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THE SENTINEL

DEATH OF JAMES B. SHEPARD.

This gentleman died in this city on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock. Hon. James B. Shepard died about 57 years. Mr. Shepard was complaining for some days before his death. His sickness was of short duration. He was a graduate of the university of North Carolina, taking the first distinction in his class. He read Law and came early to the bar. He represented Wake county in the senate in 1842 to 1844 he represented the same county in the house of commons. In 1846 he was the candidate of the democratic party for governor.

Mr. Shepard had recently returned from Paris, where he lived for several years after the close of the late war. He was a finished scholar and a refined christian gentleman. He leaves one son only, who is now in Europe.

Mr. Shepard belonged to one of the ancient and honored families of the state, and leaves a large number of relatives to mourn his death.

BOTH THE ORGANS

The Radical Organ and the Office Holders' Organ are both grinding away at the Sentinel and against convention. The Organ has a column upon its second page. Stack upon which is copied by the *Office Holders' Organ*. Both organs say we declared a dividend as president of the North Carolina railroad and Sneedon got it. The Organ says we declared it with incompetency in the management of the North Carolina Railroad in 1868, as its president. It is well known that we were opposed to the scrip division of which the organs complain.

We have reason to be proud of our administration of the North Carolina Railroad. Every stockholder, so far as we know, was pleased with it. As to selling the road, all the company belonging to the state for sixty-five cents in the dollar, that was the fault of our incompetent treasurer, David Jenkins, and for it he should have been impeached.

One purpose of the two organs seems to be to make a railroad choice of Maj. Smith. Ninety thousand dollars of the receipts of the road for this year was owing to the policy adopted in 1868. This amount is received from the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as a bonus for allowing them to take on freights on their road instead of taking them by way of Goldsboro'. The increased product of the country and the arrangement with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad are the true causes of the increase, a portion of which can be ascribed to the president, Major Smith. He is the author of nothing new or Rattling in the management of the road, except leasing it out for twenty days notice to bidders or even to the stockholders. It is true, he made a clean sweep of the old employees who would not vote the radical ticket. He dismissed section hands, agents at stations, and workmen in the shops, for their political opinions. He has prostituted the road to Holden and Kirk's uses and the uses of the radical party. We know, and can prove what we say.

CONVENTION.

From all parts of the state we have cheering news in favor of convention. A gentleman from the west, who is no mean judge in such things, thinks there will not be more than one county west of Wake, that will not vote for convention.

The *Old North State* and the radical papers are deprived of their four strong arguments against convention. The four arguments were that Messrs. Leach, Fowle, Conigland and W. N. H. Smith, of Norfolk, were all against convention. These gentlemen are all for convention, and were at the time they were published as opposing it. The fifth, last, and new argument is that Col. Johnson, of Pitt, is opposed to convention. We expect this argument will be fully met when Col. Johnson is heard from.

It is said that Mr. Argo, of Orange, is opposed to convention. Is this argument too small, that the radical organs fail to notice it?

The SENTINEL draws from the state treasury seven hundred dollars per week.—*Office Holders' Organ.*

This is not true. What we do draw from the state treasury we give the state full value for in executing its printing expeditiously and well. The expenses of the SENTINEL are honestly provided for. The *Office Holders' Organ* is based on fraud and robbery, and is supported by money the bulk of which is stolen from the people. The federal and state patronage in North Carolina is over $300,000—the federal and state stealage is fully three times that amount. This sum is assessed to support the *Office Holders' Organ* but a slight assessment is sufficient to keep up the one-horse concern. One week's blank paper bill of the SENTINEL would be sufficient to run the organ a quarter of a year. It is a strange thing, this *Office Holder's Organ*—for whilst it is squeaking fals hood at the SENTINEL its editor is and has been since the issue of the first number, staggering drunk throughout the grog shops of the city. It is an organ that grinds apparently without a grinder.

CONVENTION IN CABARRUS.—Col. J. M. Long, the old war horse, has been nominated for the convention. Dutch Buffalo and Rocky River have run together and made his nomination unanimous. Good for Cabarrus.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.

This functionary says the *Asheville Citizen*, by his conduct, more than any living man, has illustrated the truth of the good old maxim, that no man ought to be judge of his own case. He is now earnestly writing to keep himself in office under the fear that if a convention should be held, and new elections of judges be ordered, he may chance to be left out.

Under the old constitution of 1835, Judge Pearson occupied a place on the supreme court bench of North Carolina and held it till the commencement of the late civil war. The state seceded, passed ordinances of secession and of adhesion to the confederacy, and with her whole people went into rebellion, to use the phrase common with Judge Pearson and his political associates. But the judge then decided that the government was a regular legal and valid one, and held under it the position of chief justice. After the close of the war, Andrew Johnson by the use of the military, crushed this government and set up another in its stead, and Judge Pearson decided that this too was a perfectly regular and legal government, and accepted when it was offered to him the position of chief justice.

