The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 9, 1871. VOL. 5.---NO. 102.

THE SENTINEL

THE SITUATION

The [illegible] questions are [illegible] to call a convention [illegible] to amend the constitution [illegible] If this [illegible] such a result is [illegible] to be deplored by [illegible] the prosperity of [illegible] It will cut off all [illegible] objectionable license [illegible] to the state for [illegible] The people [illegible] the spirit [illegible] the letter of the constitution and under circumstances of the most glaring fraud which was notice to the whole world of their character. The people may pay a percentage of them as has [illegible] other public works certainly not more

But the old debt is all of $30,000,000. The annual interest on that is $1,200,000 to say nothing of the accumulated interest. Now to the income of the people of the state we are accepting the low per cent on the whole property, and that is $6,000,000. Can the people pay the taxes demanded of them? Here is everything of the taxes they must pay, say we

Interest on the old debt	$1,200,000
Current expenses of the state government	800,000
Cost of county governments	500,000
This for the state government	$2,500,000

And this does not include city and town and local taxes, nor federal taxes. These will make more than $2,500,000 more.

[illegible] there is not manifested the [illegible] people cannot pay such annual amount of [illegible] taxes. Four years ago half of prosperity [illegible] under the taxes they would pay. What will they do, when the burden of the interest on the public debt is laid on them, as their constitution directs, in terms that is done? We put these questions to sensible men who work and who have land and other property to be taxed.

Sensible men hope that through [illegible] exemption that is called and they [illegible] stay down in despair. In the taxes are laid, the people cannot and will not pay them. If they are not laid, then we have the disgraceful and demoralizing spectacle of a constitution which is *a dead letter*, and we have that other spectacle of crime and degradation, a legislature sworn to execute the plain, peremptory provisions of a constitution, and in express violation of their oaths, refusing to do it! What will the people think of that! What will the world and *posterity think of that!* And if that precedent is to be set, what is an oath worth? Radical office holders and their dupes might subscribe to such morality as *that!*

PROSTITUTION OF THE RAILROADS

There can be no doubt that Gov. Caldwell and his accomplices had a fixed and preconceived purpose in suspending the statute that took from him the power to appoint proxies and directors in the several railroad companies in which the state is interested as a stockholder. They had many sinister purposes as will be shown when it becomes necessary.

But one of these purposes has already developed itself, that was, to use the railroads for political and electioneering and election purposes.

The president of the Atlantic road, E. R Stanly, C R Thomas and other radical scamps take the road and bring five thousand negroes whom they had made drunk with liquor, from Newbern and elsewhere, and turn them loose on Goldsboro'. A serious riot is the consequence, greatly imperiling the safety of the whole town of Goldsboro' and the lives of the women and children there. They produced the most serious and wide spread alarm, and when Stanly and Thomas are appealed to to take the negroes away, they mock and laugh at the people, and finally when they are told they will be held responsible for the crime and outrages perpetrated, Stanly says, "Hold us responsible and be damned" This road has been freely used for electioneering and election purposes. Office holding canvassers have passed free at pleasure over it

The same may be said of the North Carolina railroad. Radical canvassers and speakers passed free and at will, and the road was used to set negro voters down at the "right places." This happened in this city and steps will be taken, as we learn, to ferret the matter out.

Now we say that this is monstrous. The property of the people of the state is thus used by irresponsible men to carry an election to destroy the property and prospects of the very people who own this property. It is indeed intolerable! The office holders who do this thing own, nine tenths of them, no property, and thus outrage the very men whose property they use. How long will the people tolerate this state of things? Will the legislature tolerate a governor who thus suspends the plain public statute and thus defies them, and for such purposes? We trust not. We shall see.

IGNORANCE OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

We quote from the *Tribune* of the 4th inst

"The present constitution of the state was framed in 1868, and North Carolina was re admitted to the Union under it. It is stated that *one of its provisions prohibits the calling of a constitutional convention under ten years from the date of ratification by the people and acceptance by congress.*"

The *Tribune* is informed that the constitution contains no such provision; but if it even did, the people would have a *right* to call a convention when they thought necessary and proper.

