The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 5. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871. NO. 76.

THE SENTINEL

DEAD ISSUES.

While the great masses of the Democratic party and conservative press of the country protest against the resurrection of dead issues in the approaching State and National campaigns. Amongst those of our political friends there is no purpose or desire to awake the dead past. The Democrat or Conservative who would attempt to do so would not arraign our party before the Radical tribunal. It is the Radical party which seeks to perpetuate dead issues at the cost of the peace and prosperity of the country, so long as it can retain place and power. It must be our care that the Radicals be foiled in this. Every issue upon which they rode into power is settled and dead, and there let them sleep.

What then are the issues upon which the coming contests are to be waged? In our State contest in August the issues are large as well as numerous, and may be summed up for the present in the terms "political prodigacy" and our "financial ruin." In the approaching Presidential contest the issues are numerous as the sins of centralization tendency of the Radical administration, affecting all the fundamental principles upon which republican government is based, and which affect not alone the present generation but the generations of untold millions yet to come on the world over. We need but mention the wide-spread corruption of the national government. In *five years* of Grant's administration the Radical party has expended one billion [illegible] hundred millions of dollars for various purposes, being within two hundred millions of the aggregate amount for the same purposes in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1871, not including in either case the sums paid upon the principal or interest of the public debt. This is an issue the Radicals must be made to meet. The government, under the Democratic administration of Mr. Buchanan, spent, for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1861, sixty two million of dollars, while for precisely the same purposes, the civil list, army, navy, &c., one hundred and sixty four millions of dollars were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, under the Radical administration of Grant.

This question of taxation and debt, to provide for the hundreds of millions ever rapidly expended—next to the great question of the preservation of republican liberty—is the issue upon which the next battle is to be fought.

The bank and manufacturing monopolies are grievous burdens felt by every farmer and merchant in the land, while the iniquities of the "protective" tariff on which the corrupt fatten, come home to the humblest laborer in everything he eats or drinks or puts on his back. As a cotemporary remarks, the poor man cannot strike a match to light his pipe without being reminded of our infernal revenue system.

The Democratic party of the country have determined to enter the approaching campaign *as the aggressive* to assail the robbers of the liberties of the people and the plunderers of the people's hard earned gains. They will demand to know if it is the purpose of Grant and his hirelings to sunder free government and erect an Empire, they will demand to know why the people of America are to be crushed by war taxes in a time of peace, and what has become of the proceeds. No dead issue will be permitted to rise in the settlement of these questions. The criminals will be called to the bar of public condemnation and will be made to answer.

Let our Democratic and Conservative fellow citizens see to it that no dead issue be raised for them. We must, as ever, the Radicals defied, or denounced their acts. Once on the defensive, let us take care to keep them there.

We learn from the New York *Tribune* that Mrs. Torpey and her husband contrived to rob a London jeweler, with the aid of chloroform and straps, the lady applying the anæsthetic while the gentleman seized the diamonds. Mr. Torpey escaped to the Continent with about $2,500 worth of plunder, and his wife, being tried for her share of the offense, was acquitted on the extraordinary ground that she acted under the compulsion of her husband. The case was not allowed, however, to rest here. Detective Shore watched this representative of "the subject sex" from the moment she left the court, and in the course of a few weeks he was rewarded by the discovery that she had gone into deep mourning and dyed her flaxen tresses a raven black. Thus disguised she, proceeded one day to a business house in the busiest part of London, and Detective Shore took the liberty of following her unannounced into the parlor, where Mr. Torpey himself was found with a traction of the missing jewels in his pocket. Justice demanded of a victim in the acquittal of the wife, will perhaps satisfy itself with the imposition of a double penalty on the husband. That seems indeed but a logical consequence of the former verdict, for if Mrs. Torpey was not legally guilty of her half of the dragging and robbing, the compelling male Torpey is clearly accountable for both her half and his own.

The case of Daniel Barnes for killing Mr. Willis Barbee, sometime in March last was called up in the Nash county Superior Court last week. A plea of insanity was entered by the prisoner's counsel which was concurred in by the jury, and Barnes was ordered to be sent to the Asylum.

LET US HAVE TROOPS

Judge Logan has applied to headquarters at Washington for troops. Let them come. The standing army of the United States is now only 30,000 men, thanks to the Democrats in Congress, aided by a few moderate Republicans. This is the army on a peace footing. Radicals seem alarmed at this "slim force," should the Kukluxers offer battle and the Indians become troublesome. And even of this number 25,000 men of all arms would be the effective force.