The new Constitution, made through Gov. Holden acting under Johnson's orders, was voted down by the people, and Gov. Holden himself beaten out of office by Gen. Worth, and the state returned again to its old Constitution, and yet Judge Pearson again decided that this was a regular and perfectly legal government and decided that he ought to retain his office.

And when Congress by its reconstruction acts abolished the government, and by military orders established another one in its stead, Judge Pearson again decided that this government was if possible, the most legal and regular of all, and readily took under it the position of chief justice.

Lady Coke, when her husband, Lord Coke, was attempting to defraud her daughter of her property, in reply to one who said the law would forbid it, said, "My Lord Coke can find law for any thing he wishes to do." In like manner Judge Pearson easily finds law to justify his holding office under all changes of government.

And when during the present year the people of the state shall have decided as they will do, to change their present mischievous institution, if they shall propose to place the Chief Justice again on the Bench of the Supreme Court he will easily be able to see judicially that the government instead of being revolutionary, is perfectly regular.

MORE ARRESTS.—On Saturday afternoon the following persons were brought to this city under charge of Deputy U. S. Marshal H. M. Miller:

Tandy Walker, Roderick Bryan, Harris Bishop, John Cole, Alex. McNeill, W. L. Johnson, Wm. Stewart, Alex. Love and Hardy Mathews, of Moore county, and John Shain, of Chatham county. These were arrested under a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner J. P. Vest, in accordance with the affidavit of one John A. Campbell, of Moore county, who charges these men with having committed an assault upon him on or about the 17th of November last. The warrant was issued on the 14th inst., and the persons mentioned in it were arrested on Friday.

On yesterday afternoon the accused were brought before U. S. Commissioner Vest, and all were recognized in a joint bond of 2,700 for their appearance at this term of the U. S. circuit court, with the exception of Tandy Walker who was discharged.

SUPREME COURT.—The following cases were disposed of in this court yesterday:

The case of J. D. Riggs *et al.* vs. C. V. Swann *et al.* Craven; case continued.

Broadway *et al* vs. J. A. Hodges administrator, Lenoir, Bragg and Strong for plaintiffs, no counsel for defendant; case continued.

D. A. and L. W. Humphery vs. R. W. Ward *et al.* Onslow, Bragg and Strong for plaintiffs and Battle and Sons for defendants.

Sol. Bear *et al.* vs. P. Cohen, Wayne, Bragg & Strong for plaintiff and Phillips & Merrimon and A. S. Seymour for defendants; placed at the end of the docket.

Abraham Myers vs. James T. Hamilton, Wayne, W. T. Faircloth for plaintiff, no counsel for defendant; argued.

H. H. Loor vs. Penny Holt *et al.*, Wayne, Bragg & Strong for the plaintiff and W. T. Faircoth for defendants; placed at end of the docket.

Sam Hirsh vs. J. D. Whitehead & Co., Wayne, Phillips & Merrimon for plaintiff and W. T. Faircoth for defendants.

STRONG TICKET IN GUILFORD.—We learned from a passenger on the train last evening that David F. Caldwell and Nerius Mendenhall are the conservative candidates for convention in Guilford. Guilford, once radical by 800 majority, may be put down for 500 majority for convention. While her candidates are favorably known to the people of Guilford, they are also well known to the people of the State. Let every county come with its best men.

BROKE JAIL.—On Monday morning the prisoners in Orange jail, at Hillsboro', made an attack upon the jailer, Mr. Tinnin. They did not strike, but gave him a pretty severe choking and, taking the key from him, unlocked the outer door and fled. The town was soon in hot pursuit and the prisoners, after wading the river, were captured on the hill where Cornwallis camped in 1781.

For the Sentinel.

THE LATE JAMES BIDDLE SHEPARD.

Died at his residence in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Hon. James Biddle Shepard, in the fifty sixth year of his age, after a short but wasting affliction.

Mr. Shepard was born on the 11th day of November, 1815, in the city of New Bern, where his parents had been long domiciled, and he continued to reside there until he removed with his widowed mother, the late Mrs. Mary Shepard, to the city of Raleigh, in the year 1828. His early education, preparatory for entrance into college, was received at the Newbern Academy, an institution of very high standing. He entered the University at Chapel Hill well prepared for the prosecution of its course of studies in 1830, there, under the direction of those ripe and eminent scholars, Drs. Caldwell and Hooper, and professors Mitchell and Phillips, he graduated with the first honors of the institution, in June 1834. The late distinguished Henry W. Miller, of the city of Raleigh, was one of his collegiate classmates and graduated at the same time.

