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THE SENTINEL

REPREHENSIBLE.

Numbers of good men are now coming south particularly to North Carolina in search of lands. They want our lands, because they are not only cheap, but fertile and easy and profitably cultivated. This disposition to come and settle among us should be stimulated. Every inducement should be held out to them. We know our people want them to come, anxiously. They will be welcomed, earnestly and sincerely, and treated as gentlemen so long as they deport themselves as such, and show themselves entitled to respect. If their conduct should prove otherwise they must expect to be let severely alone.

But a hundred upon how we should treat our northern friends who may settle in our State is not the object of this article. Some facts have come to our knowledge of late which we wish to see corrected.

We have heard of instances of late where parties have interfered with men while negotiating for lands, by advising them not to purchase the lands in such sections, but *they* will sell land far superior in quality, and much cheaper. Before the purchaser can get to the last suggested place another party from another section gets hold of him and cautions him not to buy the land in such a section, as the locality is unhealthy, and the lands worthless, but go with him to *his* section, and *he* will sell land that will produce everything in the catalogue of fruits, vegetables, grain, and excess, from a house fly to a horse radish. [illegible] through a perfect hull. Every man be most cautious him against his neighbor in this section. The result is in many instances the parties wishing to purchase is made to believe that he is among a set of land sharks, and leaves without purchasing at all. This should be stopped. We have operating in our state, particularly in Raleigh, land companies who make it a speciality to sell lands to immigrants. They are responsible and reliable, and are prepared to furnish a man with just such a tract as will suit him, without sending him first all over the state to look at and examine every acre of land for himself. If our people have lands for sale, let them place them in the hands of an agency, with full statements as to its quantity cleared and uncleared, quality of soil, products, &c., &c., and price. By this means they can constantly have it brought to the attention of land buyers. But for a man to undertake to sell it himself, for fear of having to pay an agency a few dollars for his trouble, and undertake as a means to poison the minds of every new comer with whom he should happen to meet, undertake his neighbor and neighbor's land, and every section but his own, he will not only fail to sell, but deserves never to do so, unless assisted by a sheriff. We don't blame a person for selling his lands himself, and taking any proper means to do so, but to resort to such means as we have alluded to is decidedly reprehensible, and we caution all buyers not to listen to such when they approach them in such a manner. Our attention has been called to one or two instances of this kind during the past week. Some parties had seen some land, were well pleased, and agreed upon terms, and several parties from other sections got hold of them, advised them against making the purchase agreed upon, but to go to *their* particular section and they would sell land far superior in every sense, and for cheaper; and if they could not be satisfied with the price, would sell a hundred acres at a nominal price, and throw in a couple hundred more of the very best land, as good measure. The broke up the first trade agreed upon, and the lands remain as they were before. This is reprehensible, and should be stopped.

"LETTER FROM A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN."

We know the ear marks of the letter published in Friday's *Telegram*, the authorship of which is attributed by that paper to "*an old democratic statesman.*" He is well and most unfavorably known from the seaboard to the mountains as a *disorganizer*, and whatever may be his position about the convention, now or hereafter, his conduct has been in the interests of the radicals for two years and more. Much as he prates about democrats and justice to them in the way of office, he is a "dead duck" in their esteem. There is no man in the state, of his age (*and he is not an old man*) and experience in public matters, who could not command a larger vote and share of public confidence than himself. If he is a *democrat*, nobody knows it but himself, and if all democrats had been and were like himself, then there were no democratic party now. We would to-day, in such a case, have a *third party*, composed of Ishmaelite politicians.

It is scarcely worth while to mention the *old gentleman's* name. Let him pass quietly his few remaining years; he can't hurt anybody much, and his letter is scarcely worth this notice of it.

A FRIEND at Boon Hill, corrects an error in a correspondence from that place relative to the temperance picnic, which gave all the credit of the good dinner served on the occasion to the wrong parties. Our friend says while the two ladies mentioned deserve much credit, a committee appointed by the council to superintend the affair are eminently worthy of mention. They are Mrs. Dr. Robbins, Misses App and Fanny Whitley, Z. J. Joyner and Annie Ratford. We make the correction in this manner, as we have not the space to publish his communication.