Now we trust the Indians will behave [illegible] and may the entire available force can be sent South to aid such chicken-hearted fellows as Judge General Logan. And we want them, every man, to come to North Carolina though some of our Georgia friends insist upon their share—and let them be stationed at this splendid strategic point, Raleigh. From this point they can, when requisite, be thrown rapidly into the Kuklux camps, our railroad facilities being good and the railroads themselves needing the revenue. The water of Raleigh is fine, and the climate the best in the world.

There is nothing incredulity in this recommendation. It is true that as it costs $1,000 per annum per man to keep an army on a "peace footing," and over $3,000 if in the field, and as soldiers always spend all they receive wherever stationed, it would add to the trade of Raleigh in one year the somewhat considerable sum of seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars, which might be felt in point with our greybacks, a dollar worth [illegible] Carolina and the [illegible] vote, and we will undertake to vote every man of them on the Democratic side. By all means let us have the troops.

THE LATEST RADICAL BUGABOO

The following is a fair sample of the doctrines and bullions forwarded by Morton, Butler & Co., to their chosen organs in the North, from Washington:

"A most extravagant idea prevails among the so called Southern exiled loyalists here. They predict that 1872, in January or February, there will be in the National Capital no less than one hundred thousand ex-rebels banded together under the oaths of the kukluxklan, with arms and ammunition at their command. A great tournament will be held in the city at that time, and this immense army can come here without attracting attention. When the counting of the electoral votes for President takes place should it be deemed necessary to throw out the votes of certain Southern States because of their alleged disloyalty, these kukluxers will [illegible] loudly and determined, ask the visionary alternative, can our standing army of forty thousand United States soldiers do against such a formidable force? In reply to their own query they say the result will be the compulsory counting in of the votes of the disloyal States and the election of a Democratic President.

Aboard as the story is it finds many believers at the Capital, while the originators of this and other *cowards* of like tenor laugh in their sleeves at the credulity of their followers.

ENGLISHMEN IN OUR MIDST. We stated a short while since that a gentleman in this county had living with him an Englishman, and that he had ordered a dozen more for his farm purposes. We are glad to know that the gentleman is not only pleased with the one he has, but that the Englishman himself is well pleased and satisfied with his new home, and in connection therewith the following letter received by the latter from England will be found of interest:

BRIDGEWATER, April 11, 1871.

M. B. Calvert

DEAR SIR: We thank you for your kind favor of March 21st, and are pleased to hear you are so happily and prosperously settled. We hope your new home may prove all it promises, and we have no doubt it will. We have yet to learn of any one going to North Carolina who has not been pleased with the country and people.

We mail you a copy of the "Traveler," and hope we may have the pleasure of sending your men on by Norfolk line and furnishing tickets for the same. If other openings similar to yours occur near you, and you wish young Englishmen to come, then we shall be pleased to serve any of your North Carolina friends.

Your old servant,

J. M. HOLMES,

Sec. International Land and Labor Agency.

Here is an opportunity our people have been waiting for—the chance to introduce into our midst a class of workmen second to none, a good honest population that would prove of much advantage to us as citizens as well as laborers. And we honestly believe that the English yeomanry seeking a home in America can find no better place to locate than in our midst. We hope to see others following the example of our young Roanoke friend.

Weldon News.

MORE CONVICTS.—Yesterday sheriff Walton, of Rowan county, arrived in this city bringing four colored convicts to the Penitentiary, sentenced for terms ranging from two to five years. These were convicted in cases of petty larceny.

THE LONG SEASON.—The rain still continues and was yesterday excessive. It has been remarked that this is the earliest spring ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant, and the "long season in May" keeps space with the season. Spring is fully three weeks earlier here than ever before remembered.

Messrs. J. S. Lane, Henry Harding and W. C. Bryan have been elected Commissioners of the town of Stonewall, Craven county. J. W. Dawson was elected town sergeant.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ORANGE

At a meeting of the citizens of Orange, in the court house in Hillsboro', the following proceedings were had:

Allen Hooper, Esq., was called to the chair. Lambert W. Hall and Thomas Wilson were appointed secretaries.

Upon motion, the chair appointed the following committee to prepare and report resolutions for the action of the meeting: W. W. Guess, R. N. Hall, E. Sykes, A. Dickson, J. W. Gates, C. Smith, Pendleton Cole, Charles Marcom, C. R. Wilson, Alvis Durham, James Monk, R. M. Jones.

