the victory lately achieved, and he desired now to invite all Halifax on the 29th to Rocky Mount to feast and rejoice with all of Edgecombe.

Capt. Kitchen was next called for; he said he was at home and, not speak where so much had been so well said by others.—He congratulated the people upon the plentiful feast and joyous day they had spent. He knew that great good would come of such interchange of opinions and rejoicings among the people. After to day the black and the white men in Halifax would know and understand each other better.

Mr. Richard Smith was next called for; the shouts and exultations of the colored race, showed that Mr. Smith's popularity in Halifax was not confined to his own race. Mr. Smith said that he had been sick several days, and was too unwell to attempt a speech. He had only arisen to return thanks for the compliment which the call implied, and to express his satisfaction and gratification at what he had this day seen and heard.

Col. Walter Clark, concluded the day's entertainment in a short, graceful and congratulatory speech, thanking the speakers for the pleasure they had given himself and the audience. With the Colonel's speech closed the most joyous day and brilliant festival old Halifax has seen for ten long years.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

At Goldsboro on Friday morning, the engine drawing the mail cars gave out. The fact was made known at the shops by telegram. The passengers some twelve in number were informed they would get off at six o'clock instead of three. Six o'clock came and the hour of departure was deferred until eight. Eight o'clock came and the hour was again deferred until twelve. Some retired at 12 and others remained up until two.

The servants at the Hotel announced that the train would leave at seven A. M.

About ten o'clock we learned there would be no train at all until three o'clock P. M. W. A. Smith & Co., having suspended the *Standard*, we thought the Goldsboro' end of the road had been suspended too, but Billy came up with four freight cars attached to the mail or passenger train which was some compensation to the company for the break down.

As a friend of the North Carolina road, we shall not object to freights from Goldsboro' seeking the Norfolk market by way of the Raleigh and Gaston road. When the Ford troops were here last winter they went to Wilmington by way of Weldon.—This we thought a bad arrangement for the North Carolina road. Freight trains are entirely "*suspended*" on the Goldsboro end of the road. This is not right, nor is it proper to delay passengers for fifty-two hours after so slight a break down.

Wm. P. Grimsley, of Greene county, has instituted a suit for libel, against the editors of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* for $5,000 damages. We do not recollect the particulars, but presume the *Journal* published something in reference to Mr. G. upon the authority of creditable witnesses. Grimsley is a leading Radical in Greene.

JUDGE DICK AND THE MOSAIC LAW.

Judge Dick pretends to great reverence for the old Mosaic law. We think he does not understand that ancient and divine law or his reverence for it is all put on.

We beg to call his Honor to a little reading from the 35th chapter of the Book of Numbers:

"And the Lord spake unto Moses in the plains of Moab by Jordan near Jericho saying,

And among the cities which ye shall give unto the Levites, there shall be six cities for refuge, which ye shall appoint for the manslayer that he may flee thither; and to them ye shall add forty and two cities.

So all the cities which ye shall give to the Levites shall be forty and eight cities.

And the Lord spake unto Moses saying, speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, when ye be come over Jordan into the land of Canaan; then ye shall appoint your cities to be cities of refuge for you; that the slayer may flee thither which killeth any person at unawares. And they shall be unto you cities for refuge from the avenger; that the manslayer die not.

These six cities shall be a refuge both for the children of Israel and for the stranger and for the sojourner among them; that every one that killeth any person unawares may flee thither.

And if ye smite him with an instrument of iron so that he die, he is a murderer; the murderer shall surely be put to death."

We can understand why Judges Dick and Settle appointed, for Kirk and his lambs, only two cities of refuge, Graham and Yanceyville, instead of six, as Moses commanded.

The six cities of refuge, we are told, extended "on the East side 2,000 cubits, on South side 2,000 cubits, on the West side 2,000 cubits and on the North side 2,000 cubits."

The cities of Graham and Yanceyville [illegible] the two are larger, even, than the six commanded by Moses. So what is wanting in [illegible] in size.

There is a disregard of the Mosaic law on the part of these two learned Judges which even Tourgee will find it difficult to reconcile either with justice or the plain letter of the law.

"These six cities shall be a refuge both for the children of Israel and for the sojourner among them," saith Moses. The two cities or counties it will be seen by reading the opinion of Justices Dick and Settle are made cities of refuge only to Kirk and his lambs and not to the sojourners, Rogers, Wheeden and others who were imprisoned and hanged, by Kirk and his lambs.