SENATE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

We are glad to observe that the National Democratic Executive Committee, in recent session, expressed the opinion that the Joint Committee of Congress to investigate the condition of the South, ought to come south, and not remain in Washington and summon witnesses there. We hope it will not only be insisted upon by the democrats at the north, but that the press of the south and our prominent citizens should do so also. The peace and quiet of the whole country is concerned in the investigation. There are those, the prime authors of this committee, who are anxious that anything but the truth should be known. They have a purpose in getting up the investigation, and are determined to accomplish that purpose. It is not a good one. It tends, as it is its object, to keep alive the prejudices engendered by the war in order to keep together the people of the north, in one solid phalanx, in the interest of themselves and their wicked ambition. There are those whose duties, whose every obligation which could control the actions of honest men, are to defend their particular section from such unjust, wicked and willful misrepresentations, who are loudest in their proclamations of outrages and violations of law. We have enemies at home as well as abroad to fight. It behooves us to meet them bravely, and fight them squarely on their own ground. They charge us with being either violators of law, or aiders and abettors of such. While we leave the burden of proof on them, let us give them the fullest opportunity for [illegible] publicity, and be a means which will [illegible] their whole truth.

At North Carolina, is very much of this malevolence directed. The honest, manly determination of her people to secure and maintain an honest, liberal government truly North Carolinian in character, free alike from corruption and the willful abuse of constitutional powers, has brought down upon her all the curses and hatred of those office holders, state and national, who have marched into office over the dead bodies of their countrymen, and fattened upon the treasure wrung from those whom their crimes have impoverished. North Carolina has passed from under their yoke. She must be brought back, at all hazards. Her honest people must be lied upon and abused, even to those whom misfortune has placed to rule them. By heaping oppression and insults upon them they hope to goad them into resistance—physical resistance. By having committees sit at Washington City, to investigate violations of our state laws, summoning men whom [illegible] their purposes, and make such testimony as evidence of *insurrection* in the state against *national* law and government, they propose to subject us to all the evils and torture of military rule. All this to be done to the better accomplish a party purpose! North Carolina, then, has an interest in this matter. We need place no confidence in our enemies for an honest effort to get and proclaim the truth. It devolves upon us to force it upon them. Hence we think it would be well for the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of our state to respectfully, but firmly, insist that the Joint Committee sit in Raleigh to investigate all matters pertaining to North Carolina, in order to have justice done both to the State, and the United States government. Facilities can be had here which will be out of reach in Washington. Let our prominent men, who are or should be interested in this matter, take the necessary steps to accomplish this end. If they insist on it and the committee refuse to come, then the burden of a refusal to do justice to our people will be upon the committee and its authors, and their real design be made apparent to the whole people.

WE PUBLISHED Saturday a letter from our Rutherford correspondent, relative to the recent outrages in that county. It depicts a fine state of affairs, truly, and places the radicals in an interesting predicament. Our readers can see what efforts are being made by the radical office-holders to procure federal interference in our State affairs. We have no word of palliation for the outrages committed upon Biggerstaff, no matter how disreputable he may be, but that those in authority should resort to such means to punish offenders, which is of itself contrary to the Constitution, and, in nine cases out of ten arrest, abuse and insult innocent parties, is a crime that is beyond all toleration. The conduct of Judge Logan in all these matters, and that of his dirty tool Carpenter, who is clerk of the superior court of Rutherford county, is worse, than reprehensible; it is contemptible and infamous. A day of reckoning is approaching.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PENITENTIARY.—Yesterday about noon a fatal accident occurred at the quarry of the Penitentiary, the circumstances of which are about as follows:

John Allen, col., a stone mason, employed at the quarry by Coleman Bros., the contractors, while employed with a crowbar in turning a stone, was struck on the back of the head by the end of a rope which had broken from a derrick, stationed near by raising another derrick in position. The force of the blow threw Allen violently forward upon the end of the crow bar, breaking his jaw and neck, causing his death in two minutes.

This is the first accident of any consequence that has happened during the progress of the work though some 130 hands have been employed constantly since its inauguration.

PEACE AND ORDER.

The radicals are daily and nightly doing all in their power to prepare the way for military rule in this State. They are procuring the perpetration of *kuklux* offences so called, in various localities of the State, and making as loud a noise about them as possible. They send terrible accounts to the northern papers, and telegraph sensation paragraphs about them daily.

We again to-day admonish the people of this diabolical purpose of the radical leaders. Let them be on the alert and careful to abstain from violence, be active in the arrest of offenders, and especially of the *kuklux* so-called. Take them before the courts at once—hold public meetings and denounce crime and outrage. Let them report facts to the papers of the State, so that the public may know the truth. The *kuklux* now abroad in the State are *radical kuklux, prepared to order*.