The committee having returned reported through their chairman, the following resolutions:

on the action of the Legislature in submitting to the people of the State, on the first Thursday in August next, the question of calling a Convention to alter the present constitution, which in our opinion, is not suited in many respects to our wants and necessities and in many of its provisions burdensome and oppressive, and we would gladly welcome a change to our old courts and usages.

Resolved 2d. That we return our sincere thanks to the Conservative members of the Legislature for the various salutary reforms they have effected in checking extravagance and reducing expenses, and fully appreciate the difficulties by which they were surrounded and the fetters by which they were hampered and we will endeavor to remove the same by our action in August next.

Resolved 3d. That we have witnessed with satisfaction the punishment of evil doers and the vindication of the principles of civil liberty and truth, that in all time to come such an example may not again be necessary to teach our rulers that they are but the servants of the people and as much subject to the prohibitions of the Bill of Rights as the humblest citizen.

Resolved 4th. That we approve of the [illegible] the question of convention, [illegible] the people, pledged to vote, and we will undertake to vote every man of them on the Democratic side. By all means let us have the troops.

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(From the Wilmington Journal.)

Trip over the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad—The Road—Its Condition—Stations, Warehouses, &c.—Navassa Guano Company—The Cotton Factory at Rockingham, &c., &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29, 1871.

Editor of the Journal—By invitation of the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, I made one of an excursion party over his road, and as you could not join us, I propose to give some *notes of travel*.

At 8 a. m., on Friday, 28th inst., our train, with sleeping car attached, moved out, with its complement of passengers, and a few invited guests, winding its way around the great curve at Hilton, and over the two iron bridges and intermediate low grounds, here the road was built upon trestel about two miles, and which is now being filled with earth, half finished. The bridges over these two rivers are of iron, looking light and attractive to the eye, while they present evidences of great strength and durability, as though intended for all time, to remain a monument to the accomplished builder, Mr. Hollman, of Baltimore.

The next thing which attracted attention after crossing the trestles was the extensive works of the *Navassa Guano Company*, for the manufacture of land fertilizers. The projectors of this scheme were fortunate in the selection of a site, directly upon the railroad, connecting it by rail with all parts of the country, and by water with all parts of the world. The manufacture of this establishment appear to grow in public favor, as it is brought in competition with other fertilizers, and which is its great recommendation. The establishment, as well as its production, surely possess much of merit, and it is rapidly growing in favor as well as production, and I trust with profit to the stockholders.

The next point which attracted attention [illegible] Allenbaugh's store, there was [illegible] neatly fenced lots, with cultivated gardens of vines and flowers as well as vegetables and fruit and ornamental trees, presented an air of refined taste (comparatively) which was really refreshing, giving it much the appearance of an embryo New England village.

Nearly every station upon the road presented appearances of improvement, except perhaps Moss Neck, which being situated near Scuffletown, that plague spot of Robeson county, has not improved, or even held its own in the past six years. So much has it declined, that the President did not advise our party to remain there for the night, on our return, as it was considered sickly, passing on by the various stations of Argyle, Shoe Heel, Laurinburg and Rockingham, we reached the great bridge which spans the noble Yadkin. A magnificent river it is, and a magnificent country borders it. After spending half an hour or so, in examining the bridge and its surroundings, and in visiting the "noble river and its beautiful scenery, we passed over, and on to the end of the road, some [illegible] seat of Richmond county, a little before night. Not having time to go up into the town, we were amply compensated by a visit to the cotton factory, situated upon a small stream, and quite near the railroad well located, with a water fall of about forty feet. The buildings are of stone and brick, large, roomy and of modern construction, five stories high, presenting a substantial, durable and beautiful appearance. All the appointments and economies appear perfect, as dictated by a master spirit. The interior appointment and workings are on a superior order and showing ability of no low degree in the Superintendent in charge. In the selection of operatives, he has the [illegible] spirit of their great enterprise displayed superior judgment. They are of a class of women and [illegible] of the country, who look and [illegible] as they were able and will to render work and meant to do it. Some of your sentimental beauties, [illegible] to be tempted to fall in love and quit work not a bad idea and I like their location of the management.

As a North Carolinian, I feel proud of this enterprise, it surely has my hearty wish—for abundant success, and I sincerely wish there were a thousand others like it within the borders of my beloved State.