Let it be remembered that Bench warrants have been issued for some twenty citizens of Alamance, both before and since Josiah Turner, Jr. applied for one against Kirk, Holden and Burgin. In the last named case the Judges say:

"We are of the opinion that we have no authority to issue a warrant to the insur[illegible] well against the military officers and agents of the Governor, while they are acting under his orders in suppressing the insurrection." Outside of the insurrectionary districts they may be arrested, as the powers of the Court are in full force. The motion for a Bench warrant against G. W. Kirk, G. B. Burgin and Alexander Ruffin is allowed. The warrant will be directed to the Sheriff of Wake County to be executed in any part of the State, *except the Counties of Alamance and Caswell.*

We have no hesitation in saying, the opinion of Justices Settle and Dick militates against the law of God, Moses, and the people of North Carolina. In the decision, refuge is provided only for Kirk and his lambs. It is against the law of the people of North Carolina, because their Constitution declares "every person restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof and to remove the same, if unlawful and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed."

Blessed be the just Judge, but woe be to the Judge who smites contrary to the law.

CAPT. W. W. NICHOLS.

The person whose name heads this article, is one of Holden's retired "*malish.*" There is some hope of him, for he is heartily ashamed of his connection with Holden, Kirk & Co. He says Major Berry, the paymaster came into camp between the hours of twelve and two at midnight. The guard was doubled and orders given to allow no one to come in or go out with or without the countersign. The men were then paid off about two o'clock at night. He further says, he received a card or letter signed by Governor Holden, inviting him to join a military organization called State troops, but when they were paid off they were called *militia*. The Captain says, calling in service under one name and paying off under another at midnight, shows there is something rotten in Denmark.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—Blow-your-horn-Billy not being able to blow his engine at Goldsboro' on Friday last, detained us one night and a part of two days at this excellent hotel, kept by Messrs. Gregory, Murphy & Co. We were well entertained, and found the hotel accommodations very good. The polite attention of the proprietors at this hotel, make it a desirable stopping place.

Major Dunham, the Conservative member elect to the House of Representatives, from Wilson county, we are glad to hear has recovered from his recent illness.

Two of Kirk's rogues, named Ben. and Nathan Williford, were arrested in Wilson last week for horse stealing. Nathan was discharged, but Ben. was committed to jail, being unable to give a bond for his appearance.

The Knoxville *Whig* says East Tennessee has raised this year five million bushels of wheat, and will have a surplus of three million bushels for sale. More than has been raised in that section for twenty years.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE STANDARD.

Business complications in no wise connected with the present proprietorship and editorial management of the *Standard*, render a suspension of the paper necessary for the present. In a short time our patrons and the public will be communicated with and our plans for the future developed.

W. A. SMITH & CO.

We clipped the above from the *Standard* of Saturday last. It had been rumored for some weeks that the *Standard* would succumb to the pressure of the times and fall under the hammer, but we did not notice the rumor because we knew nothing of its truth or falsity. The above card from its present proprietors explains the matter. It is said, there are large claims against the establishment on account of debts due by Littlefield & Co., and that the property is to be sold, but *when* does not seem to be fully known by the public. It is also rumored that a company of carpet baggers is to be formed for its purchase, composed of Mr. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Gen Abbott, U. S. Senator, and Mr. Churchill, the former clerk and local of the *Standard*, and that Mr. Dowell, the little bandy-shanked editor of the *Pioneer* at Asheville is to be its editor, but we do not know it is true. We hear it further rumored, that Billy Smith, the horn blower of the N. C. Railroad, has had a sad experince in its management, having lost $2,000 by his connection with it. We know nothing of these matters except rumor, but it would seem after all the bravado and bragging of the *Standard*, after its liberal support by the State and General governments and after all the trickery and stealage employed in its support, that an attempt to revive it under such auspices, promises but little for its future success.

We hope never to see the day when we shall rejoice at the pecuniary, the moral or the religious downfall of any one, no, not even at the fall in these respects of our [illegible] change for the better may be [illegible] to other hands, might be a real benefit to the State.