Let them be committed and punished—let the world see the vile game the infamous radicals are playing in order to bring on our people the curse of military rule, and to defeat the people in their effort to rid themselves of radicals and radicalism.

We call upon his excellency, the governor to order courts of Oyer and Terminer forthwith in any county where *kuklux* outrages are allleged to be perpetrated, to send a judge thither who is not a coward and a vassal to hold the court and let the court sit if need be, until every man in the county is examined as to who the offenders are, if such crimes have been committed. We venture it will turn out [illegible] solicitor is incapable or inefficient, send the attorney general, or employ able counsel. Act at once and according to law. Let speedy justice be done and peace and order prevail.

THE *Old North State* says that J. L. Moore, of Martin county, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Edward Conigland, N. W. Woodfin, Daniel G. Fowle, R. Tyler Bennett, J. M. McCorkle and Jos. R. Batchelor, all conservative lawyers, are opposed to the proposed convention on the ground of unconstitutionality, as *it is reformed*? We fear Bro. Hanes is losing his regard for prudence. Upon what good authority does he use the names of these gentlemen in such a manner? We feel satisfied that they have never authorized such use of their names, and, what is more, with the exception of Mr. Moore and Mr. Smith, (the latter at present reading in Virginia) we feel safe in the assertion that every one will vote *for* the convention under this [illegible] We know whereof we speak in two instances, and have quite as good reason to think, if not all, as Mr. Hanes has to proclaim them as his friends in his anti convention position. We advise our cautious friend not to attempt to bolster up his false theory by unauthorizedly appropriating democratic thunder.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived in our city Saturday morning, and stopped at the Yarborough House. This distinguished son of the south, the noble chieftain of our late Southern Confederacy, will ever receive the warmest, heartfelt welcome from North Carolina. The surviving soldiers of the Lost Cause who hail North Carolina as their home, will learn with pride and pleasure that within the environs of their dear old State is he to whom they are all attached by bonds cemented with mutual suffrings and sacrifices in a common cause. While he no longer comes wearing the signet of power and official position, but as a private citizen, around him still clings the affection and respect of his countrymen of the old North State, who regard him as the representative of that nobility and greatness which has made for the Southern States and people of America a name and a history which, while it commands the highest admiration of good and true men everywhere, yet is the peculiar object of envy on the part of those who *feel*, and are made to feel, they can never reach or aspire to. We love Jefferson Davis! We loved him when not only our own life was in his hands, but that of a whole nation. We loved him for his goodness in head, heart and soul, while clothed with power and upon him and his illustrious captains hung the hopes of a people struggling to be free. We doubly love him now for that higher greatness which he has exhibited in defeat—for that character and soul which all the venom and hatred of a jealous foe could not break or humiliate. God bless the man! May he be spared for a long time, to teach by his example the principles of true manhood to the youth of the land of his birth, upon the altar of which he willingly offered up, as a sacrifice, all that was dear to him.

A very large number of our citizens called upon Mr. Davis. He is enjoying very good health and spirits, and was more cheerful than we expected to find him. He avoids allusions to public matters, though we could well see that he maintains that feeling for his own land that has ever been a governing principle with him. He leaves this morning for the south, and carries with him the heartfelt prayers, love and best wishes, for him and his, of all our people.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.—The following residents of this county have been notified by this Commission that their claims would be taken up for examination: Mrs. Melinda Howell, C. W. Williams and N. B. Williams, on the 31st inst., and those of J. W. Pace, Alfred Snead, F. Hutchings and Wiley Perry on the 1st prox.

MOTIVES OF THE KUKLUX.

It is well and just for people abroad to keep in view the fact that the *kuklux* about whom so much clamor has been made by radicals in this State, have not been outlaws in their character on [illegible] not perpetrate their outrages and scourgings on men on account of their *political notions or party relations*. The radicals have so alleged in the proclamations of the radical executives of the State, and Governor Holden so alleged in his answer to the articles of impeachment against him; but he utterly failed to prove his allegations, and all the trials in courts of which we have any knowledge have shown that the whippings were inflicted for *alleged crimes*. This appeared in the Holden trial and in other judicial trials upon the sworn testimony of *radicals* and *kuklux*. If any one questions our statement, we refer him to the record, which speaks for itself. It shows that the outrages which we condemn now, as ever heretofore,—were inflicted for *crime* or some stated offence. It shows too, that the *kuklux*, were no more nor less than "vigilance committees" who undertook to punish offenders, and in so doing, committed crimes and outrages themselves, many of a shocking and disgusting character, for which they ought to have been punished according to law.