Moving onward, we reached Laurinburg about 8 o'clock, when we rested for the night as comfortably in the sleeping car as if at our own homes. A little after daylight our train was again in motion, and at 10 a. m. we reached our depot without accident or disaster of any kind, not even an unpleasantry. I suppose it is unnecessary to say to any one acquainted with President Martin, that abundant provision was made for the comfort and pleasure of the party, and that their most remote desires were anticipated. It was indeed a most pleasant excursion, and satisfactory in every respect. It may be noted that we stopped at every station upon the road, examined every workshop and warehouse, roadbed, cross ties, iron, ditches and bridges, and I am prepared to say, that few roads are to be found in better condition; order and system seem the predominating features in all its appointments, as though one eye of the Superintendent was a permanent fixture on every officer, workshop and warehouse upon the road.

Do not suppose that as we glided so rapidly and pleasantly through the country five miles, that we where not able to note the character of the soil for agricultural purposes, the water powers for manufactures, and the general grandeur of the country. I suppose I would hardly be believed by a dozen persons in Wilmington who have not traveled over this road, which I may say, passed through an almost strictly virgin country, that within one hundred and twenty five miles of the city of Wilmington is to be found all the varieties of soil suitable for agricultural and horticultural purposes in perfection, unlimited water power, granite in abundance and of the finest quality, scenery of grandeur and exquisite beauty, to gladden the eye and cheer the heart, yet it is all so.

H. NUTT.

We take the following from the Rutherford *Vindicator*:

"The mysterious disappearance of an old man named Lackadoo, in Whitesides settlement, near 30 years ago, at that time created considerable excitement, and suspicions that he was foully dealt with. After a patient investigation and strict search, the authorities were baffled and his disappearance continued a profound mystery until within a few weeks, when his bones were found in a ditch near his house. It was said that he had about $500 in gold at the time, and his own son was supposed to have murdered him for his money."

"JONES."

I knew a man, which he lived in Jones,
Which Jones is a county of red hills and stones,
And he's plenty more in eighteen of them,
And his soil was nothin' but skin and bones.
And his horse was as fat as his corn-fed master,
And he had 'bout a thousand acres of land.

This man—which his name it was also Jones,
He swore that he'd leave them old red hills
And pitches,
For he couldn't make nuthin' but yellerish cotton,
And little o that, and his fences was rotten,
And what little corn he had he was sorghum,
And dinged if a livin' was in the land.

And the longer he swore the madder he got,
Fetch,
For to emigrate somewhar whar land was rich,
And to quit raisin' rock bars, thistles and ditch,
And a wastin' there time on the cussed land.

So him and Tom they hitched up the mules,
Pertestin' that folks was mighty big fools
That 'ud stay in the cussed the livelong out,
Just a-raisin' a livin', when all of 'em might
Git places in Texas where cotton would sprout
By the time you can plant it in the land.

And he drove by a house where a man name I
Brown
Was a livin' out far from the edge of town,
And he tendered Brown for to buy his place,
And said that he'd pay as much as money was skarce,
And Tom he chimed in and said he would
Two dollars an acre would git the land.

They closed at a dollar and fifty cents,
And Jones he he held him a wagin and hosses,
And loaded his wife and children and truck,
And moved to Texas, which it luck
His entire pile, with the best of luck,
To git than and git rich a little land.

But Brown moved out on the old Jones farm,
And he rolled up his sleeves and hard his
arms,
And he picked all the rocks from off'n the
crown,
And he rooted it up and plowed it down,
Then he sowed his corn and wheat in the
land.

Five years slid by, and Brown one day,
Which he had got so fat that he wouldn't weigh,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Yes, Jones, which he had moved to Texas,

And found it was standin out of the fences,
And he leaded Tom to git out and git
For to git to town of he couldn't git some
Kinds out of, and he was lookin' at home
He met he had got—and had and had

But Brown he axed him in and he set
Him down to his table a smokin' hot,
And when he'd told his tings troubles out,
Jones looked at him sharp and then riz and
swore,
That, "whether men's land was rich or poor,
That was more in the man than there was
in the land."—*Macon Telegraph.*

(From the Savannah Republican.)

POSITION OF THE SOUTH

The South has no organization to make in the coming contest. All her views are national and conservative. We think we know the temper and opinions of her people on that question, and, at the risk of a note of dissent from a few extremists, we now take occasion to embody them in the following propositions, which, we believe, will meet the cordial assent of ninety-nine out of every hundred democrats in the South.

Second—Equal civil rights to all classes of American citizens without distinction.