THE "NEW CIVILIZATION" AN OBSERVABLE SPECTACLE

The funniest and most laughable sight on our election ground, on Thursday evening last, was that of the *Standard*. Mr Phillips scalawagging around among the negroes with a cigar in his mouth, which he manipulated most awkwardly, while he exchanged cordial congratulations with his sable friends. The cordial manner in which he shook their hands and placed his hands about the shoulders of his colored fellow citizens, indicated that he fully appreciated their intelligent confidence and the high honor they conferred on him by their votes. His manner was most gracious and graceful and in perfect keeping with the "New Civilization" brought down by the "carpet baggers." The only white man whom he condescended to compliment with his gracious notice, so far as we observed, was that tall revenue officer from Maine, called Supervisor Perry. He was particularly gracious to him and to Friday Jones and his sons

Hurrah for the "New Civilization." It is clear that Mr. Phillips has resolved to go the whole figure, cost what it may. He is emphatically a gentleman of the most advanced ideas, and intends to carry them into practical effect.

It is not, then, to be wondered at that *he run on the ticket with the Honorable Jerome Harris*, colored, and voted for him most cheerfully, when he knew that *Jerome* had received bribes from Littlefield, when he [illegible] thousands of dollars, and like bribes to the amount of $1,000, or more, [illegible] assist in getting out of his way to Congress. The proof of the facts been made, and Mr. Phillips is prepared to run on the ticket with Harris and vote for him" for it Phillips'

Then, too, he goes on the ticket with Willie D Jones, who was appointed to be president of Kirk's court martial, which was to try John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill and others. Is any one surprised that he treated the negroes at Millbourne as he elsewhere, while they shouted "Phillips' treat"

Hurrah for the "New Civilization" and its votaries!

THE WORKING MEN OF RALEIGH

The white people did nobly in this city on the day of the election, better than ever before since the days of carpet bag and negro rule began. The people of all classes are beginning to see and appreciate [illegible] public affairs, and especially are they waking up to a proper sense of the matter of taxation. They see that this evil will swallow up all the property that is left and beggarize the people and destroy every incentive to labor and acquire property.

The most noticeable thing among the white voters here, was the determination and unanimity with which the working men voted. The office-holders and their organs had sought to produce the false and slanderous impression that the working men were opposed to a convention. They flatly contradicted this misrepresentation, by their determination and activity on the day of election in favor of convention. We never saw them so active and determined before. They see and know that it is the *labor* of the state that *pays the taxes* at last, and when high and oppressive taxes are to be paid, *labor* pays them: and then too *labor* languishes and the laborer grows poorer and poorer until he despairs. We honor the working men of Raleigh for the grand spirit they manifested. All honor to them!

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.—Among the notable features of the late election in this state for the purpose of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people on the single subject of calling a convention to amend their constitution, was the scandal and indecency of interference by federal office holders in this purely domestic question. From Attorney General Akerman, a member of Grant's cabinet, down to the lowest detective and spy that follows in the wake U S. assessors and other revenue officers, to entrap the people and cheat them out of moieties to enrich themselves, all all were busy in the election. It was a disgrace and burlesque on popular suffrage in a government pretending to be free. To these minions of federal power were added the state officers, from the governor down to the meanest radical constable in the state, all exerting to the utmost their official influence to keep themselves in the places they so unworthily fill and even disgrace.

NOT SO.

The Newbern *Times* reports the editor of the SENTINEL as telegraphing ugly "cuss" words about the election in Wake. The editor sent no such message, nor did he hear of such message until he read it in print.

Our associate did not send or know of such message being sent. He did reply to a message from blow-your-horn Billy asking when he wanted a special train for Salt River, by asking the Major how many negro women he voted? We called up Hall, the devil of the office, who awaits Mr. Bailey's further pleasure concerning convention or no convention. Hall says he did not send the message. The bookkeeper, Mr. Ramsay, says he did not send it. If we find out the man we shall propose that Phillips and Rev. James Sinclair, and De Archives of Gravity, when they come to take their seats in convention, shall pray for him, after first treating the negroes.

