The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

President Grant stated some time ago that there were great similarity between the government of the United States and that of the German Confederation. King William of Prussia proposes to make one of Bismarck's colleagues Minister of Public Worship. There is nothing that Grant, under the Ku Klux bill cannot accomplish. He can imprison and imprison, just as Holden and Kirk did in Caswell and Alamance. His purpose is to carry the southern States in the Presidential election. It will prove a failure so far as North Carolina is concerned. Grant is too much in love with the German Confederation and King Ludwig to not follow their example.

Now, the question is, who shall be Minister of Public Worship? Is Pilgrim Ashley, Colonel Pool, or our City collector Rex Mitchell-Whitson?

Colonel Solomon Pool is so careless that he might endanger the papers of the office. It will be remembered that the papers of the office as Assessor were burned, and he has not been able to say by whom.

Pilgrim Ashley's taking $500 improvement from Mr Thomas Lutterloh has damaged his clerical standing to that degree that it is thought he has evangelized his congregation to a standstill.

Major Holden takes up with the main idea, no doubt he will be a candidate for governor.

The opposition here is greatly exercised about what the old Pilgrim will say and do when he will account to his church for the $500 which Lutterloh was accused of having bribed him with. If the Pilgrim should refund the $500 for the sake of the State's credit in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, Lutterloh will have to refund $2,500 per share, how much will Lutterloh refund to the public fund? Would two-thirds per cent. be a reasonable compensation for selling the stock of both the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company at thirty five dollars per share. Pilgrim, shout for the honor and good name of State property before it is too late. Let us all the people of the State and public opinion drives you back to Buzzard Bay.

H. C. L. C. C.

The superb leg man appears in a two column communication to the New York Herald of April 26th, with a long account of the personal grievances in North Carolina, which he calls a land of *lawlessness*. We learn from a gentleman acquainted with the loyal Luce, that he and Mr. Edwards "can" an iron foundry in Lincoln county for a New York company. The work was carried on in a most extravagant manner—several hundred hands employed.

Col. Bynum, a loyal Republican lawyer and Solicitor for the 9th Judicial district, had claims against Mr. Luce for collection. They were not rebel claims, but claims the loyal men in New York. Poor fellow! wishing to close them except the last. Mr. Luce made many fair promises, but his loyal brother, Col. Bynum, to pay, which he did not, and would not pay. When he went to New York, disregarding his promises, Mr. Bynum attached his property and that of his company. When he came back he found everything, stone and brick, locked up. Every indulgence was shown him, and it was proposed by his creditors to take fifty cents in the dollar of their debts. He could not pay this, and the law took its course, and Mr. Luce's property was sold to pay his debts. We suppose his only purpose in writing a long communication to the *Tribune* was to recommend himself to President Grant for office, he like Burgen, having offered by rebels for loyalty's sake. Some nineteen persons did put in nominations for clerk and office at the door of Mr. Luce, but he was not alarmed at it, and remained among the kuklux long after this was done. We venture it was some negro or loyal man to whom Mr. Luce was in debt for work and labor done. We believe it would now be as dangerous for Mr. Luce to go to Lincoln as it would for Belfield to go to Buncombe. Both of these carpet-baggers owe negroes and laboring white men and they will not pay, and we would not insure either of them against a serious lynching.

So much for the loyal non-debt paying Mr. Luce.

BLOW YOUR HORN BILLY.

Major Smith is out in the *Telegram* in reply to a correspondent in the SENTINEL, signed "H," who gave the names and number of persons dismissed from the service of the company because of their political sentiments. The Major denies a statement about dismissing persons connected with the road. We knew three-fourths of the thirty-six persons named, and we know they were removed, and we know many were removed who are not numbered among the thirty-six. The party was made of the North Carolina Railroad and the University at Chapel Hill has been without precedent.

The Major says he is not fool enough to be a Democrat "though the SENTINEL frequently intimates as much." Some two months ago a Democrat in the presence of the Major announced to us that he had seen the Major in. Major Smith said he was thinking about it. We entered our protest. This is all we know about the Major joining the party. We suppose the Major will get out of this as he does about joining the two hundred negro women—it's a joke.

[REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL.]

FRAUD COMMISSION.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1871.