Mr. Shepard, on leaving college, entered upon the study of the law, in the office of the late Hon. John H. Bryan, then a resident of Newbern, and on receiving his license, commenced the practice of his profession, which he prosecuted with success till he voluntarily abandoned it about the year 1846. In the year 1839, he was appointed district attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, but resigned the place in a very short time. In these days the office had few attractions for the ambitious of advancement either in reputation or emolument.

In the year 1842, Mr. Shepard was a senator from the county of Wake, and in 1844 a member of the house of commons from the same county. The session of 1844 was a very exciting one, the democratic party, and he was the nominee of that party in 1846 for the executive chair in opposition to Gov. Graham.

His taste for literature, and his ample means of enjoying its pleasures, relieved him from the duties of the laborious profession of the law, and he abandoned it very early. Political life had no great charms for him, and he was a candidate for political favors once only after 1846, when, through the persuasion of friends he became a candidate for congress, in opposition to the late General L. O'B. Branch.

On the 25th day of April, 1844, he was married to Frances Donnel, a daughter of the late Judge Donnel, of Newbern. She lived but a short while and died, leaving one child only, a son, who is now in Europe, pursuing his studies. Mr. Shepard continued in single life the remainder of his days.

During the last fifteen years of his life he followed the ardent inclination of his mind, spending his time in reading the most meritorious literary writings extant; in travelling over and observing the holy and classic grounds of antiquity, and in venture the highest models of learning and civilization of the present day.

The Holy Land, with its sacred recollections, Jerusalem and Damascus, and the other cities of biblical tradition were seen by him in [illegible], or in Kentucky, as was also Egypt with her pyramids, the most attractive and perfect of all the relics of art which have defied the ravages of time. He also trod the classic ground of Greece; he visited the most celebrated places of Europe, and dwelt for a considerable time in her greatest cities, preferring Paris before all others.

In these travels he spent about three years, and on his return to his old and much loved home in Raleigh, bore in his retentive and vivid memory, the many interesting incidents of his travels and the wonders presented to his eyes and mind, which he detailed in his conversations with a charm and eloquence that made him during his last sojourn among us a most interesting and attractive conversationalist.

Mr. Shepherd was blessed with a quick and capacious mind. There are few of us who do not feel proud of our honored connections and the intellectual distinctions which have marked our families. Perhaps there is no man in the state who could look back upon his ancestoral kindred with more satisfaction than could Mr. Shepard. His father was the brother of the matron who gave birth to Commodore James Biddle, Nicholas Biddle,—so long famous as the able president of the United States bank,—and Richard Biddle one of the most distinguished lawyers who adorned the bar of the supreme court of the United States in the days when the great Marshal presided over that tribunal. In natural virility and cultivated intellect Mr. Shepard and his late brother, William B. Shepard, who so often served his state in her legislature, and Charles Shepard, both of whom represented the state in congress, the former for eight and the latter for four years, with marked ability, were not inferior to the distinguished Biddles, their cousins. Nor can it be forgotten that he numbered among the proud names of his near relatives, the illustrious Gen. Pettigrew, of "Falling Water" memory. He was the brother of Mrs. Bryan of Raleigh, the widow of the late Hon. John H. Bryan, the last survivor of the children of her father and mother.

He discharged with dignity, honesty and ability the public trusts which were confided to him, and faithfully fulfilled all the duties of private life.

Mr. Shepard was a gentleman of accomplished manners, stern intergrity, courteous and firm. Possessed of these qualities, and with the light of revelation before him, it is but natural that he should have been a christian. Such he was both in profession and practice, and his regard for the interests of religion and humanity may well serve as an example for those who survive him.

For the Sentinel.

To the Editors of the Sentinel:

A letter published in your paper of the 10th inst., from Miss Annie Simpson, secretary L. M. A., Charleston, S. C., addressed to president L. M. A., Wilmington, N. C., mentions that among the remains of the Confederate dead at Gettysburg, Pa., are those of W. L. Battle, Lieut. in Co. C., 31st Reg't., N. C. State Troops. If the letter intended to speak as of the time when it was written, to-wit, May 21, 1871, it is a mistake as to the remains of Lieut. Battle. They, together with those of his brother Junius, who was killed at South Mountain, in Maryland, were removed to this state more than three years ago, and now repose side by side in Oakwook Cemetery near the city of Raleigh. B.

H. C. Moss, Esq., has been nominated by the conservatives and democrats of Wilson county as their candidate for the approaching state convention.

The naval strength of Germany consists of thirty-eight steamers, in part iron-plated, and forty-three ships and smaller vessels.