But radicals seeing the proof made as we have stated it, say flippantly, how is it, then, that nineteen twentieths of the scourgings are inflicted *on colored?* The answer is plain, simple and pointed—*nine ten twentieths* of the crimes perpetrated in [illegible] warrant us in making the assertion with positive confidence. And we point to the records of the court all over the State and to the Holden trial principally to authorize us and to enable our proof in addition to the common declaration of everybody. We undertake to say with perfect confidence that such a class of witnesses taken as a whole as were introduced for the defence in Holden's impeachment case, never were seen in any case mentioned in the annals of judicial trials in this country. Three fifths of the witnesses were of the off scouring and very dregs of society—they included house burners, barn burners, burglars, robbers, thieves and prostitutes of the lowest type. There is the record—read it! These persons were outraged. We will not say that some others less offensive to society were not outraged, and that the perpetrators ought not to have been severely punished—on the contrary, we say they ought to have been punished and that these acts were [illegible] and utterly to be condemned—but we do say that such [illegible] inflicted on account of *political faith*. We repeat, that *nineteen twentieths* of the persons of which we speak, were *radicals*, and we want decent people of all parties abroad to know this most material fact. Yes, they were radicals! and what is more, the *radical* leaders here know that what we say is true to the letter.

The only cases that have been heard of in judicial investigations where the proof was made on sworn testimony, of prosecuting men for *political faith's sake*, have been cases in which *radicals* inflicted injuries on *democrats, white and black*. In the county of Wilson a squad of negro leaguers whipped, unmercifully, a poor colored man because he voted the democratic ticket—this appeared in Court by sworn proof, the Judge imposed some light punishment and forthwith Governor Holden, the head of the league, *pardoned* his brother leaguers. The records of the court and executive office show this to be true. We have heard of other similar cases.

The President of the North Carolina railroad company turned a number of men off from the service of his Company simply because they were democrats. This appeared upon sworn testimony in the Holden trial. The facts show that four fifths of the persecution and proscription for *political faith's* sake here has come from the *radicals*. "Let us have peace!"

Those who suppose that the people are not wide awake to the importance of the issues now before them are greatly mistaken. The people are ahead of the public men of the State in matter of reform, especially in their settled purpose to get rid of the oppressive and objectionable features of the present Constitution. From all directions the news is cheering. A letter from the east, written by one of our most prominent citizens, says:

It gives me pleasure to be able to say to you that our people in this section are almost a unit. We will get the largest vote for the Convention that we have ever obtained for any question. I have been in several counties and know what I say. There is no contention about candidates but everybody seems to be looking out for the strongest and best man. I speak Saturday in Washington county, and on the 30th in the town of Washington.

Some correspondent in the New York *Herald* suggests to that paper to make and publish a list of all the murders and house burnings north of the Mason and Dixon line for the last six months, and of all the murders and house burnings south of the Mason and Dixon line for the same period of time, and thinks by that means it will be found there is more kukluxing north, according to the population, than there is at the south. This is precisely what those who cry kuklux so much don't want. Kuklux in the south is all they want, and all they will have.

NASH county has paid to Edgecombe $800, her portion of the county debt of Edgecombe, for the territory taken from the latter county and transferred to Nash.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY—THE NEW DEPARTURE.

We take from a leading editorial in the New York *Herald* the following as to the "new departure," taken by the Ohio democracy, under the special lead of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the position taken by the Ohio democracy will no doubt have its effect upon the whole country. Says the *Herald*:

The most important movement in this direction is that of the convention held at Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention—from a place and under auspices where such a movement might have been least expected—from the home and under the management of C. L. Vallandigham. This was a gathering, as the report expresses it, of leading professional and solid business men of the city and county, and Mr. Vallandigham, the old copperhead leader, was the controlling spirit there. The resolutions unanimously adopted at this convention declare that the democrats "cordially unite upon the living issues of the day," that they "accept the natural and legitimate results of the war, including the three several amendments *de facto* to the constitution recently declared adopted, as a settlement in fact, of all the issues of the war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country," thus burying out of sight all that is of the dead past, viz, the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law and political inequality. This is plain enough, and places the democrats of Vallandigham's county on a solid foundation with regard to the constitutional amendments so as to secure, in the language of the seventh resolution, "universal political rights and equality among both the white and the colored people of the United States." [illegible] as to the "payment of the public debt at [illegible] with moderate taxation." There are some other good points in this platform regarding the return to specie payments, maintaining the rights of capital and labor equally, demanding universal amnesty, so as to bring peace and harmony to the country, revenue reform, economy in the government, and so forth. Mr. Vallandigham's speech at the Convention strongly endorsed these resolutions. This is a new departure for the old democracy, which bore the stigma of copperhead so long and which has been assailed for not honestly accepting the amendments to the constitution. All is fair sailing now, and we doubt not the democrats of other States and throughout the country will follow in the same course.