THE MAJORITY—THE MINORITY

The majority of votes against the call of a convention in the state is not great in point of numbers, but when the character of the voters who voted this majority, and the circumstances under which they did so, are considered, every disinterested observer must see a result of terrible significance, and one that argues ill for the future of the state and people.

No honest man here of ordinary intelligence can pretend to deny that the great body of this majority vote is made up of 80,000 negro voters, voted solidly, as if voted by one man, moved by the deepest and most unfounded distrust, against the great body of the whole people of the state, without reference to class or condition—that but for this negro vote there would have been but nominal opposition to the call for a convention. And it must forther be conceded, that these negroes voted without the slightest reference to the necessity for a change of the constitution for even the dishonest office holders who manipulated the negroes were forced to concede that the constitution needed to be amended in many important respects. This majority vote has been cast by the ignorant and blindly, without reference to the interest of anybody but the office holders.

On the other hand the minority made equal to the majority in number, is made up almost wholly of the intelligent, leading men of all classes, and those in general industrial and educational interests of the people, and this minority vote has been cast with an intelligent appreciation of the absolute necessity for some change in the present system of taxation and expenditure. The office holders' majority would be." This shows that the "leaguers" have long ago calculated the negroes to a vote. Numbers of negroes have told that they were sworn to vote against convention and for the office holders' ticket. The negroes and as many whites as they could get, were drunk and rode wood, and hence, they could tell with certain votes of the result. The result came within twenty votes of what they *promised*. It is well known that twenty or twenty five republicans in this city voted for convention. In this, the office holders were disappointed.

It is said steps will be taken to bring some of the guilty parties to justice, and among others our "carpet bag" sheriff. We hope so. But he is no more guilty and culpable than some degenerate natives who have heretofore claimed to be respectable, but who during the canvass played the low demagogue towards the negroes and made them drunk in order to secure their votes and active co-operation. Let proper steps be taken, these fools and all the

WORKING MEN'S ORGAN

We publish below a card from Major Wm. A. Smith, upon the establishment of the working men's organ. The working men need give themselves no uneasiness about the organ. That's a fixed fact. The *Telegram* and *Era* will die with the campaign. The working men's organ will supply their place. The press, fixtures and material are all here. Thirty then send dollars of the people's money went to build the *Standard* office, and buy material. This is all in the city, and Major Smith who is said to have spent his money for the circulation of both the dying organs, will set up he organ himself rather than not have one.

The working men can get the organ, just as they got the *Era*, without money and without price. Some of the working men who have run the *Telegram* and *Era*, will run the new organ.

If Major Smith not mistaken when he says both of the present parties are more or less distasteful to the true and hard working men:

Where is Cuff Mayo a constitutional, hard thinking, hard working man. There are 500 instances like Cuffy to disprove what the Major says. There never was a time when honors were showered down so lavishly upon working men. There never was anything in the way of a working man rising to distinction in this country, if he had merit as well as work in him. He can't be kept down. Nor can he be kept up by the puffs of a newspaper.

The working man who rises by newspaper puffs will rise like yeast, to fall again.

We have said this much about the new organ lest some persons might be deceived. We say this in no hostility to the working men. We have talked thus freely because we are one of them, and do not intend that our brother laborers shall be deceived by Billy Smith, cousin John Neathery, Mars Fod, Carrow and Q. Busbee.

MAJ. SMITH TO THE MECHANICS OF RALEIGH.

COMPANY SHOPS, July 31, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—In the *Telegram* of the 29th inst., I observe a call for a meeting to start a "working man's organ." An organ of this description has long been needed in North Carolina. The working men up to this time in North Carolina, and indeed all over the South, have been repudiated and treated as a class unworthy of position and trust, by the would be aristocrats. This is not the fault, however, of the former and present governing class, but the fault of the working men themselves. By not consolidating their strength and co-operating together and *demanding* their rights, they have been overslaughed and treated with contempt, both personally and politically. I am in hopes the enterprise will be crowned with success. It MUST NOT FAIL—the time is the time to strike, as both of the present parties in the State are more or less distasteful to the true and hard working man. And their views and wants should be known, and their influence felt in the general election in the State in 1872. You are hereby authorized to put me down as one who will cordially co-operate with you to the utmost of my ability and means. While I have nothing to say against any class, my sympathies, feelings and hopes are with all working men of our good old State. Your, truly,