For the Sentinel

YET IT NEVER BE FORGOTTEN

That Mother Cary's Chickens, were the loudest, aye, screamed so loud and long for the calling of a convention, did not succeed in calling a convention directly by the legislature, by two thirds or any other majority, for the simple reason that there were union conservative men in each out of the legislature in 1860-'61, who doubted the willingness of the people of the state to call a convention, for the purposes proposed by the agitators and disunionists of that time, though these worthies asserted in the most vociferous and dogmatical manner that nine tenths of the people were with them, and for a convention. So vehement were they in their denunciations of those who dared to differ with them as regarded the state of public opinion at that time, the Union element or conservative party in the legislature prevailed upon Mr. C. C. Clark, of Newbern, if I have not been misinformed, to draw up and offer a bill giving the people an opportunity to vote for or against the call of a convention at one look and for delegates at another, if a majority of the people saw proper to call a convention. Mr. C.'s bill passed almost unanimously and then what? The people, the incorruptible, sagacious and union loving people of the state flew to the ballot box and voted down a convention by a decided majority. Yes, be it ever remembered to their honor, and let this vote ever stand recorded as a lasting monument to the sagacity and patriotism of the mass of our people, that they, on that memorable occasion, forgot party, sections, creeds and sects and had the moral courage, manhood and patriotism not only to forget all these, but to break away from these, one and all, and through every other barrier and from every other restraint, and vote, according to the dictates of their own consciences and judgments, and against the calling of a convention, at one ballot box, and at the other for the best and most decided conservative union men to be found in the state. The result, as above stated, was, they not only voted down the call of a convention but elected a large majority of decided union men as delegates to represent them, had a majority of the people of the state seen fit in their wisdom to call a convention. But this is not all. This independent, patriotic course was taken in despite the screams and swearing of *Mother Cary's Chickens*. For let it not be forgotten, north or south, there were no less than 163 of the ablest men on the stump, who canvassed every nook and corner thoroughly and harangued the people for hours at a time and for months vainly endeavoring to persuade, flatter, or by threatening to visit others with the summary vengeance of vigilance committees, to get them to vote for a convention, while there were none who canvassed who opposed a convention. Not only so, but every paper in the state, both secular and religious, with the exception of three, advocated the call of a convention. And yet, who ever heard of the like before—the people, the incorruptible, free and righteous yeomanry of the Old North State from them credit for *intelligence*, marched straight forward and right on the ballot box and in despite of parties, party leaders, papers and sectional pride and passions, and voted down the proposed convention for fear it would be induced by extraneous or lobby influence go for *secession*. We repeat, the people when consulted at the ballot-box rendered this verdict by a large majority. Nevertheless, in a short time the legislature were so wrought upon, and had their passions so aroused by outside and lobby influence, that they actually called a convention by an unanimous vote of the legislature,—always excepting Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph, and Quincey Thompson, of Iredell—over the express will of the people, expressed after a thorough and active canvass of the state. The convention called by the legislature met, and the state, on 20th of May, 1861, seceded and soon thereafter hostilities commenced, and the end is not yet. Let Mother Cary's Chickens who shrieked so loud and long for the call of a convention, call these things to mind and cease their anti-republican policy of opposing the conservative, American, union and constitutional method of consulting the people—the whole people, and no less than all—on great and important questions like that of calling a convention. Especially should they pursue this course when they remember that the seceding convention called by the legislature of 1860-'61, over the heads of the people and against their will, fairly and honestly expressed at the ballot box, is the only instance of a convention ever having been called in this state by a two thirds vote of the legislature. That important chapter in our history has been called to public notice to get the press and people of the state to notice the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, in declaring, in the first section of our bill of rights, *that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only*, as well as to illustrate how easily it is by lobby and other influence to operate upon—aye if necessary by any means—enough to put through any act of amendment to the constitution or other measure. If there be a man in the state who doubts as to how free suffrage got through the legislature, when it was voted down, let that person consult the journals of the legislature for 1850-'51 and see all the ups and downs of the bill to amend the constitution so as to allow all free white men of the state to vote for members of the senate; also the ups and downs of the bill to reduce amount due on the bonds of the purchasers of Cherokee lands. Also the message of Gov. Reid on this subject; and when it was sent in and who engineered those two bills, and when they were both defeated who moved to reconsider them and what was the result—and doubt if he can that free suffrage was not aided through the legislature in an extraordinary manner.

THE INJUN OF THE PERIOD.—[Kansas correspondence of the Cincinnati *Times*.]—Pictures in the old geographies used to represent the Indian standing solitary and in a melancholy attitude on a rock, gazing in a sad, reflective way upon a train of cars speeding along in the valley below. He seemed weeping to see the steam-horse invading his hunting grounds, and overcome with gloomy forebodings as to his future. I saw this lonely Indian at the railroad depot this morning. He was grumbling because the train was a few minutes behind time, and cursed the depot agent in good missionary English because he didn't hurry up and check his carpet-bag. He looked delighted when he saw the train coming, shook hands with the conductor when it arrived, borrowed a "chaw terbacker" of a brakeman, and as the train moved away I saw him comfortably stretched out on two seats eating peanuts.