Commission to investigate charges of fraud and corruption met at 10 a. m. in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. E. G. Hall testified that his father's estate was a stockholder to the extent of about 100 shares in the Cape Fear Navigation Company. That 82 shares was sold to T. S. Lutterloh for 10 dollars per share, and the sale was made immediately after the purchase of the interest of the State. Mr. Hall said, as executor of his father, and was induced to the sale by the belief and representations that the stock would become valueless. As in case he did not sell Lutterloh would purchase enough from another party to give him a controlling interest in the stock, which when obtained was to be sunk. He (Lutterloh) said he wished to get up a meeting of the stockholders. When they were trying to get up the meeting, witness remained out, as did Mr. Tillinghast, for the purpose of preventing the presence of a quorum, as it was understood that the object of the meeting was to break up the company. There was a combination formed to depress the stock, and think Lutterloh was engaged in it.

The Cape Fear, Haboyeon & Lutterloh lines of boats had employed counsel to prosecute a suit against the Navigation Company, and all had contributed to pay the fees. The stock of the latter company was principally owned at the time of meeting in June, '69, by J. D. Williams, D. J. Worth, T. J. Jones, R. R. Lutterloh, estates of Geo. McNeill and Samuel Tillinghast.

Col. E. D. Hall testified

That he was a senator in the Legislature from New Hanover in 1866-67, and was chairman of the joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Much testimony was taken and filed, which cannot now be found after the most diligent search among the other papers, and there is every reason to believe it has been spirited away. The clerk of the committee resided in Fayetteville, and had been much sick, and he had been compelled to employ others to do the stenographic work. Witness was present at the meeting of the stockholders, and had talked together. They formed two plans. They went together to see A. J. Lutterloh to induce him to make the sale, and he was at first much opposed to the individuals, but afterwards consented to recommend the sale. In order to get legislation which would compel him to sell out to members of Legislature to vote for the bill, witness said they wanted to improve the river and thereby make their railroad of some use. Did not remember saying he wanted to make the river a free river, nor that he wanted to sink the stock, nor does he remember saying to Mr. Slocumb or any one else that he had held out such inducements to members of the Legislature. Such were never the intentions of witness or those of the Companies he represented. Cannot say, to the best recollection, that he had ever said to a member of the Legislature at that session, that if the stock was purchased by those he represented it would be sunk. Had told persons that the tolls had been put so low they would amount to nothing. Don't recollect telling any one that the object in purchasing the stock was to get rid of vexatious litigation. Saw Mr. Slocumb on the river. Had no pay tolls on the river while I was interested in stock, from August, 1865, to time of purchase, because though he run boats and carried freight, he did not consider the tolls due, and in fact part of the time they were not exacted. Sometime in 1867, of 68 tolls were demanded to the amount of $2,000 or $2,500 and suit was brought, which suit was pending at the time of the purchase of the stock.

The pending suits were an inducement to the purchase of the stock though advised by his attorney that the Company could not recover.

Does not know how Byrne knew he wished to purchase, but he (Buffet) introduced the subject. Does not know whether Byrne was present or not when bids were opened. Ashley told witness, first bid was accepted but had concluded not to sell so at first advertised.

Andrew Jackson Jones was in Raleigh at the opening of the bids and promised to aid him by getting the bond for them, &c., if witness would pay him from 400 to 500 dollars.

Adjourned until 9 a. m. 28th.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

LONDON, Apr. 26. Advices up to Tuesday night say that the commanding around Paris was right, and mainly directed against Forts Issy and Vanvier.

The Government had taken measures to suppress the Algerine insurrection.

The armistice on the removal of the people of Neuilly was to extend from 9 o'clock Tuesday morning until midnight.

Military movements have been suspended and both belligerents were busy strengthening their barricades.

CONCILIATION.

Many placards, urging conciliation, appear. The delegation from Lyons appeals to the Assembly and the Commune to cease their fratricidal strife.

The Prussians have not evacuated Chevreuse.

PARIS CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES.

LONDON, April 26. All the railway station masters are notified that the blockade of Paris commences immediately, and provisions destined to Paris must be returned to the shippers.

THE CANNONADING.

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Issy replies feebly, and it is thought the Communists will shortly evacuate the fort, as they cannot repair the breaches. The Government troops are establishing pontoon bridges at Portaux and Neuilly.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, April 26. The Italian Minister of Justice has announced the early introduction in Parliament of a bill for the separation of Church and State.