W. A. SMITH.

THE WAKE COUNTY ELECTION

It is a most worthy and gratifying fact that in this county, the democrats candidates and the same vote the democratic ticket did last year, going largely at the Raleigh precinct, and that they kept the convention ticket up with them: indeed, the convention tickets got a few more votes than the candidates. This certainly argues well for the faithful and convincing manner in which the issues were put to the people of Wake by the democratic candidates

But this further remarkable fact is developed—the office holders' ticket to *defeat* their vote over the radical vote of last year. How can this be explained. Only on the ground, that outrageous frauds have been perpetrated in various ways, and particularly, by voting illegal voters and "repeating" negro votes at the Raleigh box and elsewhere. Last year the radicals did their utmost by the use of money and through other fraudulent means. It is notorious that they then polled from four to five hundred illegal votes. Still that fact it is well known that over hundred votes have left the county and yet they have increased their vote! Both parties see. The election in Wake is a mockery and a cheat, and will continue to be so until some effective means are adopted to prevent such frauds.

This further fact is developed, and it is significant of reference to the leagues. The leaguing office holders said, frankly to [illegible] *would be minority would be.* This shows that the "leagues" have long ago calculated the negroes to a vote. Numbers of negroes have told that they were sworn to vote against convention and for the office holders' ticket. The negroes and as many whites as they could get, were drunk and rode wood, and hence, they could tell with certain votes of the result. The result came within twenty votes of what they *promised*. It is well known that twenty or twenty five republicans in this city voted for convention. In this, the office holders were disappointed.

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TEACHERS NORMAL SCHOOL AND CHATHAM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me through your columns to give some account of the Teachers' Normal and Chatham Educational Association, which bodies recently met at Sylvan Academy in Chatham county. The Teachers' Normal has been in successful operation for five years. It had its origin in the benevolence of the Baltimore Association of Friends, towards the members of that connection in the South. It is, however, not at all confined to the members of that society, but is open to all and all are welcome. Immediately after the war, the Friends, or Quakers as they are familiarly known, of the northern states saw the destitution and poverty of their brethren in the south, and determined to come to their relief and enable them to rebuild their shattered fortunes. Prominent among their efforts, were those of an educational character. Perceiving that "the wealth of the mind is the only true wealth," they were liberal in their aid to schools, and in order to train up a class of teachers who might be thoroughly qualified for their work, the Teachers' Normal was established under their auspices and has successfully continued for five years and is usually attended by from 100 to 200 teachers and those desiring to teach. The normal school met this year on the 26th of June, at Sylvan Academy, which is one of the most beautiful places in all North Carolina, and a monument to the generosity and kindness of the more favored Friends of the north, to their unfortunate brethren of the south.

The building contains two large halls, fitted up in the most improved style and arranged to seat at least 200, and has a [illegible] Allen Jay, superintendent, who brings to his arduous work the zeal, energy and ability necessary to success. It is indeed fortunate that he is at the head. Others may have the ability and even the zeal but few would ever bring to the discharge of those responsible duties, the self sacrificing devotion and indefatigable energy of Mr. Jay. [illegible] is his life work. This, in connection with the ministry is the work for his life unto which all the energies of his soul are bound.

The corps of teachers connected of Messrs. A. J. Boulton, A. L. Memichahll, D. M. Thompson, W. H. Merritt and others among the male and Misses D. A. Steere, Lizzie Rice, Sallie Wilson and others of the ladies.

Never was there a more devoted body of teachers. Each in his or her sphere and specialty, feel thoroughly qualified him or herself for the position.

The scientific, especially, were all those usually taught and required in the ordinary English school of the country. They had wisely determined to begin first at the primary schools and labor to furnish a corps of good teachers in those schools.

After a harmonious and laborious session, the normal closed on the 22nd July.