Burglars are at work in Wilmington.

For the Sentinel

PERQUIMANS COUNTY CONVENTION

HERTFORD, June 10th, 1871.

At a meeting of the citizens of Perquimans county, held at the court house in Hertford, on Saturday, June 10th, 1871, on motion of T. H. Gilliam, Nathan Newby, Esq., was called to preside and W. T. McMullen and A. L. Butt appointed secretaries. It being announced that the purpose of the meeting was to nominate a candidate of the conservative party to represent the county in the approaching state convention, a call was made for the delegates of the several townships, when it appeared that they were all represented.

On motion, the following were appointed a committee on resolutions:

Thos. H. Gilliam, Hertford township.
Wm. R. Blanchard, Belvidere "
Jonathan Jacocks, New Hope "
E. P. Jones, Bethel "
James Newbold, Parkville "
On motion Thos. Skinner [illegible]

Resolved, That in balloting for the candidate, each township should be entitled to one vote, and each delegate should cast his fractional part of the vote.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

Upon assembling at 3 o'clock, p. m., the following resolutions were reported by the chairman of committee and unanimously adopted:

We, citizens of Perquimans county assembled in county meeting to act upon the proposition submitted to us by the general assembly, convening a convention to amend the constitution of the state.

Resolved 1. That our present constitution is defective in many of its features, novel and unsuitable to the tastes and prejudices of our people, and if its provisions are enforced, those relating to the public debt would alone beggar the state and its citizens.

2. That therefore, it is important for the peoples rights that a convention be assembled as speedily as possible.

3. That a convention of the people is the most speedy, and *therefore* the most satisfactory method which could be adopted for such amendments as we deem necessary.

4. That those who deny the legality of the proposed plan of calling a convention and thereby assert that the *sovereign people* have no power over this question when exercised "in pursuance of law" are enemies of popular rights and unworthy to occupy places which may constitute them guardians of public liberty and peace.

5. That we are thankful, amidst our many troubles, that the people of North Carolina have never lived under a constitution which denied them this great right and we believe they have frequently enjoyed and exercised it as now proposed.

6. That regarding this right *unquestionable*, and our necessities for its exercise great, we will labor zealously for the convention as submitted, with all the restrictions included by the general assembly.

7. That we urge all the people of North Carolina, without distinction of party, race or color to unite with us in this effort to amend our constitution so as to secure the prosperity of the state and [illegible] To ballot for the candidate under the rule adopted, when it appearing that Thos. G. Skinner, Esq., had received a majority of the votes cast, he was declared to be the nominee of the meeting.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to inform Mr. Skinner of his nomination, and request his acceptance, which duty being performed, Mr. Skinner responded and accepted the nomination in a brief but graceful and pertinent speech.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait on Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis, and request him to address the meeting, to which invitation Mr. Jarvis promptly responded and entertained the meeting with an address of two hours, which was replete with information, eloquence and sound argument. At his conclusion, Maj. H. A. Gilliam being called, entertained the meeting with a short address, full of pith and marrow.

On motion, an executive committee was appointed for each township.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be sent to the Raleigh SENTINEL for publication.

After resolutions of thanks to Mr. Jarvis, Maj. Gilliam and the officers of the meeting, it adjourned *sine die*.

NATHAN NEWBY, President.

W. T. McMULLEN, A. L. BUTT, } Secretaries.

BEES NOT SWARMING.

Fewer Bees have swarmed this spring than was ever known before. A gentleman who sticks to the old square box and hollow log gums tells us that the queens have died, and the bees must hatch new queens before they swarm. Our neighbor Mr. Macey, who uses Langstroth's and the improved hives, says it is not so. All his queens are alive. Doctor Bason, of Alamance, says his Italians have all swarmed, but not one of his native stock have.—How does Dr. Curtis account for this delay or laziness in the busy bees swarming?

The foregoing paragraph, which is clipped from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of Monday, we referred to our townsman, W. F. Shultz, Esq., with the request that he would give us *his* opinion in regard to the matter complained of, and he courteously complies as follows:—*Salem Press.*

"The statement that the cause of bees not swarming this spring is "that the queens have died, and the bees must hatch new queens before they swarms," is so absurd, and shows such an utter ignorance of a *true* knowledge of the natural history of the honey-bee, that the idea will not bear discussion among intelligent bee-keepers. In this section of the State there has been but little swarming, and even this little has been confined exclusively to the Italian stocks. The early spring was very favorable for bees, and the stocks bred rapidly. By the middle of April the larger part of the Italian stocks were populous enough to expect swarms from, and a limited number did swarm, the first as early as the 8th of April. But, in the latter part of April the weather turned very unfavorable, being a long continued wet and cold spell, and most bees ran out of honey. This checked breeding, and, as a consequence, the bees commenced killing off the drones, and there has not been since fully a month ago any swarming up to this time. Bees are less populous now than they were a month ago. This being the great swarming month, and the swarming season drawing so near to a close, there seems now to be little probability of much swarming.