LIABILITY OF BANKS TO TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Commissioner Pleasanton has written Supervisor Presbrey, of Virginia, concerning representations made by him touching the liability of the Union Bank of Richmond, the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company and the State Bank of Virginia to taxation, which heretofore has not been enforced, on deposits and capital, as well as the imposition of penalties for omission to render proper returns. In the several cases presented, the Commissioner substantially instructs that all taxes due shall be paid, while, concerning an imposition of penalties, investigations will be made by the proper authorities to determine the intention in the different cases before action is taken.

On of the insurgent leaders in Paris is Emile Blanchette, a well known barber of the Latin Quarter, and two other leaders were once pastry cooks at the Hotel de Bristol.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The season when the graves of our Confederate dead are decked with floral tributes all over this sunny land is again upon us, and as an appropriate reminder of the occasion, this beautiful poem of "Moina" is re-produced. While thoughts are reverting to the time when some loved one fell upon a distant battle field, and hearts are saddened by these recollections, the language of the poet is in tenefnt accord with tender emotions thus awakened:

OUR DEAD.

BY MOINA

Do we weep for the heroes who died for us?
Who, living were true and tried for us,
And in death sleep side by side for us?
The martyr band
That hallowed our land
With the blood they poured in a tide for us?

Ah! fearless on many a day for us,
They stood in the front of the fray for us,
And held the foemen at bay for us;
Fresh tears should fall
Forever over all
Who fell while wearing the gray for us.

How many a glorious name for us!
How many a story of fame for us
They left! Would it not be a shame for us
If their memory part
From our land and heart?
And a wrong and a blame for us?

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

No—no—no, they were slain for us,
And their blood flowed out in a rain for us,
Red, the soil and pure on the plain for us,
And years may go,
But our tears shall flow
O'er the dead who have died in vain for us.

And their deeds—proud deeds—shall remain for us,
And their names dear names—without stain for us,
And the glories they won shall not wane for us
Our hero-dead they,
Though dead, shall live ever and ever for us.

[From the Southern Home.]

BORDERLY OUTRAGE IN GASTON

DALLAS, Gaston Co., N. C. April 22

Editor of the Southern Home. On the night of the 15th inst., two negroes went to the house of Mr. Fred Costner, an old respectable citizen of this county, who has been living with his son and daughter in law, and children of the estate forcibly detained the young man on the outside, the negro inside the house attempted to violate the person of Mrs. Costner. He was thwarted in his fiendish purpose by the cries of her husband and father in law, who were calling for the gun. These scoundrels, one of whom was afterwards discovered to be Caldwell Hartgrove, then ran off, and on the same night went to the house of Mrs. Sarah Stroup, a widow lady, and demanded admittance, and when Mrs S. asked "who was there?" they replied that "it didn't make a d—l bit door, they would break it down." Mrs. Stroup then told her daughter, a girl thirteen or fourteen years of age, to open the door. The negroes entered and asked if she had any company, to which she answered "Nobody but the children." One of the negroes pointing to the girl, said, "Do you call that a child?" and then addressing the girl, "Come here, d—n you, and let's see how heavy you are." In the meantime, Hartgrove had seated himself on the bed by Mrs. S., who had retired, and presenting a pistol told her to be quiet. The other negro then threw the child on the floor, and laying a knife by her side and saying, "If you are not quiet, I'll cut your d—d throat," outraged his powerless victim. Hartgrove was then relieved from guarding Mrs. S., and he in turn violated the child. Here H. was recognized, and he has since been arrested, and is now in jail.

Notwithstanding these horrible outrages, the people of this county have restrained their passions, and are determined to let justice be done the villian by due course of law.

Compare the conduct of the people here, with the following account we have of Judge L. Gunn's conduct

A *Refusal*, Biggerstaff by name, was whipped in Rutherford county, on the night of the 15th inst., by a party of about forty men in disguise. Biggerstaff is a most unmitigated scoundrel and has threatened the lives of all his neighbors who have dared to disagree with him politically. He is a leader of the loyal party, and his loyalty cures all his sins. In consideration of this important fact, Judge Logan willfully and corruptly neglecting his duty, remained in Rutherfordton and issued warrants for the parties whom Biggerstaff's wife swore she recognized. Any magistrate could have done this as well as Logan, and perhaps better. During all this time the people of Cleaveland county were put to great, enormous expense, in order that a judge, (celebrated for his stupidity only) might gratify his private revenge. But Logan did more; he sent his co worker in iniquity, J. B. Carpenter, to Washington City, to report that he was unable to hold Shelby Court, and praying for troops. He did not wait for troops, but called out and organized quite a large force,—to guard the prisoners and defend Rutherfordton from an attack by the insurrectionary hosts.