Third—While we hold that republican government, to be wise and enduring, must rest upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and view, with serious apprehension the incorporation of a large servile class of unlettered persons, wholly unfitted by previous education, habit or association for an intelligent use of the elective franchise, with the entire population of the Union, yet, as suffrage, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, has become engrafted upon all the constitutions, State as well as federal, we accept the chance as low, and in repudiating all re-peachment therefor, will give it a fair trial, leaving to the future to determine, in the light of experience, whether a readjustment of the system shall or shall not be, either and both for the country.

The proportions in our land, must embrace the views of the great body of intelligent Southern men on the propositions, and it the freedmen before can make anything by taking them with them they are welcome to the victory.

A NEW LIFE-A LIFE INSURANCE.—The Ward schneider case, mentioned recently among our news items, is creating some excitement among life insurance men. It is thus stated by an exchange:

Mr. Schneider was killed some time ago by Mr. Ward. Like all prudent men Mr. Schneider had his life insured for a rather large amount in one of our city companies, and the policy has been procured for payment. The company will have to pay the risk, of course, but propose to sue Mr. Ward for the money value of the property which the policy vested in the company.

If the company interest succeed in this case, the result may add something to the value of human life. The trouble in this country has generally been that homicide is rarely punishable by the courts, in case any sort of provocation can be proved. Juries have little regard for the life that has been taken, but a squeamish tenderness for that of the living man that took it. If the killer, however, can be held liable for damages to the company that pays the insurance of the killed, the killing of insured men may not be such a game exploit as heretofore. Many a jury will give damages in cases where it would hesitate to hang the perpetrator of the deed.

If this view of the case be carried out, life insurance may yet accomplish even it.

A FISH STORY.—We met a boy on the street, and, without the ceremony of asking our name, he exclaimed:

"You just orter been down to the river a while ago!"

"Why?" we inquire.

"Because a nigger was in there swimming, and a big catfish came up behind him and swallowed both of his feet, and went swimming along on the top of the water with him, and they came to hand another big fish, and the nigger swallowed his tail and the nigger and two fish went swimming about."

"Well, then what?"

"Why, after a while the nigger swallowed the fish, and the other fish swallowed the nigger, and that's the last I saw of either of them."

"Sonny," said we, with a feeling of alarm for the boy, "you are in a fast way to become the editor of a Radical paper."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Tippoo Saib, the huge elephant belonging to Van Amburg & Co.'s Menagerie, died of disease of the heart at Connersville, Ind., a few days ago. He was about sixty years old and was imported to this country from Asia about thirty years ago. He measured about ten feet in height, and weighed about ten thousand pounds. His value was estimated at $15,000.

YOUNGBLOOD'S CASE.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 4th, 1871.

Editors Sentinel:

[illegible] the following: An appeal in his case was not made, but a memorandum made by the clerk, on a detached sheet, of the Judge's instructions, *is now insisted upon by the prisoner's counsel* as a record of the granting of the appeal.

In connection with Messrs. Pou and Able, I defended Madison Youngblood, indicted for the murder of Miles Draugh; but as I alone argued his motion for a new trial, his counsel, [illegible] of all four article to the myself, and inasmuch as *I have certainly* not, nor do I think any one else has insisted upon, regarding the memorandum of the clerk as a record of the appeal, I beg to be allowed to submit a correct version of the origin of this "Singular Case."

I left Smithfield before the verdict of guilty was rendered against Madison Youngblood. Knowing this, Judge Watts, with his usual kindness, left the question of appeal open for my action. I regarded the trial as in every respect fair and impartial, and the ruling of his Honor as favorable to the prisoner as his counsel could reasonably ask. I could not, nor do I think my associate counsel would have advised the prisoner that he had "reasonable ground" for appeal. I was indeed to urge a commutation of sentence because of my aversion to capital punishment, and would never have consented to a pardon. In preparing the petition to the Governor, I sent to Mr. Massey, the clerk, for a transcript of the record. He sent up, under his certificate a transcript containing the words "appeal prayed and granted," which were overlooked by me until my attention was directed to them by Governor Caldwell. This is the transcript "he has seen." He stated in his conversation with me that the At [illegible]

[illegible]

A few days since Mr. Massey wrote [illegible] Reade the Governor General and myself, asking us to correct the error of the record. I [illegible] Governor to be unanimous that the proper course of course the certificate from the Executive office suspended the prisoner's execution, and Judge Shipp and I wrote to the clerk accordingly, requesting him to send up the case. Mr. Massey, now states that the words do not belong to the record, but were put in the transcript through the mistake of his deputy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN GATLING.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, carries his honors to Congress and tells the revolutionists a little story:

The Republicans themselves seem a little dissatisfied with their own work. No sooner had they reconstructed the South than they set to work to reconstruct it over again. When they had reconstructed it over again they did not like it much more than when they had done it first, and, thereupon they reconstructed it once more. The Republican party in this respect reminds me of Prince Paul in the French opera of the "Grande Duchess."