"There is another fertile cause of non-swarming. It is a customary and general practice amongst inexperienced or ignorant bee-keepers to rob their bees in March and April of what stores they have brought over through the winter, and which they need badly to rear their young brood in the spring. As a natural consequence, when the season proves unfavorable before summer fully opens, the bees perish from starvation. Thus, the bee keeper in early spring gets a crop of honey, and later he gets a crop of wax, thus getting two crops in one season! This generally winds up the business, and "bad luck" will be assigned as the cause of the failure. It was from this cause that last spring the report found its way into the papers that the bees in Forsyth were dying of the "bee cholera." It was certainly a very fatal cholera to those bees that were "inflicted" with it, and the great wonder is that there is the seed left. But "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and the quicker these ignoramuses "play out" with their bees, the sooner will systematic and scientific bee culture be appreciated, and the more readily can its advantages be brought before the public."

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

AWFUL SCENE AT THE SALISBURY THEATRE

CHARADES AND TABLEAUX—A YOUNG LADY IN FLAMES—GALLANT RESCUE.

The ladies of this place gave a series of charades and tableaux on last Tuesday night, 13th inst., for the benefit of the Lutheran cemetery.

Scene first was a fairy drama, and a vision of the queen of flowers to the fairy queen, which surpassed anything I ever beheld, and was followed by the loudest shouts of acclamation which ever shook the halls of Salisbury; after which the Salisbury cornet band played one of its most excellent pieces.

Next came charade 1st, which reflected much honor on its actors and was also received with loud applause.

While preparing for the next scene, and the audience waiting anxiously, I beheld through the curtain one of the grandest and most awful sights that my eyes have ever beheld, and which all thought (was the next scene until screams and cries of fire were heard, which struck terror into every heart. The audience, supposing the stage to be on fire, with the greatest despair and fear depicted on their countenances, rushed mostly in one mass toward the door, which I to see if I could be of any assistance, rushed to the stage. The first scene that met my gaze was a beautiful young lady, (Miss Annie Rouzee) with great presence of mind, fighting the raging flames, which, encircling her beautiful form, seemed to defy all efforts made by her and the gallant young men who came to her assistance; but were finally conquered.

Dressed in the attire of the "Spirit of Light," going to the front of the stage, unfortunately her flowing veil caught fire from one of the footlights. Although she was badly burned, I am happy to state, not seriously.

Having succeeded in quieting the audience, the remaining charades were acted exceedingly well, considering the excitement, both on the part of the audience and actors, especially the last one (Rough Diamond) was splendid.

The whole was indeed a perfect success and reflected credit on the actors.

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

DISORDERS IN RUTHERFORD.

Lex Talionis—Retaliation—Men set up Judge Lynch—Hon. Jim Justice called for—Destruction of the Rutherford Star Office—Shameful Outrages.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., June 16, 1871.

Messrs Editors: It can afford no gratification to any patriotic son of North Carolina to learn that the law has been violated and decency mocked within her borders; but experience has shown that, to avoid exaggerations, it is better to make the whole truth public as soon as possible.

Rejoice, then, O man, who sitteth in the White House! Rejoice, ye, his friends, who feed in full troughs under him! Rejoice, ye who e hopes of future preferment lean upon his re-nomination. Rejoice, ye fanatical writers and speakers, whose texts have long since been worn threadbare; and be glad, all ye who hate democracy and believe in a coming king; for lo! have not many mighty kuklux—best, truest, most useful allies of radicalism—come forward to lend their assistance to the enemies of the south? Hearken to the story of their coming!

On Sunday night, (the 18th,) near midnight, in the midst of a drenching rain, a band of men in disguise, 200 strong, coming from parts unknown, entered the quiet village of Rutherfordton, seized J. M. Justice, a leading member of the house of representatives, and departed with him in his night shirt. Another party demolished the office of the Rutherford *Star*, making an irretrievable *pi* of its contents. Justice was carried some distance from town, and was about to be shot, when an altercation arose between the captains of different parties which led to a compromise, by which he was let off with some pretty heavy swearing. He was then escorted back to town. Meanwhile the authorities had made no effort to arrest or pursue the marauders. It is said that the mayor (Judge Logan's Robert) spent the night, or a part of it, on roost in an out-house, whither he decamped *en puris naturalibus* at the beginning of hostilities. Other deviltry was perpetrated on the same night, of which I will acquaint you hereafter, as I write against time at present.