Now let any man of reason, whose honestly has not been taken away by corruption of party, and whose judgment is not warped by party zeal, look at these pictures and say on whose side is the right. The people of the Old North State are as peaceable and quiet as those of the most loyal State; but occasionally where the oppression bears too hard upon them and their patience and long suffering is exhausted, they rise up and smite the oppressor whose political complexion protects him from punishment by law. Then a mighty howl of despair goes up to Congress from loyal lungs, and radical newspapers are filled with most lamentable accounts of the lawlessness of the people, and the dangers that loyal men are subjected to for loyalty's sake. A State has reached a desperate condition, when men occupying high positions use their positions to give credit to their vile slanders originated to subserve base party ends. If Judge Logan says he could not hold Shelby Court on account of personal danger, he speaks wilfully and maliciously a most base slander.

It is high time for the Convention party to commence preparations for the Convention campaign.

The Radicals are busy at work now, and something must be done to check them.

We should remember that the only way by which we can get rid, of stupid, corrupt judges, and other burdens that now oppress us, is by calling

A CONVENTION.

For the Sentinel

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1871

Editors of the Sentinel.

I beg leave to call your attention, and through you, that of the legislature and the people of our State, to the excellent circular of the "University Publishing Co." which sufficiently explains itself and the objects it has in view. These are the substitution in the hands of southern youth of school books which shall be free from all sectional and partizan spirit, in lieu of the pernicious and mendacious trash which has poured from the northern presses since the war, inundated the South with a train of consequences more noxious than that of an armed host, and is to day inoculating the minds of the rising generation with a moral poison more deadly than that of the Bohun Upas. No one who has not taken the trouble to investigate the subject has any idea of the extent to which this crying evil has been carried in every department of elementary instruction. To those who have had the satisfaction of listening to the eloquent address of that accomplished soldier, scholar and gentleman, Gen. J. B. Gordon, all that could be here adduced in protest against the continued practice of patronizing these books, would be mere surplusage. I desire however to give a mere compend of facts in connection with the subject, to those who enjoyed not that privilege. From their so called histories, where we might naturally look for a perversion of truth, whenever they and we were the actors, down to the veriest horn book of arithmetic, which one would as naturally expect to find free from political bias, we see everywhere the same malignant and deviish animus which actuates the authors. The laudation on the one hand, of every act of Federal tyranny and usurpation, and the apotheosis of its champions and exponents, and the holding up to odium, execration, and ridicule our most cherished ideas of States rights and State polity, and especially that exposes which we struggled to uphold

It was wisely did by one of old, "Let me write the ballads of a country and I care not who makes it's laws." As an amendment to this solemnous aphorism, let me write the school books, and I care not who makes the ballads." Shall then, this most important work be deputized to confessed and avowed Ku Klux creatures whose political ignorance is only equaled by their historical mendacity? For one, I do protest from the bottom of soul; for one I'm not willing that my children and young countrymen should imbibe at that age most susceptible to lasting impressions, opinions so utterly at variance with those on their sires that *they* danced to the death to controvert them. I am not willing that the should regard as patriot heroes, men reeking with the blood of their kindred and responsible for the death of their country, whilst the unavoidably reverse side of the picture must be, that Lincoln, on his entry, were no better than Catalines, pitiful and mean sters. No! I am not writing that Grant is the third Tiberius the tyrant, and Stanton the murderer, should become enthroned in their fancy as true types of a martial age, whilst Lee and Jackson and Sydney Johnston and Polk shall at best meet the the award of an insulting pity for their "misguided judgment." In a word, I am not willing that they should learn to question and approve what we in our heart of hearts do deprecate, and to condemn and despise what our judgment approves with the confidence of conviction.