For many years, the *Standard* has been a curse and a blot upon the State. Under the management of Governor Holden both as its editor and since as the controller of its course, it contributed more than all other papers of the State, to lower the standard of the public press, by its personal, malicious abuse both of public and private citizens, by its violent denunciations of every man of position in public life, by its miserable demagogism and its bitter partizanship. It has by its position been constantly influential for evil, by arraying one class of the community against the other, pandering to the worst passions of the masses, and at one time or other, it has denounced and betrayed every party with which it has acted.

We repeat, we do not desire that any individual shall suffer by its downfall, but if it is transferred to hands that will conduct it more respectably and for the elevation of [illegible] rejoice. Like its old proprietor, the *Standard* has outlived and driven off form it all its old friends, and played the part of an Ishmaelite towards all who have honestly opposed its course. Let it die in all its bad aspects and proclivities, but let it arise again only to bless and benefit the State.

ROBESON COUNTY—RADICAL KU KLUX.

We have heretofore, on more than one occasion, called the attention of Gov. Holden to the condition of Robeson county.—He has not lent an ear to the matter. No political capital, perhaps, is to be made out of any investigation into the crimes committed in that county, but Alamance and Caswell, they are declared and held in insurrection, when they are quiet, because forsooth, the Governor thinks something can be made out of Democratic Ku Klux doings. Our doctrine has been, let crime be exposed and punished, no matter where it occurs and let the supremacy of the civil law be maintained.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 17th, speaking of affairs in Robeson, says:

Affairs, in many parts of this county, are said to be in a deplorable condition. The plague spots, the League desperadoes,—have again broken loose and, with their combined cunning and ferocity, manage to hold some portions of the county in a state of constant dread and unrest. We are reliably informed that the citizens, in many instances, carry their arms with them to work shops and the fields, not knowing when they may be called upon to use them in defence of their property; just as, in the old times, the early settler, working, sleeping or waking, [illegible] rifle.

It is said that there are several white men in the gang, and this only makes the matter worse. The present condition of affairs in our unfortunate sister county should not be longer tolerated and every man who loves peace and order, and favors the maintenance of the laws in Robeson, and in the adjoining counties, should rise at once, and not rest again until the common enemy has been captured and—disposed of.

The *Journal* gives the following particulars of a recent outrage in that County.

"On Thursday last Jim McKinnon, colored, who was in the employ of Messrs. McQueen, turpentine operators, Red Banks, Robeson county, assaulted, with a pistol, and in her own house, Mrs. Finch, a white lady. Her husband, who had been sent for, approached, when the negro advanced on him with a pistol. At this demonstration Mr. Finch, who was armed with a gun, shot McKinnon, wounding him severely in the knee. But the assailant still continued advancing, crawling on one knee, and repeatedly snapping his pistol at Mr. Finch. When he had reached the door step, this latter struck him over the head with the breech of his gun, when the negro took to the swamps, but was afterwards secured and carried to the jail at Lumberton."

STILL ANOTHER.—On last Sunday morning the 11th inst., about 2 o'clock, five of the Robeson county desperadoes suddenly made their appearance at the house of Mr. Alexander McMillan, residing near Union Academy, and having driven the family, consisting of Mr. McMillan, his brother and his sister, into the kitchen and placed a guard at the door, proceeded to ransack the house. They carried off four or five guns and three pistols, belonging to the Messrs. McMillan, $5 in money, a large lot of bedding, and the wearing apparel of the family. Two with their guns stood at the door of the kitchen to guard their prisoners, while the other three were plundering the house, and the breakfast of the family being on the table, the[illegible] quietly helped themselves."

For the Sentinel.

AN IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY HISTORY.

"This I hold to be the chief office of history, to rescue virtuous actions from oblivion to which a want of records would consign them."—Tacitus.

As early as 1862, was so much impressed with the necessity of having a history of North Carolina during the war of the States, that I urged the matter in the Raleigh *Standard*, and called upon several of our men of literary training to gather contemporary material and afterwards to prepare an elaborate and fair history of our State's connection with the war, showing what she did and how she suffered. If I had cause to think then that such a work would be necessary, how much more cause have I to think *now*, in view of the manifold and great injustice that has been done to our people by those who have essayed to tell the story of the war, that a work of this sort is an absolute necessity. I thought then that some son of old North Carolina, "native to the manor born,"

"Who loved his State because it was his own,
And scorned to give aught other reason why,"

should devote himself to the preparation of a careful and candid history of his people, during the troublous times through which they were then passing; and now that "grim visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front," and more than five years have passed since [illegible] of the Southern armies, I still believe that such a history is highly important and desirable.