The closing exercises were very interesting indeed. Nearly one hundred teachers separate to commence the labors of another year. A large crowd of citizens attested their interest in the cause of education by their presence. At 11 o'clock A. M., Maj. R. W. York, who had been selected to deliver an address was introduced to the N. mal by Mr. Jay, the superintendent. His subject, a "Teachers Resolution" and was an outline of the great movement towards popular education throughout the civilized world. In the decade of years from 1830 to 1840, he traced closely the rise and progress of the educational system of North Carolina. His strictures upon the apathy so prevalent now in the state were very severe, but probably deserving. It is enough to say of the address that it evinced profound [illegible] from a matured mind, matter for serious reflection and thought, and his vindication of teachers entitled him to the gratitude of all the teachers present. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered by a rising vote. The Normal was then addressed in a few remarks by S. Finley Tomlinson, Esq., Principal of the North Carolina Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution upon the methods of educating that unfortunate class. The remarks were very interesting, and were listened to with great attention.

Mr Allen Jay, the Superintendent, was called upon for remarks, who responded in a sweet little speech. After complimenting the speakers who had addressed the Normal, he dwelt upon the mission and labors of the teacher, and the future of the Normal, when steps were taken for the perpetuation of the Normal school by appointing a committe of twelve to take charge of the matter, and make the necessary arrangements for its next session at a meeting of which committee an executive committee was selected consisting of Messrs. W. H. Merril, D. M. Thompson, F. S. Blair, A. L. Mendenhall, A. J. Tomlinson, Misses Lizzie Rice and Attilla G. Cox, who will no doubt take all the necessary steps for its future operations. We should not forget that during the session of the Normal there was an interesting meeting of the temperance society which has been in existence for forty years. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen in speeches of great interest, and also a meeting of the Anti Tobacco Society which had just been started, and is doing much good in abolishing this noxious weed. A great many joined this society, and nearly all the young pledged themselves never to contract the filthy habit.

On Friday, 21st, at 2 o'clock, the annual meeting of the Chatham Educational Association took place. The Association was called to order by Maj. York, the president, who delivered his annual address, which was a paper of much practical utility. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Maj. R. W. York, President; Isham Cox, 1st, B. I. Howze, 2nd, R. S. Andrews, 3rd, and D. M. Thompson, 4th Vice Presidents; W. H. Merritt, Treasurer; Col. C. B. Denson, Corresponding Secretary, and A. M. Moring Recording Secretary.

It is unnecessary to mention their proceedings as they will be furnished the press for publication. On motion the association was addressed by S. F. Tomlinson, Esq. His subject was the "progress of inventions." He was listen to with that profound attention which his subject demanded.

Mr. Allen Jay was then introduced to the association, who, for over an hour, held the audience by a most eloquent and interesting address upon the subject of education. It would do him injustice to attempt to sketch the outlines of his address.

At 12 m., the association adjourned and then came the grand picnic, given by the citizens to the teachers of the Normal, the Chatham educational association, and the anti tobacco society. Several hundred persons were present and the table groaned under the weight of good things. The [illegible] Cox's beautiful grove furnished [illegible] the dense shade from the hot sun. [illegible] the given signal all repaired. When [illegible] the dews when the British were encamped on the [illegible] they closed. [illegible] covered by them to the [illegible] old Hickory upon [illegible] and the [illegible] which had its headquarters. Being assembled around the [illegible] the blessing of the Lord was invoked by Rev. Isham Cox, in a fervent and impressive prayer, after which all the [illegible] and children, gathered to the wait on the crowd. There was more than enough, and every one remarked the excellent make to which it was conducted throughout. Not the slightest disturbance or confusion to arouse any one. Late in the evening the audience began to disperse to their homes.

Long life and great success, say we, to the Normal School and Chatham Educational Association.

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For the Sentinel.

SAXAPAHAW, N. C., Aug. 1, 1871.