If such heresies must come for the want of a suitable pen to do justice to history, let them, at least, be delayed until their young minds are more mature, their reasoning faculty better developed. At all events, let no responsibility attach to us for this heinous sin. For one, I should rather that a child of mine should never hear the name of Columbus or Virginius, of the Mecklenburg Declaration, the battle of Yorktown, or the resolutions of '98, of the nativity of George Washington and Benedict Arnold, of the battle of New Orleans and the Hartford Convention, of blue lights and the whisky insurrection, than that they should gulp down, with those *great historical lies*, the monstrosities that they must needs take with them. No! even though we grown up children continue to draw our literary pabulum from inimical presses, built up upon our credulity in other days, and persist in purchasing their vile emanations in the shape of namby-pamby novellies, and more weakly monthlies replete with abuse, vulgarity and scurrility, let us at least disclaim for good and all the other. The *necessity* no longer exists, if it ever did. A wealthy company, representing a capital of several hundred thousand dollars and composed of some of the first gentlemen in the land has recently commenced operations in the city of New York, for the avowed purpose of supplying this radical defect. They have already issued many rudimentary books, in different branches, and confidently expect to supply the demand in every department, at an early day. These books are the productions of some of the profoundest intellects and ripest scholars in the country, the authors of which pledge themselves to abstain from an expression of political sentiments and to confine themselves to the subject matter of which they treat. They will be equal in all respects to the most approved books now in use, and there is no reason why they should not, and every reason why they should, be exclusively adopted in every southern and as to that northern shool likewise. Parents and guardians should make it a *sine qua non* before patronizing any institution. In our system of common schools is ever again reorganized on a sound and healthy basis, I hold this subject of text books one of primary importance in connection therewith. Will not some gentleman of the Legislature, take the matter in hand and bring it before that body at its next session? As imperative as was and is the necessity and demand for a thorough investigation into the conduct of an usurping and law-breaking executive, and a drunken, debauched, ignorant, vulgar, partizan judiciary, it is no wise surpasses in divinity, duty and importance the one of which we treat.

Trusting that my humble efforts in this direction may attract the proper attention to the subject,

I am your obedient servant,

W. J. GREEN.

The following are the books alluded to by the writer, which we take pleasure in introducing to the people of our State.

The "University Series" embraces the following text-books:

I—GEOGRAPHICAL TEXT-BOOKS. By M. F. Maury, LL.D., author of "Physical Geography of the Sea," late Superintendent of the National Observatory, at Washington, D. C., etc.

- First Lessons in Geography
- The World We Live In
- Manual of Geography
- Physical Geography

Also, by the same author,

- Practical Astronomy.

II—MATHEMATICS. Text-Books. By Prof. S. Venable, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

- First Lessons in Numbers
- Mental Arithmetic
- Elementary Arithmetic
- Practical Arithmetic
- Higher Arithmetic
- Elementary Algebra.
- Higher Algebra.
- Legendre's Geometry.
- Analytical Geometry.

III—HOLMES' SCHOOL READERS. By Geo F. Holmes, LL.D., Professor of History and General Literature in the University of Virginia.

- Holmes' Primer.
- Holmes' Elementary Speller.
- Holmes' First Reader.
- Holmes' Second Reader.
- Holmes' Third Reader.
- Holmes' Fourth Reader.
- Holmes' Fifth Reader.
- Holmes' Academic, or Sixth Reader.
- Holmes' School Speaker.
- Holmes' Elementary School Charts.

IV—ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Text Books by Geo. F. Holmes, LL.D.

- First Lessons in Grammar.
- English Grammar.
- Manual of English Composition.

V—FRENCH. Text Books by M. Schele de Vere, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia.

- Introduction to the Study of French
- Grammar in French.
- First French Reader.
- Higher French Reader.

Also, by A. Smith Hench, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of South Carolina,

- Guide to a Correct Pronunciation of the French Language.

VI—LATIN. Text Books by B. L. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Virginia.

- Latin Grammar.
- Latin Exercise Book.
- Latin Reader.

To be followed by additional text books in Latin and Greek.

VII—SCIENCE. (History, etc.

- Text-Book of General Physics.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE CONVENTION OF CLEAVELAND.

The Democrats of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, have held a convention, and have resolved that the Democrats of South Carolina

- History of the United States
By Geo. T. Holmes, LL.D.
- Rhetoric Made Easy
By Rev. Boyd Credy, D.D.
- Elements of General History
By Rev. John F. Carter, A.M., of Maryland
- The Education of Character
By Professor R. M. Johnston, late of the University of Georgia.
- Writing Books
The original Dunlevian system. By A. R. Dunlevy.

Feeling an interest in this matter we add the following high testimonial:

"I am glad you are engaged in furnishing suitable text books for our schools and colleges. *I have a special of the commendations to be found in competent judgments the books that have been published.* * * * They should be accepted by parents and pupils."—*Gen. Robert E. Lee, to the publishers of the "University Series" at School Commissioners' Convention.*

PANY, 153 & 157 Crosby street, New York, and 54 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

For the Sentinel

THE PEOPLE OF CLEAVELAND AND JUDGE LOGAN.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cleaveland county, held in the court house in Shelby, on the 11th day of April 1871 on motion of H. Cathcart, Dr. W. J. Miller was called to the chair and J. W. Stephens was appointed secretary.