Who will perform for our people this labor of love? It is surely a theme worthy of our most practiced and gifted pens. I am confident that the favorite of the State—a man of marked versatility and true genius—could not achieve a nobler work than to consecrate himself for a season to the discharge of this paramount duty. I refer, of course, to Gov. Vance. He has the information, the industry, the fairness and the ability requisite to the successful completion of such a task. Will he not agree to undertake it? And in this connection, I [illegible] and distinguished author, Mrs. [illegible] "Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina," [illegible] published in this country. She could prepare such a work as the occasion demands. It would be a source of great satisfaction to thousands to learn, that either she or Gov. Vance would presently enter upon the composition of a work that would vindicate the character of the State, and in fitting phrase tell the world what the good people of our staid, true, honest old commonwealth accomplished and bore during those fiery, sanguinary days.

Some two years after the war, whilst editing the Warrenton *Indicator*, I published several columns relative to this subject and regretted that my brethren of the press seemed to regard the matter of such little moment. For more than five years since the war closed, I have waited to see if some one would not announce the undertaking of so grateful a duty. Thus far I have waited in vain. My purpose, therefore, in this brief article, is to give notice, that unless some other writer should agree to prepare the work, I will devote whatever leisure I can command during the next two years to the production of a history of North Carolina from 1860 to 1865. However reluctantly I may enter upon the task, my desire will be to write a clear, succinct, reliable career of the State during the years indicated. I will avoid as far as in me lies all partizanship, and will never agree to so prostitute my pen as to magnify any man's deeds at the expense of candor and truth.

The book, if ever written by me, will be an octavo of, I suppose, some six hundred pages, and will be divided into three parts. Part first will be devoted to the historical statement; part second will contain graphic sketches of individual character. Biographical portraitures of Generals Pender, Pettigrew, Branch, Ramseur, Daniel, Anderson, Gordon and other distinguished dead will be given, and perhaps, sketches of some of the most eminent among the living soldiers will be included also. Part third will contain a full army Roster, in which will be published the name of every soldier, when he entered the service, when discharged, killed, &c.

It is confidently believed that North Carolina sent more troops to the war than any Southern State according to population, and that she sustained greater loss by the casualties of war. This, I doubt not, can be made to appear from facts drawn from reliable sources. The book will be embellished with the likeness of our most prominent officers.

I would be glad to have an expression of opinion from the press of the State relative to the merits of the plan suggested and the importance of such a history. I would also be pleased to receive any suggestions in the premises. Editors noticing the proposed work would oblige me so little by sending a copy of the paper containing their observations.

If this communication should provoke some more competent writer than I to attempt the work, I will be amply repaid. I promise to abandon my project as soon as I learn that the task will be undertaken by any native North Carolinian. If I should enter upon my proposed labors, due notice will be made to those who take an interest in the matter.

My address is, Oxford, N. C.

T. B. KINGSBURY.

September 14th, 1870.

LEAGUE DOINGS IN STATESVILLE.—One night last week, at a late hour, one of our physicians was sent for to visit a patient, the messenger being a colored person, who made considerable noise in arousing the Doctor from his slumbers. It appears that a meeting of the League was being held, somewhere in town, and that their attention was attracted by the noise, "fuss" as they called it. The night being dark, the physician and messenger, the latter having a lantern, took a near cut through a field. Before proceeding far, they were overtaken by a rush of some 25 negro men, and halted, one of whom held in his hand a drawn sword, while others of them displayed clubs and perhaps other weapons. On being questioned as to their object, they had been attracted by the "fuss" and came to "see about it." Thus it will be seen, that Holden's Leagues are still kept together, and organized for mischief and mischief, only, as the election is passed that pretence is at an end.—*Statesville American.*

DEMOCRAT, PUT ON YOUR ARMOR.—Maine, as in the olden time, is wheeling into the Democratic line. The Radical majority is about 5,000, the Democratic gain more than 11,000, and the strength in the Legislature largely increased. Between the factions of Chamberlain and M[illegible] the Democrats will hold the balance of power. Cities and towns have gone Democratic this year for the first time. All hail to Vermont and to Maine, the last soon to be the Star in the East.—*N. Y. Express.*

APPLES.

