The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

TERMS { DAILY, $10.00 PER YEAR / SEMI-WEEKLY, $5.00 PER YEAR / WEEKLY, $2.00 PER YEAR

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY AUGST. 12, 1871. VOL. 5.---NO. 103.

THE SENTINEL

THE RESULT

The result of the late election, is a matter of astonishment to both parties. It was no more looked for than was the victory of last year. Radicals generally, of course, looked upon convention as a fixed fact, and so they ought, when they considered the outrages and wrongs imposed by the present constitution.

Democratic journals account for the result in different ways. It is now a matter of much speculating upon. For such confidence in any sort of a struggle could not have been felt, unless there had been some man of it, was ever confident of nothing doubting. The unprecedented victory of last year, gave us too much confidence and assurance, and we thought to win the fight without a struggle.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks it a fortunate result for the state. If the majority had not been overwhelming, he thinks Grant would have subjected the state to barrack law again. We have no doubt but Pool, Holden, Abbott and Grant had discussed and perhaps determined upon the re-establishment of a military government in North Carolina, if the people had called a convention and thrown off, entirely, the republican shackles which they broke and threw at the feet of Abbott and Tourgee in August of last year. We were willing to take convention by a majority when for Grant and Caldwell to have voted Dr. Leach, Frank Caldwell, Nerus Mendenhall, and all the members of the convention and shut them up in jail, as Holden and Kirk did last year.

The people are sometimes so spiritless and depressed after a long play of the sword over their heads, that they cannot be roused except by some such high handed exercise of oppression and folly.

THE LABORING MEN.

We remarked the other day upon the zeal, determination and unity of action manifested by the laboring men of this city in voting for "convention." They manifested the deepest and most active concern, and this accounts in part, for the largely increased democratic vote at this box.

This class of our people here are fully alive to the fact first, that the large of the *state pays the taxes*—that the taxes heretofore paid under the present constitution have swallowed up the earnings of the people, leaving unpaid, at that, every dollar of the interest on the public debt—that increased taxation will be intolerable and ruinous to every interest. Second, that the present constitution fixes on the state a *system of taxation* and *officers* and *office holding*, that absolutely destroys every incentive to industry and all hope of prosperity for the future. They fully understand that a change of the constitution was to secure an economical government and a cheaper administration of its affairs and some adjustment of the public debt, is absolutely necessary, or else labor and capital must leave the state. That is the whole of it.

We are glad to see these people, who can truly and practically and forcibly represent the industrial interests of the state, moving. They are about forming a labor organization for the purpose of furthering the industrial interests of the state and we hope that all classes of industry will join in the movement. Let it stretch from Cherokee to Currituck. Let the voice of labor be heard and felt too, and then the office holders and constitutional oppression, and the "present system of high taxation," must get out of the way or be ground to powder. We shall rejoice to see labor organizations. Then there will be hope.

The value of the whole property of the state is $120,000,000. The public debt recognized at the treasury is $10,000,000. The annual taxes to be paid into the treasury of the state and the federal treasury, is $7,500,000. Now take the income of the whole people, and more than every dollar of it will be swallowed up; in fact, the property will have to be sold to pay the taxes.

It is indeed time for the laboring interests of the state to look up and take wise and determined action. The result of last Thursday is a severe blow at every individual interest of the state. It ignores every interest except that of the *office holders*, who live out of the treasury and from the sweat and treasure of an oppressed and down-trodden people.

JAKE AND HENRY.

The people of Davidson, afraid of the horrors of war and loss of homesteads, voted against convention by 141 majority. But they elected Messrs. Hargrave and Lowe, over lawyer Jake Brown and philosopher Henry Walser, by a majority of 156 and 168 votes.

Jake promised the people, when a candidate for the legislature, that he would take no more than three dollars for his *per diem*—if he received more than that amount, he would pay it into the county treasury. Jake's colleagues in the legislature paid all over three dollars of their *per diem* into the county treasury, amounting to some $160. Jake, like Ananias, withheld a part of the money—he paid in only fifty dollars, and withheld $110. For this, the people punished him.