On motion, Col. Plato Durham was requested to explain the object of the meeting. He stated that the meeting had been called to vindicate the character of the people of Cleaveland county who had been slandered by his Honor G. W. Logan, by his publishing to the world that it was unsafe for his Honor to appear in this town and hold the Superior Court, and he introduced the following preamble and resolutions, viz

WHEREAS, We are informed that his Honor G. W. Logan, Judge of the 9th Judicial district, believes, or pretends to believe, that it would not be safe for him to appear in this town and hold the Superior Court at this the regular time of holding said Court; and whereas, it is evident that this is a political manœuvre of his Honor to influence pending congressional legislation by making it appear that the courts of the county are obstructed in the exercise of their functions, all perhaps by agreement with *desperate* politicians of Washington City and elsewhere; and whereas, we know of no instance within the borders of Cleveland county or in the surrounding counties, in which the civil authorities have been resisted or impeded in the regular exercise of their functions, therefore,

Resolved, That in this conduct in his Honor Judge Logan, we recognize the petty politician, manifested for the sole purpose of forcing a despotic bayonet rule upon this people to the end that a corrupt party rule may be sustained.

Resolved, That we do hereby assure his Honor Judge Logan that every able-bodied man in the county of Cleaveland will respond to the call, if necessary, to protect him in holding his court in this town.

Resolved, That the sheriff of this county be, and is hereby requested to proceed at once to the home of Judge Logan, in Rutherfordton, and, in the name of the people of this county, request him to come here and hold his court, and to assure him of his perfect safety in so doing.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings of this meeting was ordered to be sent to the Raleigh SENTINEL, the *Southern Home*, *Charlotte Observer* and *Western Vindicator* with the request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. J. T. MILLER, President

J. W. STEPHENS, Secretary.

A letter in the New York Tribune tells this story on Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln:

"A blunt Englishman and a devout Presbyterian pastor the other day encountered each other before the little rating that protects the goddess marble thus abused. The Englishman had been surveying the statue in silent agony, from every possible point of view. The meek inquiry of the pastor as to his opinion of the work of art let loose the pent-up torrents of his wrath, and the swearing of the proverbial bold English dragoon was as nothing, for a few minutes, to his performance. The shocked pastor listened with all his ears, and seemed relieved; till, as the last oath was hissed out, he took up the word and simply added, with clerical unction and fervor, 'That's so!' The profane Briton and the pious pastor understood each other. They agreed on art."

The first lodge of Free Masons has been constituted in Rome.

From "The Bright Side."

CARRIER PIGEONS.

Before the day of steam and telegraphic communication, carrier pigeons were much used as messengers. We find mention of them as far back as the crusades. As the mail system has been improved and telegraph lines established, they have ceased to be depended upon, but up to a comparatively recent date, they have been considerably used on the European Continent. In Belgium their training is still a specialty.

During the recent siege of Paris they have proved of inestimable value. The Germans who surrounded the city prevented persons from going in or out, and cut the telegraph wires, so that messages could not be sent. Balloons were easily sent away, but it was found impossible to guide them back with any certainty. If it had not been for trained carrier pigeons the people could have received no communications from outside the fortifications. The birds were sent by balloon to Tours or Bordeaux, where they were let loose to return with their dispatches. The messages to be sent were collected at one of these places. The price of transmission was ten cents a word for those not exceeding twenty words. The messages having been collected, were copied as clearly and closely as possible, upon large sheets of paper, in columns like a newspaper. These were photographed until reduced to the smallest attainable size. A large newspaper page would be reduced to a square inch. A single bird has been known to carry thirty thousand dispatches. When they are received the characters are made legible by being thrown by a magic lantern upon a screen.

The paper is not fastened to the wing, as formerly, but is wrapped around the middle feather of the tail. Sometimes it is inserted in a quill and tied to the feather. Either of these methods leaves the bird unfettered in its flight. The date and place of starting are stamped upon the wing. Before the Germans learned the art, with false dispatches, but the deception was soon detected.