The apple crop throughout the Union will probably exceed that of any previous year since the culture of fruit assumed its present importance, and became so widely spread.

Not unfrequently certain sections are entirely without apples, even if peaches and pears are reasonably abundant; but this year the crop is general in its distribution, and must be very large in its aggregate.

What can be done with them? Early fall apples can be gathered and made into cider. Nine bushels will make a barrel, and that barrel turned to vinegar ought to bring its owner, within a twelve month after it is ready for sale, at least fifty cents a gallon. Good cider vinegar has been worth sixty cents, and may reach that figure again before another apple year.

Some of the miserable compounds that people call vinegar, and which are bought and sold for such, cost less in cash, but are far more expensive to whosoever is beguiled into using them.

Another appropriation—if your cellar is not good for making vinegar, or your neighborhood lacks barrels which can be bought at a reasonable price—is, to feed them to hogs. Our practice has been to boil them with potatoes, in the proportion of one bushel of fruit to two of vegetable, and the stew was not only palatable, but we believe the apples possessed an actual value not far from twenty cents a bushel.

As to winter apples, they should all be gathered, and with more care than would be bestowed on a crop which was small, and, of course, sure of ready sale.

When there is a scarcity, anything will sell; when the supply is abundant, the best always finds the readiest market, and the poorest frequently none.

Besides, good apples, well gathered and well preserved, cannot fail of finding a remunerative sale some time before the next season, if not this fall or winter. There cannot be an overstock next June, and if care in gathering and preserving will give to the fruit grower a sure market, then the bestowal of both is alike the dictate of prudence and economy.—*Hearth and Home.*

MANIPULATION OF MANURE.—Under this heading, the *World* has the following:

"Manure should never be allowed to be scattered over the barnyard, as thereby it loses much of its fertilizing power by evaporation and rains; but it should be kept [illegible] seeds, sweepings from the barn-floor, [illegible] but should be put in a [illegible] hole, with any [illegible] worthless trash, such as rye chaff, weeds, etc. This hole may be about three feet deep, with the earth thrown all around it, and about ten feet in diameter; this trash will in course of time make a good top-dressing for grass-land, and at the same time prevent the foul seeds from being carried into the fields with the manure."

DESTROYING WEEDS.—In many fields, the fence corners are full of rank, coarse weeds. The potato and corn fields on some farms are no better, and it is not economy to allow this mass to fall down and rot on the same spot where it was grown, but it should either be gathered together and burned or placed in the rot heap. We prefer burning, as the seeds will then be destroyed, and manure made from weeds is seldom of much value. It only requires a little forethought or calculation on the part of the farmer to find time for attending to these little matters at the proper season. There are farmers who always manage to keep every thing in order, and do not work nearly as hard to do it as others, whose places are in the wildest confusion, the difference being the result of calculation.—*Hearth and Home.*

A citizen of Louisville has invented a machine for picking cotton. It consists of four wheels, and running gear similar to that of an ordinary wagon. In the centre of the bed are several tressles such as those used for napping cloth. The brushes are contained in a wire cylinder, and operated by means of pulleys. When in running order, the frame is lowered over the rows of cotton, which it cleans off the plants just as well as if done by hand.

They tell a very ugly story on Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island. It is said that his speeches made in the Senate, at least one or two of which attracted a good deal of attention, were written by Prof. Graux, of Washington, under a regular contract, and that Sprague refuses to pay for the work. In prosecuting his labors the Professor contracted a bill for printing amounting to $99, which he, unpaid himself, was unable to pay, and Sprague would not, and the suit for the money disclosed the above facts.

A GREAT GRAIN MARKET.—Milwaukee is the greatest grain market in the world. It has six large elevators, able to hold from half a million to a million and a half bushels. Yet last week five hundred cars were standing in the freight yards and on the tracks of the city unable to discharge their wheat. This immense glut is from old wheat, and the merchants estimate that there are a million more bushels of the crop of 1869 to come.