When the Prince Minister of his Highness one to the Duchess, and proposed his hand in marriage, he was invited to walk up stairs, then along a corridor, then down stairs, then along other corridors, up more stairs, along more corridors, down further stairs, along further corridors, up further stairs, or, as the French has it, II monterra, il descendra, il descendera, alors il remontera, il descendra, il descendera, alors il remontera, and so forth. That is just about the way it is with reconstruction. We first had construction, then reconstruction, then reconstruction, then reconstruction, and this fall is here in reconstruction.

COURIER JOURNALISM

Mr. Lincoln is credited with the remark that "all there is of honest statesmanship consists in combining individual mean messes for the public good." Such may have been statesmanship in Lincoln's time, but as illustrated by the men now in power it consists in combining individual meanness for the good of the rascals who make the combination.

"No reason has been given," says the New York *Democrat*, "for the removal of Mr. Grinnell." The President appointed Mr. Grinnell to office twice and Mr. Grinnell sent the President five thousand dollars but once. We should like to know what better reason you could possibly want than that.

A Radical member of the United States Senate complains that the officers of the New York custom house steal half the receipts of that concern. But so far from condemning them for stealing half they collect, the country ought to be grateful to them that they don't steal it all.

Set a steel trap to-day wherever public funds are kept and to-morrow you will find many a prominent appointee of Grant's carrying his hand in a sling.

GEN. EARLY AND THE BLAIRS

A statement having appeared in the Lynchburg *Virginian* to the effect that Montgomery Blair's house was "burned by Gen. Early on his march to Washington," arriving in front of Washington, the guards placed at the houses both of Mr. Montgomery Blair and his father, Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., as soon as I was informed some depredations had been committed at the house of the latter, Mr. Montgomery Blair's house was fired after the guard withdrew from it. How it was fired I have never been able to ascertain, but it was entirely without my sanction or authority." The *Virginian* explains that it did not purpose reflecting upon Gen. Early, but only to show by the example of Mr Blair that a man who had suffered by "rebel soldiers" could forget such an injury in presence of the greater that now menaces the country; and break loose from old (republican) party ties to act with those whom the radicals would have the people of the North and West believe are apologists for the late "wicked rebellion."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that there is no country in Europe in which the Republican spirit is more prevalent than in England; that Republican clubs are being organized all over Great Britain; that the English Democrats are in alliance and conference with similar aspirants in France in Germany, and in almost every nation in Europe, and that, in view of the spread of the Republican feeling in the United Kingdom, the Government and the "loyal" press can not afford simply to ridicule it.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

WHAT THE DEMOCRACY OF THE KEYSTONE STATE THINK OF THE SITUATION—THE APPROACHING STATE CONVENTION—A FEW FOSSILS EXTANT.

(From the New York World.)

PITTSBURG, April 26.—The Democracy of the Keystone State, especially that part of it lying west of the Alleghany range, propose to give a good account of themselves. The leaders and working men in the party fully appreciate and understand the situation, and propose to fight the campaign upon the issues that actuate the south remains of a past generation of politicians, who, having lived out their day and served all the purposes of their generation, are not prepared to accept the changed condition of affairs, and cling to the "ancient saws" upon which the contending parties divided formerly and expended their eloquence and logic.

Ninety per cent. of the Democracy here adopt unhesitatingly the position of the *World* upon the issues that are now before the country, while nearly all of the remaining ten per cent. hesitate only because they fear to offend a few political fossils. From these the Democracy of Pennsylvania have practically, if not absolutely, cut loose, and a young, vigorous, and healthful Democracy will fight the next campaign upon real and vital issues.