The first bird that left Tours on the 7th of November, and arrived at Paris the same day. The speed of pigeons averages from thirty five to forty miles an hour, a rate greater than that of our ordinary railroad trains. One instance is recorded of a bird flying seventy miles an hour for eight successive hours, a speed to which steam has never attained. Sometimes, on long journeys, the pigeons become exhausted, or perish in storms. A well trained bird, unless wearied out or disabled by accident, will pursue a steady course, rarely dallying by the way. When released, they rise in circles in the air, each one larger than the one below, until they catch sight of a familiar object, when they will start in a straight line for home. Keen sight and a love of home are the qualities most relied upon for guiding them in their wonderful flights.

The birds fixed as mail carries are rather larger than our house pets, weighing from a pound to a pound and a half. They are highly prized by the Parisians, declaring them to be neither of good race nor well trained. Some of the professionals say that if they had taken their cotes into the city before the siege, their fortunes would have been made. The grey reddish or blue Belgium breed is thought to be the best.

The Belgium fancier takes great pride in his cotes. He begins training the doves when young by carrying them short distances and then releasing them to find their way home alone. Gradually he increases the journey until they will return hundred of miles. Of a summer's evening he may be seen seated on the roof of his house or at any upper window, watching for his birds, which he may be expecting from all parts of Europe. When they come in sight he motions to them with his hand what direction they are to take, and then whistles sharply. Well trained birds will immediately settle upon the trap door to the cote to be taken in. He studies each pigeon; knows its qualities, can tell to a nicety how much burden it can carry, and how far it may be required to travel.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Joint High Commission, it is believed, has agreed upon a report, which has been outlined, and which will be put in diplomatic or treaty form as soon as certain instructions which are expected by every steamer shall have been received from Great Britain. It was a knowledge of the fact of this agreement that induced the President to call the Senate together in extraordinary session in May. The fishery question, it is believed, has been settled in a way to secure American fishermen in all their rights, while at the same time Canadians lose nothing, but are fully protected. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence river will likely be concluded.

With reference to the Alabama claims, the Commission has, it is said, definitely settled certain principles of international law, which are to prevail in the final adjustment of the claims. This final adjustment and payment will be made by another commission, to be composed of eminent jurists, to be selected by the American and British Governments respectively.

The San Juan question will be finally determined by the arbitration of a friendly power. The island is not considered by either government of any great value intrinsically, but the matter of possession and ownership is a question of some importance, and one which both governments are anxious to have settled without further delay.

A LITTLE HERO.—One day last week as a little son of Mr. Noel, in Fluvanna, aged about fourteen years, was plowing in the field, a good-looking man with long black whiskers came out of the woods near by and told him he wanted that mule. The boy told him he could not get him, whereupon he said he would have him, and proceeded to cut ditts loose from the plow. The little fellow called to his brothers who were hunting in the field to bring him the gun, which they did at once, coming up before the man had succeeded in getting the mule loose. He fled to the woods when he saw the gun getting so close, and the little plowman mounted the mule and pursued him some distance, firing at him once as he disappeared in the woods. He says he thinks he struck him, but did not not bring him down.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.*

Grand Opening of

BONNETS and HATS,

Mrs. C. Taylor,

No. 13, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

WILL EXHIBIT

on *THURSDAY, the 6th of April*

a great Variety of LONDON and BRUSSELS NOVELTIES.

ap 5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRICES OF THE

Mason & Hamlin

Cabinet Organs.

Having vastly increased their facilities for manufacture, the

Mason & Hamlin Organ Company

are now enabled to offer their well known Organs, which are the

ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

among Instruments of the class, at prices of inferior work. They print their lowest prices, which are therefore, alike to all, invariable. The following are illustrations:

Four Octave Organs	$50
The Same, Double Reed	65
Five Octave Organs, with Tremolo, Carved and Ornamental	100
The Same, Double Reed, with Knee Swell	115
Forty Other Styles, up to	1,000

All in solid Black Walnut. All the Organs made by this Company are thoroughly first-class in every respect. They will not make the so-called cheap Organs at any price. The comparative superiority of their instruments is now greater than ever before, as every competent judge who will carefully examine and compare must perceive.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES,

with Wood Cuts from Photographs of the different styles, full information and lowest prices; also, Testimonial Circular will be sent free to any address.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

Warerooms 596 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

ap 4 tf

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1871, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Hillsborough, N. C., the interest of Henry Norwood, Richards, in the following tracts of land:

I. Home place, containing 96 acres with good and comfortable dwelling and necessary out-houses thereon.

II. Four Town Lots just South of Hon's place.

III. Newman tract adjoining Josiah Turner and others containing 19 acres.

IV. Holden tract adjoining Jos. Turner and others containing 180 acres.

V. Pratt tract with four different settlements adjoining Archibald Borland's land and others, containing 325 acres.

VI. One half of lot 135 and lots 136 and 137 in the town of Hillsboro', on Margaret Lane, adjoining Jos. Reese and John Cheek, formerly property of Henry Richards.