Editors of the Sentinel:

DEAR SIRS:—Our election passed off quietly. Mr. McCorkle [illegible] *searchers* made himself very conspicuous. He went to introduce Gen. Dockery to a negro, or rather the negro to him, (Pink Hall a mean rascal) as Mr. Hall, when the General, [illegible] behind, remarked "I saw that negro up street this morning." Some of the radicals accused others of leaving town to keep from voting. The radicals only beat the *white men* two votes, and one of them was a negro, who was run off from the polls twice and brought back the third time by Tom Long, McCorkle and Pink Hall. When he left the polls the second time, he said "he wunt gwine to vote dare, for dey was sent at de Ballot Box." [illegible] friends and brothers, tried to get a recall at the court house. They succeeded in getting a few negroes and a very few white men, who went for more curiosity. They had speeches from our lumber man Mr. [illegible] who closed by saying that "these conventionists were all a set of damned kukkies. Dockery came next, but did not say much. Tom Long (the dejest man) got up and blowed about the "old flag" and the *"glorious victory"* (the two votes spoken for). They then called on Joe Ballard, who made a few remarks. They then called Moore, a negro preacher, who was arrested for concealing stolen money, he did not talk long, when he closed the "railroad man" then proposed to give three cheers for Dockery, McCorkle and Ramsay (who was nowhere about).

There is a conservative gain of about 70 votes over last year at this ballot. One of our town boys (a son of W. H. Ragland) made himself known by hooting against those who had cast the wrong ballot, kicking their places. Old Rowan will come out [illegible] for 5 hundred majority to convention.

Truly,

CONVENTIONIST

For the Sentinel.

MONCKTONS, August 4th, A. M.

DEAR T. T. DEAR SIR:—I am sorry to inform you dear master Tod is badly defeated in this county as well as we poor darkies who went for convention. In the opening race Master Tod mounted a black fully at the corner box and ran like all devil de 1st quarter, taught he was going to distance [illegible] other horses, but just den master Avery and Chas. McKesson entered the ring mit dey dark blooded horses and lord how dey did run and how poor Master Tod 200 behind. Discouraging was too hot for darkies to run. You was some to blame—you sent up dat little Busbee, and as he married here de people was fool enough to believe him. Give my love to Master Tod, and tell him he lost de last beats by coming home feder day.

Your old friend,

CÆSAR.

THE FIRST NARROW GUAGE RAILROAD IN VIRGINIA.

Mr Richard B Reane, chief engineer of the proposed railroad to be built by the Radford Iron Company, in Pulaski county, Va., was to leave yesterday for a point on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad about ten miles below Dublin, for the purpose of making the final survey of the road prior to letting out the contracts for different sections of the work. This road is strictly a private enterprise on the part of the iron company above mentioned. It will be narrow guage 2 1-2 feet wide and will run through the iron regions of Pulaski said to be the richest in the state to the company's furnaces and beyond to Carroll county, a distance of eighteen miles.

"YOUR MONEY, OR YOUR LIFE."

The people, who know their rights and dare assert them—who have been grounded in the[illegible] and robbed of their property, by rogues and plundering officials, national and state—will not be deterred from going to the polls and vote for convention, by the silly threats and vaporings of these same rogues and rascals whose desire is to keep their hold upon the throats and property of the people that they may bleed them still more. Is any man so blind that he cannot see the object of these scamps—these highwaymen whose cry is, "Your money, or your life?" They in so many words say, "Make no resistance—continue to pay taxes, vote 'No convention'—let the constitution remain as it is that we may continue to rob you—or the United States government will send its army and annihilate you."

Tales of "a race bred and bloody bones," told children, may frighten them, but we think that the threats of these thieves, will fail in their object.—*Statesville American.*

THE CARPET BAG GOVERNOR POINTS MURDERERS TO JAIL

The New Orleans *Crescent* has the following on the appointment of Governor Warmoth as chief constable of St James parish, La.:

Governor Warmoth has signalized the advent of his administration by appointing Oliver Strother, colored, as chief constable of St. James, and thus adds to his many previous titles to the gratitude of the people of that state or the name, a grandiloquent one, but one after and expression when an opportunity shall present itself. Celestin Guerre is one of the parties against whom the grand jury of Ascension Parish, composed of fourteen negroes and two white men, found a true bill for the murder above alluded to. His appointment as an officer of justice is the first act of Gov. Warmouth on his resumption of the executive chair, after his recent illness, which threatens to have brought to him no salutary reflections.