A company of U. S. troops have just arrived. Gen. Morgan was here yesterday, and talked very loud of martial law, courtsmartial, hanging a respectable citizen or two, &c., &c. Naturally, the greatest excitement prevails. All good men deplore the affair, but it was little more than was to have been expected, in view of the conduct of leading scalawags hereabout.

THORLEWS.

ANOTHER GUN SPIKED.—The Statesville *American* says:

"We been a report has been circulated that Judge Anderson Mitchell, of this judicial district, is opposed to convention. We have reason to know that said report is an error, and that Judge Mithell is in favor of convention, and is in favor of changing many of the provisions in the present constitution. Judge Mitchell is a gentleman who thinks and acts, and those who would follow his example, will vote for convention."

The Vicksburg Times thus points out the sort of Ku-Klux they have down that way: "It is a little singular that the first Ku-Klux ever caught in this State was a Radical, and his victim a negro; and the first Ku-Klux killed in the State was killed by Democrats in protecting the bitterest and most relentless Radical in Mississippi. Yet Democrats who protect Radicals and kill masked marauders, must have the writ of habeas corpus suspended, martial law declared, and troops quartered on them to keep the peace!"

CARTERET COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call of the executive committee for the county of Carteret, a convention was held at Beaufort on Monday the 12th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the convention.

On motion Dr. Sam'l Leffers was called to the chair, and W. L. Arendell appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, on motion a committee of two from each township was appointed by the chairman to nominate a candidate for the convention and draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee reported that J. H. Davis was selected by it as a candidate for the convention, and recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The general assembly of North Carolina did, on the 3rd of April, pass an act to submit the question of convention or no convention to the people, and to provide for the election of delegates, and whereas said act has been pronounced by the first jurists of the state to be in conformity with the constitution which secures to the people the right to govern themselves in the manner best suited to their interest; therefore be it

Resolved, That the conservative party of Carteret county most heartily approve the action of the general assembly in submitting this important question to the people and in staying the hand of taxation until their verdict can be obtained.

Resolved, That we believe the existing constitution defective and ill suited to the condition of the state and would most earnestly urge upon our friends the importance of voting for a convention to remedy defects and afford that relief which the circumstances of a suffering [illegible] restrictions imposed by the act submitting the question of convention or no convention to the people to wit; non interference with the homestead and personal property exemptions and with the clause which provides for a mechanics' and laborer's lien law and non interference with the rights, privileges or immunities of any person in the state on account of race, color or previous condition as now guaranteed by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That those sections of the constitution which say the public debt shall not be questioned, and that the general assembly shall by appropriate legislation provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880 taxes shall be laid to pay not only the interest but the principal also, should be expunged from the instrument and the public debt left to the management of the legislature as in the days gone by.

Resolved, That in order to escape the burdens of oppressive taxation we invite men of all parties to co operate with us in securing a popular verdict in favor of a convention as the government by a mixed name known and that we stand ready at all times to aid the civil authorities in the strict maintainance of the laws.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the present general assembly, especially to our own representative Dr. L. W. Martin, for their unbiased course in all matters of vital interest or importance to the state.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a suitable number of gentlemen to act as an executive committee for the conservative party of Carteret county, also appoint a suitable number as sub committee for the different precincts.

On motion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Mr. J. H. Davis accepted the nomination in a few but appropriate words.

Mr. J. H. Houghton, of Craven, being called on feasted the meeting for an hour with able argument in favor of the convention.

Mr. Henry Bryan being called on stated that he would address the people on the ensuing evening.

Mr. L. J. Moore, the senator from Craven and Carteret, addressed the meeting setting forth in a forcible manner the need of a convention. Stated that the republican members of the legislature were willing to vote for the two-thirds bill, but decided not to do so for fear of injuring their party. He thought this question above party and intended to vote for the bill and do all in his power to get his constituents to do likewise.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Jennings Pigott and M. F. Arendell.

The following committees were announced by the chair:

Executive Committee—Dr. Richard Leffers, A. D. Lawrence, W. F. Howland, David Pierce, Jno. D. Davis, Allen Davis, Jr., Silas Webb, David McLain, and D. S. Sanders.

Sub Committees.—Portsmouth.—R. Wallace, Joseph Gaskill, Valentine Roberson.

Cedar Island.—L. L. Goodwin, M. J. Lupton R. B. Styron.

Hunting Quarters.—W. H. Styron, Reuben Fulcher, Jos. Willis.

Davis' Shore.—A. B. Davis, J. A. Salter, L. W. Styron.

Smyrna.—A. R. Willis, O. B. Davis, J. S. Miller.

Straits.—O. C. Whitehurst, Benj. Gillican, B. Gaskill.