While we denounce the frauds and usurpations by which Radical leaders in Congress imposed their monstrously unjust laws upon the people of the South, we do not propose to reopen a single issue of the war by trying to overturn accomplished facts. For four years now the Democrats have been poised [illegible] to assume the Radical party, under the lead of Senator Morton, to force them into the positions, and then compel them to fight shadows instead of the real enemy. We in Pennsylvania propose to make the [illegible] and unjust, and in vital [illegible] subversive of the genius of our institutions, they set up no claim that after they have been adopted in the form prescribed by the constitution, they can be violently overthrown. Perhaps one Democrat in a hundred would insist upon such a revolutionary proceeding, but they do not reflect the sentiments of the party. They are the fewest handful of impracticables who cling to every party.

Hitherto the Democratic leaders have foolishly permitted themselves to be put in false positions by temporizing with this question. The time has now come, however, when, if we would secure a Democratic triumph, and save our political institutions at the same time, we must have a clear and unequivocal expression of views so that the thousands of honest Republicans who are ready to join the Democracy shall not be frightened out of their intentions by the cry that the Democratic party intends to unsettle all the relations that have been so badly adjusted by the Radical party since the war. As not even a [illegible] of the Democracy propose to do any [illegible] time to have a [illegible] and [illegible] without let or hindrance at the convention on the 24th proximo. The entire Democratic press of the State, with probably half a dozen exceptions, demand it, and there is no reason to doubt that their wishes will be heeded. With a platform clearly defining the position of the party as accepting accomplished facts, and waging a direct war upon the corruption and extravagance of the Radical party, and a rebukeless of the encroachments of the imperial conspirators upon our institutions, Pennsylvania can be carried for the Democracy by at least 20,000 majority.

To hamper the party with dead issues is to lose it by the same. The Democracy of the country having for four years at least permitted themselves to be placed at a disadvantage by discussing issues that were dead, simply because the south leaders of the Radical party set them up as scarecrows, and clothed them with horrors of every conceivable kind, it is about time that they fight the battle upon issues of their own making, instead of fighting the false issues of the enemy on the one hand and listening to the advice of a few fossils on the other.

The trick of Morton to get the Democracy to fight him on his imaginary issues has failed as far as this State is concerned. The platform adopted by the coming State convention will be substantially The acceptance of accomplished facts; an honest and economical administration of public affairs; reduced and equalized taxation; the preservation of the constitutional rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and upon that we will win.

M.

ANOTHER WARNING TO NORTH CAROLINA.—We copy the following paragraph, which speaks for itself, from the Raleigh *Sentinel*:

"Mr. Bidle, the President of the Northwestern N. C. R. R. Co., has been invited to Richmond, Va., to meet and consult with the merchants of that city and some Pennsylvania gentlemen in regard to the completion of this road. It is said that several parties are desirous of leasing or otherwise get the control of his road."

Here they are again, these Pennsylvania gentlemen, who are so tenderly solicitous about their own pockets, and the trade of their own seaport! We have warned the people of North Carolina over and over [illegible] and have no doubt that they will make a better fight in the old North State in defense of their interests than we did in Virginia.—*Norfolk Journal.*

The State of Wisconsin has abolished the grand jury system, the act to take effect the 1st of July. The propriety of dispensing with this detective institution has often been discussed in various States, but this is the first instance in which the opponents of the grand jury system have succeeded in carrying out their views. The Wisconsin experiment will be watched with a good deal of interest.

The Duc d'Aumale, believed to have high hopes of the French crown, is reported to have an income of 2,500,000 francs per annum. He inherited his wealth from the Duc de Bourbon (father of the famous Duc d'Enghien), murdered, as is believed, by his mistress Madame de Feuchers, who, being English, could not inherit her aged lover's landed property.

It is said that Queen Victoria intends to reside for a few weeks every year on her newly purchased Irish estate in County Kildare, with the hope of diminishing, if possible, the hatred of the Saxon so long and offensively displayed by her Fenian subjects.

THE VENGEANCE OF A FATHER. EXTRAORDINARY AND AFFECTING SCENE IN COURT.

In one of the New York City courts, on Tuesday last, an examination was had in the case of Hugh Blessing, who stabbed James McGoldrick, Julia the daughter of Blessing, testified that McGoldrick had ruined her, and when she asked him to redeem his promise of marriage, he said, "Go poison yourself." The father was then asked if he denied stabbing the complainant, and replied, "Deny stabbing him! No, sir; I did it, and intended to kill him where I stand. What have I to live for? My peace is gone. The crowd has ruined my daughter, and I am crazy." Then his wife passed into fits, and both were removed from the court-room. The complainant produced James Burns, who swore that Julia and himself had transgressed the bounds of decency. Here the girl clasped her hands, and sadly sobbed, judge, that is not true. Oh! father, help me," and clasping her arms about the neck of her weeping parents she fainted, and was carried out of court. The judge then said: "I have examined this case at length for the purpose of learning if the father had been justified in avenging the wrong alleged to have been committed by the complainant. He had heard the evidence, and while his sympathy was with the prisoner at the bar the law compelled him to place Mr. Blessing under $500 bail to answer." The bail was immediately offered and accepted, the trial to come off before the Court of General Sessions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We print in another column a letter from Pennsylvania, published in the New York *Herald*, of which that paper editorially says:

We are assured from trustworthy sources that the letter on Pennsylvania politics in [illegible] the Democratic party of that State, New York and Pennsylvania, the two most populous States in the Union, will stand side by side in dropping worn out issues and recognizing the actual situation. We have no doubt that the whole Northern Democracy will be found standing on the same ground in the elections of this year. No Democratic statesman of note or influence makes any opposition; while trusted Democratic leaders, like Marshall, of Illinois, Kerr, of Indiana, Beck, of Kentucky, and many others, zealously advocate a bold avowal of this policy. Its unanimous adoption by the Northern Democrats in their State platforms this year, will close the questions and prevent any difficulty or dissension in the National Convention.

The following is the vote of Kinston in the recent election:

For Mayor, Strickling (rep.) 125, A. J. Dobbin, (dem.) 96; for Commissioners, R. J. Purcell, (rep.) 134; D. J. Lane, (dem.) 101, Wiley Lovejoy, (rep.) 125, John R. [illegible] in this C[illegible] (dem.)

A STARTLING PARAGRAPH.—A young man and woman read the following paragraph:

"At the public mortuarie of Paris, about one in every three hundred persons supposed to be dead, actually comes again to life." It is believed that the same proportion is buried alive throughout America, by our hot haste in burying people after they are supposed to be dead. No interment should be allowed within three days after supposed death without a physician's certificate.

The last scientific sounding experiments in the Atlantic show an upper stratum of warm water, 700 to 800 fathoms deep, moving northward, and the entire deeper stratum below of almost icy coldness, moving southward from the Arctic basin.

At the Salt Lake Theatre, a pumpkin pays the admission of two people, and they get two carrots in change. Chickens, eggs, oats and greens are taken, and the box office looks like one of Greeley's wildest agricultural dreams.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The statement of population, which will be sent to the Senate by the census bureau, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, will show the exact population of the States to be 38,104,810, that of the Territories and the District of Columbia, 442,694; total, 38,547,504.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS.

POOL & MORING,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Upchurch & Dodd's New brick building corner Wilmington and Martin Streets, are just receiving a new stock of Groceries, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine our stock before buying. Consignments disposed of at the highest market prices.

mar 28 tm POOL & MORING.

NEW BUILDINGS AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

Bids will be received by the undersigned till June 1st, 1871, for furnishing material and erecting a College building at Trinity. The house will be of brick, 115 feet long, 51 feet wide, and four stories high, with mansard in front and dome on the center. Any information wanted, can be obtained by application to the undersigned. Full specifications furnished to those who may desire to make bids.

R. H. RAVEN,
Trinity College.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKAGES.

The U. S. Specie Stationery Packages Contains 5 Sheets Note Paper, 5 Cents,
" 5 Envelopes, 5 "
" 1 Lead Pencil, 5 "
" 1 Pen Holder, 5 "
" 1 Gross Gold Pen, 10 "
" 1 New Dime Book, 10 "
40 Cents,

and every package guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25 or 50 cents in Specie. Price, 25 Cts. each.

THE CASKET OF JEWELS,

Contains 12 Sheets Ladies Note Paper; 12 Envelopes to match; 1 Gross Gold Pens; 1 Pearl Penholder; 1 Song Book, (choice words of Song, Art or Love); 1 Copy Letter Writer; 1 Little Flirt, or art of Handkerchief and Fan Flirtation.

In addition, each Casket contains from 5 cents to 5 dollars in money, or one of the following valuable articles: 1 Ladies Plated Gold Watch; 1 Gentleman's do.; One Tortoise shell Pen Knife, 9 blades; One Gentleman's Pocket Book; One Ladies Pocket Book; One Ladies Inkstand. Price of each Casket, $1.

For sale at J. A. JONES' Bookstore, No. 15, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

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NOTICE.

I have this day qualified as Executrix of William Laws deceased. All persons having claims against the said Laws, are hereby notified to present them for payment. All persons who are indebted to said Laws are requested to