TOMATO PICKLES

We generally make half a barrel or so for a family of about a dozen, and I confess to eating it sweet; but it can. They cannot be excelled, when properly made, by any other pickle. And as to sweetness, that she has the great knack of gathering the very smallest tomatoes, and then [illegible] them in thin slices with an equal weight of cabbage chopped fine. These are packed and pressed down with layers of salt, until the vegetable liquid works out of them, which is generally twenty four to thirty six hours.

All the juice must be pressed through a cullender. Then pour on scalding hot vinegar in which red pepper, just enough to taste has been sliced up and enough more to give it an agreeable flavor with a few stalks of pepper and allspice. The vinegar should just cover the mass, which should be kept solid with a weight on it, and in about a month they should be ready for use. The vinegar poured off, strained off as was the juice after it had originally been put on as before, throwing away what was strained off. Tomato pickles often spoil in the last part without looking at [illegible] the operation if more vinegar, or [illegible] the operation if more spices. The pickles put up for sale in bottles are always placed in them hot and sealed up air tight. This is the most certain way to keep them, at all times.

When this course is practicable to pursue, they are not only sure to keep well, but need very little care in watching them after being made through the most trouble at first. This need not be the case on lot of vinegar in a hundred was what

SERVICES OF THE WAR OF 1812

[illegible] on the 18th of February, 1871, [illegible] a law to pension all soldiers of the war of 1812 who served sixty days or [illegible] on the 14th of February, 1871. Mr. [illegible] ex-Secretary of the Interior, who was author of the bill, explained the law to [illegible] applicants to make [illegible] could get the pension, with [illegible] instructions, and several of [illegible] have proved their cases to their [illegible] with his instructions, and some four or twelve were paid, but now all cases are suspended under the order of Mr. Delano who says that the applicants must prove that the witnesses who testified to the identity, &c., are dead men, and never held office under the Confederate Government. This proof of loyalty must be accompanied by the certificate of some Federal Revenue officer (All of whom are of course Radicals, who would give such certificates to those only of their own political faith). But the witnesses were always loyal and never held office under the Confederate Government. These old men, whose ages average eighty two years, had to buy horses to travel twenty miles in many instances to the court house, to execute their papers, and nothing was said of the cruelty of the persons who extorted it from their choicest, and they must bend upon reverse officer when, perhaps they are not in fifty miles of one, begs a certificate of the loyalty of their witness. Something is impossible and Mr Delano will well decide that no man south of the Potomac shall have a pension until [illegible] law, and that the witnesses who testified for these old men, are all perjurers unworthy of belief, unless they can obtain a certificate from some inspector of an apple brandy still who is above suspicion. Did any government ever before try to pension the soldiers who saved it from a foreign enemy? We trust that something like generosity may be evoked in their favor to release them from the dilema in which the ruling [illegible] placed these venerable men who [illegible] come down to us from a former generation.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

BRANDY AND WATER AS FUEL.—The Chicago *Journal* says: "The very general belief that the congressman of to day is a much worse sort of a person than the congressman of long ago is not entirely correct. It appears from an incident related in a recently published volume, entitled "The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson," that our revolutionary forefathers in 'congress assembled' had their little fitnus of 'incidental' expenses, many of them quite as queer as those which astonish the constituents of to day. The following story is related by Mr. Jefferson, concerning the first continental congress

"Delegate Harrison of Virginia, desiring to 'stimulate,' presented himself and a friend at a certain place where supplies were furnished congress, and ordered two glasses of brandy and water. The man in charge replied that liquors were not included in the supplies furnished congressmen.

"'Why,' said Harrison, 'what is it, then, that I see the New England members come here and drink?'

"'Water and water,' which they have always found 'satisfactory' was the reply.

"'Then give me the brandy and water, quick, I'm drowning, and change it at [illegible]

NEW MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—The Postoffice Department has established money order offices, to go into effect on the first inst., at Enfield, Rocky Mount, High Point, Kinston, Lumberton, Rutherfordton, Williamston and Wilson.

J. L. Latham denies the report that he is to become editorially connected with the *Era*.