THERE ARE THREE THINGS THAT GO WELL," says the wise man; and one of these three he puts down in the Book of Proverbs as "a King against whom there is no rising up." If the King of Prussia is wise he will find that concessions to the conquered people of France may result in the safety of his own crown and kingdom. Arms against Prussia, and is killing more than the enemy's bullets.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Montgomery *Mail* and the Columbus (Georgia) *Enquirer* concur in their testimony that in Georgia no man who was a true Union man during the war is a Radical now. In Virginia, with an exception now and then, the same is the case.—Virginia paper.

"Johnny, what gender is hose stockings, you know?" "Sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine." "No, no; hose is neuter." "Well, anyhow, I heard a man talking on the farm where we boarded, and he said '*he* hoes,' and '*she* hoes,' and 'the old man hoes,' and that knocks your neuter higher'n a kite."

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TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept 17.—The *Tribune* special dispatch from Paris, dated the 16th says: An engagement occurred this morning on the Road from Melun to Briecomterobert, between the sharp shooters and Prussians; result unknown. Railroad employees are armed. Immense quantities of grain and fodder were taken from Railroad Stations and stored in the center of the City. Six hundred Prussians appeared in gunshot of the Fort of Vannes, having crept under cover of the woods on the hights. The advance guard of the enemy have been signalled at Cretil.

The *Herald's* special dispatch from London, dated the 17th says: General Vanery at the head of the new army has commenced exterior operations. He maneuvers to prevent an invasion of the departments, where the enemy can seize provisions. Two corps are nearly ready for the west and center Provinces.

The *Constitutional* says that the Prussians will occupy Havre and Cherbourg, and cut all communication with England.

At Cretail a force of franctireurs successfully attacked the Prussians near Guidnes.

points are almost within cannon shot of the walls.

A number of prisoners were taken yesterday by the Prussian cavalry and sharp shooters, and several convoys of munitions of war and provisions were also captured. The Prussians now occupy small woods around Paris, which were too green to burn. There has been cannonading and musketry firing all day in the direction of Bourge. Many Prussian spies were arrested yesterday in and around Paris. Twenty-two thousand Gardes Mobiles arrived in Paris yesterday.

The *Herald's* special says that 80,000 workmen are under arms and over 200,000 Gardes Mobile and National Guard. A new army is organizing in South France. A hundred and thirty thousand guns were distributed during the last 10 days.

The *Tribune's* special says that Marshall Vaillant was arrested amid hostile demonstrations. The Prussians are numerous near Villeneuve, Dammartin and Lafosseurs. Three thousand occupy Valliers and Uniterets. Ten thousand are at Nanteuil.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—A German apprentice at Wilhelmshohe, attempted to assassinate the Emperor. He was arrested and a loaded pistol found upon his person. He declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Bavaria repudiates the desire to enter the North German Confederation. The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent, gives the substance of a recent conversation with Bismarck. The latter affirmed that Prussia would prosecute the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandizement.

The scarcity of printing paper is seriously felt. The *Gallignani and Messenger*, recently reduced in size from this cause, announces to-day a suspension for a few days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The special London [illegible] 15th instant says: The friendly interviews [illegible] are attracting much [illegible] evident that the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris [illegible] out the old military trick. Within the last few days great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend to have lost their horses.—Two were taken on Tuesday at a great distance from their corps. It is a curious fact that all these prisoners speak French perfectly. It is regarded as imprudent to keep Prussian prisoners in the city when the fight begins.

The commandant of the Fortress of Laon has been exonerated of the charge of blowing up the Citadel. The work was done by the guard of the magazine.

VIRGINIA.

STAUNTON, Sept 17.—The city of Staunton voted on the additional fifty thousand dollars to-day, making the total subscription three million of dollars, which insures the construction of the Valley Railroad, from Harrisonburg to Salem via Staunton and Lexington. The remaining two hundred thousand dollars are subscribed by private individuals.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Penn., arrived at the Virginia House this evening.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 17.—The Agricultural Fair commences October 11th, not the 4th, as heretofore stated.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—News from Paris is meagre and contradictory. The usual lines are interrupted. The Northern Railroad from Orleans to Paris is cut about 8 miles south of Paris, where the Germans have planted a battery. Heavy firing is heard in that direction. Heavy fighting occurred at Ris, another small town on the Orleans Railroad. The Railroad to Laon has been abandoned to the Prussians. Grain at the stations was removed to the city before Prussian occupation.

A hundred and fifty casks of napha was picked up off the English coast.