THE *Old North State* says that Judge Nathaniel Boyden is opposed to the convention as called under the present act of the legislature. The judge thinks it unconstitutional.

It also states that Mr. Bailey thinks the act constitutional. We think Mr. Bailey is fully entitled to respect, so far as his opinion goes, as Mr. Boyden, and even more. In this, he but recognizes the fundamental viz: that all powers are derived from the people. Mr. Boyden, and his office holding associates, believe in the principle that all powers are vested in them, and that the people have no rights office holders are bound to respect.

Not believing that the people of this country have yet indicated an unfitness for self government, we insist upon their right and power to call a convention to make a constitution for them, whenever they chose so to do, according to the manner now proposed.

IN FAVOR OF THE NEXT WAR.—Hon. Jonas Medlin, late Governor of Rhemkatte, (according to Taylor,) on Saturday last rallied at the Yarborough House to pay his respects to Ex President Jefferson Davis. With the bow peculiar to Jonas he advanced towards Mr. Davis and extending his hand said: "Boss how are you? I jined your army in the late war, and fought through it bravely as a conscript." Mr. Davis responded by placing a greenback in the hand of Gov. Medlin; whereupon the Governor slapped the Ex President on the shoulder and exclaimed, "God bless you, Boss, I hope it won't be long before we have another war!"

HON. J. R. CURRIE, L. L. D. former member of the U. S. Senate from Alabama, will deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Society of Wake Forest College at the commencement in June.

A colored apostle who rejoices in the very euphonious cognomen of Rev. Abraham Bull was recently arrested and brought before a magistrate in Warrenton for disturbing public worship.

LECTURE.—Yesterday evening at Temperance Hall, J. F. Taylor, Esq., repeated his lecture upon the "Origin and Descent of Man." A fine audience was in attendance and all enjoyed a pleasant evening.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday last a man by the name of Forrest was found dead in his bed in the Charlotte House, Charlotte, N. C. An inquest was held and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by chloroform administered by himself.

Chief of Police Martin has, in his possession, a ring which was found a day or two ago on the street by a little colored boy. Any one who has lost such an article can secure it by applying to him and correctly describing it.

CHARLOTTE.—Our Raleigh boys are still glorious over their trip to Charlotte and the hospitable reception the whole people of that go ahead active city extended to them. Charlotte stock is a long ways above par now. May she continue to grow and flourish.

One half of all who live die before the age of seventeen; only one person in a hundred reaches sixty, and one in ten thousand reaches one hundred.

THE 20TH OF MAY AT CHARLOTTE—CELEBRATION OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Reported for the Sentinel.

The 20th of May, 1775, is a day long to be remembered by the people of North Carolina, and the 20th of May, 1871, is another which will not be forgotten while a member of the fire companies, which were in attendance at the celebration on Saturday last, lives.

The day was one just suited to the purpose, only it was a little too warm.

We retired to rest about 3 o'clock Saturday morning. At 7 o'clock the fire bell was rung as a signal for the meeting of the various fire companies to proceed to the depot to meet the Chester (S. C.) fire company and Winnsboro' (S. C.) Hook and Ladder company. They were welcomed by a speech from Gen. Rufus Barringer.

Forming in a line headed by the Charlotte companies, then the Rescue and last the Neptune companies, they marched [illegible] by the Raleigh Brass Band.

Here they proceeded to form into a regular procession for parade, as follows:

CHARLOTTE CORNET BAND.

This band is composed of some eleven or twelve members, and has only been in practice 16 months, and taking everything into consideration, played splendidly.

INDEPENDENT HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE.

The above company is composed of some 40 or 50 members, and is a fine looking set of men. The "truck" was beautifully decorated with flowers, and two little girls, daughters of Messrs. Young and McLaughlin, were seated on top with wreaths and bouquets hung about them, making them look like angels.

BORNEY STEAMER.

Numbers about 50 men. This company has a fine steamer of which they should be proud, and no doubt they will, as they are a fine looking set of men, and the manner in which it was designed.

THE CHESTER FIRE COMPANY,

commanded by Major Mills, has about 40 members, and they are regular South Carolinians. It reminded one of the days of the late civil war when they passed through in such high spirits going to the front.