Banks.—Ed. Willis, J. B. Guthrie, Tyra Moore.

East Beaufort.—Jno. Haskitt, Elijah Springle, G. W. Springle, Fred Whitney, T. W. Lindsay, Belcher Fuller.

Morehead.—Solomon Phillips, Thomas Daniel, J. R. Franklin, Thos. Arendell.

Hull Swamp.—L. T. Oglesby, W. J. Doughty, Kilby Tolson.

Newport.—W. W. Ward, H. Newbery, David Quinn.

Harlow's Creek.—R. W. Bell, Wm. Hardesty, W. R. Sabiston.

White Oak.—Dr. Jno. W. Sanders, J. J. Pelletier, B. F. Taylor.

It was moved and seconded that the proceedings be sent to the Raleigh SENTINEL and Newbern *Journal of Commerce* for publication.

SAMUEL LEFFERS, Chm'n.
W. L. ARENDELL, Sec'y.

WE hear that the Hon. J. M. Leach is against the present convention bill, and says that "it is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and should it be carried in the state, (which he says it will never be,) it would be no more than a caucus, a mob, and that any person who votes for it, votes to sustain a mob."—*Raleigh Telegram.*

The Raleigh SENTINEL says that the above paragraph appears in the *Telegram*, of Saturday last. We have searched the columns of the *Telegram*, not only for that day, but for several previous days, and can find nothing of the sort. We do not exactly understand it. Can it be that our brethren of the *Telegram* publish such articles in a portion of their edition intended for circulation in sections of the state where a contradiction would not be likely to reach, and then substitute others for them in the remainder of the edition intended for circulation where a contradiction *would* reach? We repudiate the idea. There *must* be something else the matter. Gen. Leach has put himself on record in favor of a convention, openly unequivocally and boldly before the people of this county. On the very morning the above paragraph is alleged to have appeared in the *Telegram*, we received from Gen. Leach a bundle of convention documents for distribution to his constituents throughout this section.—*Salem Press.*

We have only to say this in regard to the matter: We received a letter from a responsible party in Davidson, who furnished the statement contained in the above paragraph, and which was copied into the third column of the third page, in our issue of June 10th. It may be that the paragraph in question did not appear in our evening edition which, in order to save our Western mail, we were forced to put to press by 6 o'clock P. M. If such was the case, it was the fault of our foreman in "making up," and not by intention. We have no wish or inclination, and would not under any circumstances, if aware of it, misrepresent any man, and would despise ourselves and merit the condemnation of all honorable journalists in the land, if we were guilty of the baseness of such low trickery as is questioned in the article above, from the *Press.*—*Telegram.*

WAKE COUNTY CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock, m., in accordance with previous announcement, a [illegible] convention, assembled in the court house, in this city, to nominate candidates to represent the county in the proposed convention, and to make arrangements for the ensuing campaign.

On motion of Mr. Q. L. Burch, the convention was called to order by appointing H. O. Parker, Esq., to the chair, and Dr. Walter Dednam and J. P. Goodwin, secretaries.

Being called on, Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret explained the object and purposes of the convention in a clear and comprehensive manner.

The roll of the townships were called and 14 out of the 16, were ascertained to have representatives present.

On motion, all persons present from the various townships, friendly to the cause, were declared delegates.

On motion of Mr. G. H. Snow, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

The chair appointed Messrs. G. H. Snow, S. G. Hayes, Peterson Dunn, James Penny and Isaac Rogers.

After a short absence the committee returned and submitted the following resolution whether they will have a convention to amend the constitution of our state under certain restrictions imposed by themselves.

Resolved 2. That the prostrate condition of our public credit; the intolerable burden of taxation; the extravagance; and mismanagement in both our county and state government; the multiplication of useless and expensive offices; the corruption and defalcation on the part of public officials; and numerous other evils in the public administration, owing in a greater or less degree to the defects of a constitution unsuited to our condition or wants and wishes of our people, all demand a change of the constitution.

Resolved, That the inalienable rights of self-government vest in the people the power and say how and when they will have a change in their constitution—and that a decision by the people at the polls, with the consent and under the forms of law, of the existing government, is in pursuance of law, and of binding effect and obligation.

4. That we cheerfully concur in the restrictions to be imposed by the vote of the people on the delegates when assembled in convention—and that we will stand by all the rights and privileges of all our people as secured by the fundamental law of the land, without distinction of race, color or previous condition.

5. That we congratulate all the friends of reform, and of a pure administration of all the departments of the government on the bright prospects and the glad tidings of success which reach us from all parts of the state—and that, with energy and determination, we have no doubt of a glorious victory at the ballot-box on the 1st Thursday of August next.

On motion, nominations were declared in order and the various townships proceeded to vote by ballot. On the first ballot Hon. D. M. Barringer and