It is said that the Prussian siege train is still aground in the *Canal de La Marne*. Many of the old Parisian police have been arrested, charged with implication in the Bonaparte plot.—The nephew of the Ex Prefect of the Seine, was recently arrested. He is believed to be the head of the conspiracy.

Turkey has mustered the reserves of the entire Empire.

The interest on French Treasury bonds is fixed at 5½ per cent.

The Crown Prince of Prussia addressed a circular to the German people, urging the creation of a fund for the sick and wounded.

The *Economist* has a strong article in favor of peace. It says that the very object of the war was to sustain the principle of German Unity against the objects of France, and that object now being attained, mankind should interpose to save Paris; and then agree that hereafter no great city shall be fortified.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The submarine telegraph is working to Jamaica.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—All but the ultra Catholic press are delighted at the end of the Pope's temporal power.

FLORENCE, Sept. 17.—The Italians are quietly but rapidly occupying the Pontifical territory. General Kanzler, Commander-in-chief of the Pontifical forces, refused to surrender Rome.

COLOGNE, Sept 17.—The *Gazette* of this city to-day gives the following statistics and particulars: "There are now before Strasburg 18 batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire collectively more than 70,000 shots into the city daily. Thirty car loads of munitions of war including 8,000 quintals of iron are consumed daily.

The *Gazette* shows the immense expense of besieging Paris, and that five times the amount of the above resources must be exhausted.

ROME, Sept. 17—The inhabitants of the city have received a flag of truce from General Cordona, who commands the Italian troops, which have arrived very near to the city. The truce was received by the people with a great demonstration of favor, and they will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the Italian troops.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The London "Spectator" says in official type, that the prospects for peace are now better than at any time since the war began. Lord Lyons is conducting negotiations between Jules Favre and Bismarck. It is said that a brief armistice is nearly arranged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Steamer, the "City of Brooklyn," took 150 recruits for France. The disease among the troops at Governor's Island is malignant billious and not yellow fever, 27 cases and 9 deaths. No cases within three days.

Baron H. Revere, who figured here before the war, was killed at Metz.

The French Steamer, "Layfayette," was detained here for supplies for the French army.—Brig H. G. Berry, from Havana, lost its Captain from cholera and a seaman from yellow fever. Two cases of fever aboard.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.—The Steamer, "Brooklyn," arrived here to day from Norfolk, and will sail as soon as the storm abates for Portsmouth, N. H. A heavy Northeast storm prevails, the Roads is full of shipping.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cable dispatches from private sources, dated London 18th, says: Reported armistice is unfounded. Peace prospects are unimproved.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The *Journal Des Republic*, publishes Jules Favre's Circular. It contains the following points: Why the election of members of the constituents Assembly occurs the second instead of the 16th of October, objections made regarding the *de jure* character of the present government, Favre admits the irregularity but argues the urgency of the case. The defence of the integrity of the soldiers and national honor involved a return of the delegated power to the people. Nothing is to be expected from Prussia. Her supreme will and exaltation from success, are irreconcilable with calm impartiality and statesmanship. Two hundred thousand victims have already been sacrificed to her ambition and it is certain that she will exact terms from France, which the present momentary and incompetent government should not accept. Hence was convoked an Assembly freely chosen, to decide what we ask now is to give France, our hearts and our blood. Then let France decide, not our transient authority, but immortal France, rising itself to confront Prussia. France loosed from the winding sheet of the Empire, frank and generous is ready to immolate itself for right and liberty, disavowing all those exalted political ideas of the old Government. France has now no ambition but to remain mistress of herself and to develope her material and moral resources. 'Tis for this she asks a cessation of hostilities, but she will prefer a thousand fold of disaster to dishonor."

Favre adds "mankind must admire, but pity the spectacle of Paris, without looking right or left, or backwards, defending its firesides and its freedom."

TOURS, Sept. 19.—There is continuous fighting around Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The steamer "Jerome Napoleon," with Thiers aboard has gone to St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Tehuantepec survey expedition sails in about two weeks.

The State Bank of Louisiana converted into National Bank capital $800,000.

Motley telegraphs the State Department that Prussia does not intend to confine negotiations to the Emperor or regency, but objects to negotiations with the present government as it is incapable of furnishing absolute guarantees.