THE WINNSBORO' HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY,

commanded by Captain Clowny, is from Winnsboro, S. C., has some fifty members, and is just such a looking set as those of the "Chester Fire company." These two companies from our sister State did honor to the occasion.

RALEIGH BAND.

The people of Raleigh all know, and the people of North Carolina, and especially of Western North Carolina, are beginning to know and love the music of this band. It is composed of 11 men, has a polite leader, and is one willing at all times to accommodate the public.

RESCUE STEAMER OF RALEIGH

numbers about sixty men. We forbear to speak too much of this company as we might be accused of partiality, but will state that the ladies of Charlotte were frequently heard to say that they were the finest looking set of men, had the prettiest engine and the sweetest music. This is what I heard. The Charlotte papers will [illegible]

Aldermen,
Representatives from other fire Companies,
Clergymen and other invited guests
Orators of the Day,
Citizens.

At ten o'clock, A. M., the fire companies formed in front of the court house, on Trade street, and marched to College street, thence down College street to the Institute, thence down Tryon street to Public Square, where the citizens joined the procession in the "order of march," and then proceeded to the Military Institute.

Arriving at the grove, which is a splendid one for such purposes, the procession marched in, broke ranks and gathered around the stand to listen to the orators of the day. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mangum. Gen. John A. Young, mayor of the city, delivered a speech of welcome. Then followed the oration of the day, delivered by J. C. Mills, Esq. This speech was listened to with marked attention. Repeated bursts of applause went up from the vast throng. While he was speaking we received an invitation to go over to Colonel Yates', editor of the *Democrat*. In company with Hon. Z. B. Vance, Capt. Gouman, Sheriff Lee, and several others, we accepted the invitation, and did the Colonel's cold water and cigars justice. May he have a long and happy life to spend in his pleasant home.

The speech of Mr. Mills ended, the fire companies were formed in a line to march to dinner. There were three tables about fifty feet long, spread with everything that heart could desire, (and more than the tongue of your reporter can speak). They were waited on by the wives and daughters of the firemen of Charlotte.

After dinner Hon. Z. B. Vance, Maj. W. A. Smith, Gen. Walker, of South Carolina, and Sheriff Timothy Lee, of Wake county, addressed the crowd. Fun and jokes constituted their speeches.

Forming again into procession, they marched to Public Square, where each company took a cistern to try their engines. They all did well and I shall not speak more favorably of one than the other.

Thus ended the celebration, everybody perfectly satisfied.

I know I have left out a good many things that I should have mentioned, but before I close let me tell the people of Charlotte we know not how to express ourselves or thank them for their kindness to us, and hope that the day is not far distant when they will receive and accept an invitation to visit our "City of Oaks," say 4th of July or State Fair week. We return our thanks to the Messrs. Mathews, proprietors, of the Charlotte House, for taking such good care of us while in the city, and would advise any one visiting Charlotte to give them a call.

We met with one old friend Mr. J. B. Franklin, who expressed a desire to again come among us to live. May he do so.

Hoping that I have offended no one in my report, I must close. J. A. H.

THE University of Kentucky has purchased Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, for $90,000.

THE corn prospect of Georgia is excellent, but the papers say there ought to have been more planted.

THE only manufactory of hair-pins in the United States turns out fifty tons of those useful articles per month.

EX MAYOR CHAHOON'S case, in Richmond has been continued until the next term of the court, on account of the absence of a material witness.

[From the Warrenton Gazette of the 20th inst.]

THE MASS MEETING ON SATURDAY LAST.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, quite a gathering from every section of the county responded to the call for a general Mass Meeting in Warrenton on Saturday last.

At 12 o'clock the meeting was organized. The Hon. Wm. Eaton was called to the Chair, and E. C. Woodson requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman in one of his usually brilliant oratorical efforts, briefly explained the objects of the meeting. He endorsed the constitutionality of the Convention bill which was ratified on the third of April last, although it was not passed by a two-third vote. He also contended that there may be a limited Convention in North Carolina, and in order to prove that the powers of a Convention may be effectually limited, he referred to the precedent of 1835, and closed with a glowing tribute to the members of the Convention which assembled during that year.

A committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

W. A. Montgomery, R. E. Robbitt,
Thomas E. Green, H. A. Foote,
John Buxton Williams.

During the absence of the committee, Hon. D. R. Goodloe was called out, who delivered a clear and forcible argument upon the questions involved, warmly advocating the objects and aims of the meeting and tendering his earnest support and co-operation.