VII. Ice House lot on Margaret lane in town of Hillsboro', in front of Miss Sallie Nash.

VIII. Gattis tract near Chapel Hill, with good House adjoining E. D. Nutt and others, containing 75 acres.

IX. Part of lot 95, in Hillsboro', north of Methodist Church.

X. One two-story house on Main street, in Chapel Hill, with four rooms, formerly the property of Jones Watson.

XI. One long one-story brick house with eight rooms on College Campus in Chapel Hill formerly occupied as a boarding house, with all the furniture, on which said store, with all the building and lots used in connection with said store.

XII. The Store house and lot just north of Brown's Store on Churton street, 32 feet front, joint passage south, of 8 feet and joint passage north of 8 feet.

XIV. The A. W. Cheek tract, well improved adjoining the N. C. Railroad and others, containing 150 acres.

XV. Several tracts of the land purchased from Julia A. Miner—exact amount stated on the day of sale.

XVI. Interest in Orange Hotel in the town of Hillsboro'. The interest of C. M. Latimer will be sold at the same time; the whole property being jointly offered upon the terms before mentioned. Complete title secured to the purchaser.

XVII. Half interest in Store-house of Latimer & Brown, on King street, in the town of Hillsboro'.

XVIII. Half interest in a tract of about 60 acres of land, adjoining P. B. Ruffin and others, formerly owned by James C. Turrentine. The interest of C. M. Latimer will be offered at the same time and same terms, and complete title to purchaser.

XIX. Store-house and lot in Hillsboro', corner of King and Churton streets, immediately west of the Court House, subject to a lease for two years. Entire interest in property and in lease from day of sale.

XX. One third interest in Guthrie's Hotel, in Chapel Hill, the other two thirds will probably be offered for sale at the same time.

XXI. Interest in A. C. Murdock's Store-house, in the town of Hillsboro', east of the Court House.

XXII. Lots No. 123, 124 and 125 in the town of Hillsboro', on King street, formerly the property of Henry Richards, bounded on the west by P. B. Ruffin's lane, south by Margaret lane, and east by Hazel street, containing a fine dwelling house; rented for one year from January 1st, 1871. Property and claims for rent from day of sale will be sold.

Title reserved until full payment is made, and no indulgence must be expected on the first or any subsequent instalment.

P. B. RUFFIN, Assignee.

Hillsboro, April 13-tds

GENTLEMEN'S EMPORIUM,

E. BESSON,

Merchant Taylor,

FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

(OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HALL,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

Has just returned from New York with large and most handsome stock of

FOREIGN CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

For gentlemen's suits. Garments made up in the latest and most excellent style, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and examine his superb stock.

His stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings cannot be excelled in this market.

mar 24-tf

Valuable and Important Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO me executed by Harriss Tysor, for the payment of debts secured in said trust, and for carrying out the provisions of the same, I shall expose to public sale, on the 10th of May, 1871, at the residence of the said Harriss Tysor, all the property not disposed of, heretofore mentioned in said Deed of Trust, according to the terms of said Trust, consisting of the plantation whereon said Harriss Tysor lives, with the mills, and other tracts of land not heretofore sold, and all other personal property found. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Purchasers to comply with the terms of sale before the surrender of property.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

D. A. TYSOR,

ap 24 30d Trustee of Harriss Tysor.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Geo. B. Baker having taken the House lately kept by Mrs. H. W. Miller, can accommodate both permanent and transient boarders.

Ten or twelve members of the Legislature can be furnished with board, lodging, fuel and lights at $20 per week.

dec 29-tf GEO. B. BAKER.

A BLOODED HORSE.

I have the pleasure of informing the Public, that one of the enterprising citizens of Raleigh, appreciating the want of good Stock, has paid fifteen hundred dollars for a blooded horse, and has committed him to my care.

He can be seen at the Stables of Geo. W. Wynne & Co., Morgan Street, on Friday and Saturday the 14th and 15th insts., and at Wilson, the 20th and 21st insts.

Other stands will be announced.

ap 11-td JOS. BROWN, Ag't.