Bismarck and Favre have had a conference but the result has not yet transpired.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Sept. 19.—Immense preparations are being made for a grand State Fair on October 19th, visitors from all parts of the union are expected and will meet with a cordial welcome.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—The police to-day arrested Henry Burton in the act of pouring metal into a counterfeit five and three cent nickel, the dies are large, a quantity of counterfeit five cent pieces were found in the building.

Several influential colored citizens visited Governor Walker this morning to ask that colored men be admitted into the jury box. The Governor informed them that the Legislature had not altered the old code so as to admit of it, and advised them to appeal to the Legislature, which meets next month.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sept 19.—The Grand Lodge is in session, 21 Grand Lodges and 23 encampments are represented.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA Sept 19.—In the case of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. vs the international Collector, Judge Strong decided that the dividends and interests paid by the Rail Roads on and after January 1870, were not liable to Internal Revenue tax, a number of cases were involved in this decision.

NEW YORK.

[illegible] states that a two hours fight was had [illegible] much damage [illegible]

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The raising of the blockade by the French in the Baltic and North seas is officially announced.

Olozaga's resignation, to the French Republic, is officially approved by Spain. A Republican manifestation in favor of France was made to-day.

Olozaga breakfasted with Prim and Serrano; his prompt recognition of the Republic was explained and was fully justified by the production of a dispatch from Sagossa recommending the recognition.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—China advices are more unfavorable to peace. Gov. Rankin has been assassinated on account of his sympathy for foreigners.

Only a handful of Bazaine's army escaped from Metz.

The siege of Toul is vigorously proceeding, military experts say it cannot hold out long.

Favre set out for Meaux under a safeguard from the Prussian headquarters; his official reception is still doubtful.

Germans laugh at Bazaine's hopes of escape from Metz.

Rome is still unoccupied though closely invested.

The Russian government transferred 80,000,000 rubles, which were lately deposited in the Bank of France to England.

Variola is raging among the French prisoners at Madgeburg. Gen. Failley is not dead. Failey and staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence. Prussia provides sumptuously for them. Captured French officers are allowed the choice of towns as residences, and receive the same pay and rations as at home.

Countess Cawley had a long interview with the Emperor in behalf of the Empress.

The *Post* says that a balloon, with 50,000 letters from Metz, was captured.

Bazaine writes that the army is well supplied with everything, and that the French were victorious in every fight up to the 31st of August.

The correspondent of the Daily News says that Bismarck has determined to starve out Paris unless Metz and Strasburg surrenders.

On Friday Lord Granville made certain suggestions to Thiers which Thiers might submit if he saw fit to the Provisional Government, from these suggestions resulted Favre's interview with Bismarck, there are reasons for believing that peaceful results will follow this interview.

The Papal negotiations for compromises before the Italian occupation of Rome failed.

Prussia says distinctly that she recognizes no French government either imperial or republican. She is reluctant to make peace at present.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Belgian and American Ambassadors decided not to quit Paris.

Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls of Paris.

FLORENCE, Sept. 19.—Official—The troops on entering Valletrete were received with great enthusiasm. Gen Bixio is marching on Rome.

The Red Republicans continue to placard the walls denouncing the new government, trouble is apprehended, the citizens say they prefer Prussian rule to communism.

The Railway to Calais has been cut at Coflans.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Official. While Napoleon was at Namur, Belgium, he eulogized the discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers and said nothing could keep them out of Paris.

The North German *Gazette* says the Republic exists *de facto* and the Empire *de jure*, we shall treat with that government offering the best conditions.

STRALSUND, Sept. 19.—There have been no blockaders seen in the Baltic for a week.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—Though it is certain that Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters, no basis for regulations are arranged.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

Oxford, N. C.

The exercises of this Institute will be resumed on WEDNESDAY JULY 27TH.

Miss M. E. MITCHELL.......Principal.
Miss E. N. GRANT.........Associate Principal.
Miss W. H. MORROW.......Teacher of Music.

Circulars forwarded on application.
jul8-swim

NOTICE.

THE MALE DEPARTMENT OF THE HERTFORD Academy is without a Principal, and the Board of Trustees desire to correspond with a gentleman well qualified for the position. The location and surroundings with the ample buildings, and the eminent success of the school in the past, give promise of a very profitable interest to a good teacher and manager.

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