Walter A. Montgomery, as Chairman, submitted the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved that, in the opinion of this meeting, the present Constitution of North Carolina is not adapted to the condition and circumstances of our people; that it has been tried and has been found to work badly in practice; that it is burdensome and that the best interest of our people will be subserved by its speedy amendment or the adoption of a new one, and that the Convention should be called to meet and take the matter into consideration, and adopt such amendments as will secure the speedy and economical reform as speedily as possible.

Resolved that in order to accomplish this purpose, a Convention should be called, with the restrictions imposed in the Act which was ratified on the 3d day of April last.

Resolved that a Committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chairman to nominate two candidates for the Convention in Warren county, in behalf of the advocates for Constitutional reform.

Resolved that an Executive Committee for Warren county of seven persons be appointed to distribute documents and papers, containing information calculated to enlighten the minds of the qualified voters in relation to the important political issues of the day, and to cause speakers qualified for that purpose, to address the people of the county upon those issues during the approaching canvass.

Resolved further that said Committee be authorized to take such further steps, as in their judgment may be necessary and proper to advance the views of the friends of Constitutional Reform in Warren county, and to relieve our people from the heavy taxes and other grievances under which they are now laboring.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Warrenton *Gazette* and the Raleigh Sentinel.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following committees of correspondence:

Jno. B. Williams, Jas. Y. Christmas,
Samuel Robbitt, H. H. Hunter,
Jacob M. Palmer, Thos. B. Flemming,
Buckner D. Williams.

Executive Committee, (permanent.)

W. A. Montgomery, E. H. Plummer,
H. A. Foote, E. C. Woodson,
Benj. F. Collins, Hon. D. R. Goodloe,
C. W. Spruill.

During the retirement of the Committee on nomination, Mr. W. A. Montgomery being called upon, entertained the meeting with a characteristic, eloquent and able address, a synopsis of which is crowded out for want of space. Suffice it to say, he was in good trim and surpassed even himself. He gave way to the nominating Committee, who appeared and proposed, W. A. MONTGOMERY, HON. D. R. GOODLOE.

The nomination was received with cheers and applause by white and colored.

The report was then submitted to the meeting, and received a hearty unanimous vote.

The candidates came forward and accepted in handsome terms the honor conferred, after which the Convention adjourned.

The following we extract from the Wilmington *Journal* of the 17th instant.

We published here yesterday the names of a number of white men who had been sent to this place, from Sampson county, and lodged in jail here. Some of these were charged with forcible trespass, others with assault and battery, and others again, with misdemeanors. The names of these were Allen Lockamy, Hanson Lockamy, Hardy Royall, Ralford Royall, Charles H. Crumpler, D. C. Basdon, Louis Hunnycutt and Hanson Hunnycutt. They were sent to this place and lodged in jail here on the plea that a fair trial could not be obtained in Sampson county. They were allowed to give bail, but under such peculiar circumstances that the permission to do so might be considered equivalent to a refusal. They were each required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 for their appearance, with the understanding that, if one of the eight failed to appear, the entire $8,000 would be forfeited, which was virtually placing the amount of each at the enormous sum of $8,000.

After the adjournment of Sampson Court, Lewis Jackson and one of the above, Handy Royall, were arrested on a bench warrent, charged with the murder of Handy Darden, colored, and were brought here for examination. They were yesterday taken before Judge Russell, at Chambers, in this city, and examined on the above charge, when, there being no evidence to justify their detention, they were discharged. It is said that, had the evidence been sufficient to justify it, they would have been sent to Sampson county for trial there of the charge of murder. But, as justice will triumph sometimes, these men have been acquitted of the charge, and before the very Radical Judge, by whom the warrant for their arrest was issued.

Fort Pillow, at Memphis, has wholly disappeared under the abrading forces of the Mississippi. The Appeal says that the Navy Yard there was once mortgaged, and adds: "The mortgage has been disposed of by a power against which chancery may issue its thunder in vain."

It was not very long ago that Henry Ward Beecher issued a proclamation abolishing hell fire, and now deserts the doctrine of bodily resurrection. If Mr. Beecher only lives long enough, which will depend largely upon his increase of salary, he will reduce orthodoxy to a very comfortable and satisfactory condition of things.

For the Sentinel.

CHATHAM MOVING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens, both white and black, of the county of Chatham, was held at Pittsboro' on the 16th day of May, for the purpose of expressing their views upon the question of calling a convention, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion of E. H. Straughan, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of W. P. Hadley, Esq., as chairman, and A. M. Yarborough, Esq., as secretary.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed by the chairman to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Upon the committee were appointed H. A. London, Jr., Esq., Dr. R. R. Smith, Hon. John Manning, Jr., S. H. Crutchfield, Esq., Capt. N. A. Ramsay, E. H. Straughan, Esq., and Mr. Thos. B. Lassiter.

After the committee had retired for deliberation, M. G. Waddell, Esq., addressed the meeting at length.

The committee then reported through their chairman, H. A. London, Jr., Esq., the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina have enacted an act entitled "An Act to submit the question of 'Convention' or 'No Convention' to the people, and to provide for the election of delegates," and we will soon be called upon to vote thereon, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we do most heartily endorse and approve this action of our legislators in thus allowing the people, who, in a republican government, are the source of all power, an opportunity of expressing their will and relieving themselves from the oppressive burdens under which they now groan.

2. That the payment of the interest on our public debt at this time, as required by the Constitution, would involve an already impoverished people in utter ruin.

3. That we call upon all good and true men to unite together in forming a true North Carolina Union Party, based upon the principles of the Constitution, and about the luxuriant growth of a mother's chine unsuited to our wants and injurious to our best interests.

4. That each and every Township in the county is requested to hold a public meeting on Saturday the 3rd day of June next, and to appoint five delegates to attend the county nominating convention, to assemble in Pittsboro' on Saturday the 10th June.

The resolutions as reported by the committee were enthusiastically adopted by the meeting. Messrs. W. G. Albright, the senator, and R. James Powell, the representative from this county, announced, that in accordance with their promis made during the campaign last summer, they were ready to pay over to the treasurer of the county the amount of their *per diem* in excess of four dollars, but on motion of the treasurer the meeting requested them to retain that sum until the expiration of their term.

On motion of Hon. John Manning Jr. the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Raleigh SENTINEL with a request to publish the same.

W. P. HADLEY, Chm'n.
A. M. YARBOROUGH, Sec'y.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nesqualy complains to the Secretary of the Interior that the President's Missionaries interfere with their zeal (the Zeal, who are contemplated to provide for the spiritual necessities of the Indians, and appointed missionaries of many "choices." These have their own individual ways of going to paradise, and their roads are by no means parallel. The path that one travels is thought by others to go to the bottomless pit, and in the multitude of religious counselors the red man finds perplexity, not wisdom. The one set of ministers interfere with the other set of preachers. It has become a question of some moment what right the President has to prescribe even an Indian's way to paradise, or to send him one religious counselor in preference to another.

The Nashville *Union and American* says that at the "municipal election in Indianapolis on the 2d inst., a negro man who voted the Democratic ticket, was beaten and egged as he left the polls by a number of negro bullies who were employed by a white Radical to do the work. About fifteen other negro men, who intended voting the Democratic ticket, were deterred from going to the polls by this exhibition of Ku Klux ruffianism." Had this occurred in a Southern city to a Radical negro, it would have been held a sufficient cause to have called for military interference. It shows that the negro is not to be allowed to vote the Democratic ticket in the North any more than in the South. The Radicals do not intend that the negro shall exercise the right of a freeman in the matter of voting.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The policy of the Republicans is based upon the passions of the war. All that they do takes this origin. The war is at once their inspiration and their pretext. Leave it out and nothing remains of their statesmanship, their civil economy, and particularly their oratory. Reduce the political situation to a plain and matter-of-fact discussion of facts and measures on their merits, and the Republican fabric, puffed up with prejudice and decorated with flimsy designs, would collapse at once."

CONFEDERATE DEAD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—On Tuesday, 9th instant, the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature passed to a second reading a bill appropriating $5,000 for the use of Washington Cemetery, Maryland, to be expended in removing to said cemetery the bodies of Confederate soldiers buried in scattered places in Pennsylvania. The vote stood: yeas, 47; nays, 35.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan's sojourn in Europe during the Franco-German struggle, has had the effect of making him a consummate logician. He now gives it as his opinion that "if the French had been much stronger and better disciplined and the Germans had had less of these qualities, the results of the war might have been entirely different."

Last week's Fayetteville Eagle says: A good number of our most respectable colored people were present at the memorial exercises yesterday. Those of them who merchandise, promptly closed their places of business, and repaired with the rest of our citizens to the cemetery.

WILL the committee on "Diverse Devilties" for the coming State Fair strike out the "gander pulling." That sport is very proper in Boston and other barbarous countries, but is altogether beneath the character of Texas.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*