The old philosopher, Walser, was beaten because of that letter, so original, pure, practical and progressive.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* speaks of establishing a daily paper at an early day. Good luck to you neighbor.

KUKLUX AND THE ELECTION.

Pleasant M. Pendergrass was arrested by United States Marshal Hester, the last boy man, and brought to this city, in February last. Hester made him pay his own fare on the railroad, by threatening to leave him if he did not. He made other prisoners do the same thing.

Mr. Pendergrass, after being confined in jail two days, and walking forty miles to Chatham for his bail, was released upon giving bond in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the special term in September next.

Mr. P. has been notified to attend this term, under a bond of $3,000, to appear at the special term, in September. This is the fifth trip Mr. Pendergrass has made to the city, to answer for kukluxing. He offered one of the best and most solvent men of this city as bail before going to jail. Shaffer, the carpet bagger, refused to take the bail.

Since writing the above we are informed that there are five others who have given bond for their appearance to September court, and are now under arrest again for the same offence.

BLOW YOUR HORN BILLY.

This redoubtable woman voting, horn blowing radical has issued a card denying that he prostituted the railroad of which he has charge to party purposes. He says in his card, "I am truly sorry that Mr. Turner will still persistently continue to make such unfounded assertions. The Chatham railroad, without the least shade or shadow of evidence to support their truth, and hope he will have the magnanimity to do me the justice to make the proper correction by publishing this."

We give Major Smith the benefit of his denial. He knows there is truth in what we say. If there is not truth in our charge, it is libelous, and he should indict us for libel.

There is hardly a carpet-bagger or negro orator in the state who has not passed free over the road from the day Major Smith was elected its president. We believe the road has lost more than $50,000 by Major Smith's bounty to his political party. We give the following carpet-baggers who have passed free: Judge Alden, Loflin, and his lady Bricktop, Heaton, Abbott, Estes, French, Lehman, Welker, Pilgrim Ashley, Hayes, Tourgee, Foster, Fisher, Kelso—two of them—Meaninger, Seymour, Hibbard, Martlin, Brewer, Litchfield.

We give the following negroes who have had free passes: Jim Harris, Galloway, Malson, Hood, Holmes, Booker Hutchings, Price, Arnold and Jenkins. We might name fifty other negroes in Orange and five times fifty in Wake.

We now come to the scalawags who have had free passes to harrangue the negroes and republicans: Windy Billy Henderson, Sam'l F. Phillips, Red eye Bill Albright, James Boyd, (ku klux) Dr. Sloan, United man Hugh B. Guthrie, defaulting sheriff of Orange, Richard C. Badger, Marcus Erwin, Cele Harris, Dave Jenkins, Stephen Douglas, Jo. Holden, Cele's son Logan, Dr. Banks, Victor Barringer, Sam Carrow, Dan Coleman, Dr. Grisson, Kit Moring, Billy Bailey, Judge Boyden, Judge Reade, Judge Dick, Judge Clarke, Judge Henry, Judge Jones, Hogan, Peter Harding, James McCorkle, Tom Long, Calvin J. Rogers, Henry Miller, and every political radical speaker from Goldsboro' to Charlotte. Kirk, Bergen, and Yates may be added to this list.

Yet Major Smith has the effrontery to deny that he has prostituted the road to party purposes. Every man acquainted with his administration knows his denial to be false. He had no more right to give these dead head tickets than he had to take so much money out the treasury and put it into the pockets of his dead head partizans. If these parties named have not passed dead head over the road let them deny it.

JOEL'S MILL.—We now have a case in Wake more distressing than that of Joel Ashworth's mill.

The carpet bag, and negro legislature which appropriated $25,000,000 ostensibly for railroads, but in truth because they were hired and bribed to do so, seriously contemplated holding over after their term of service had expired. Joel Ashworth, the member from Randolph, favored the project, and declared if the legislature would hold over he would be able, with his *per diem* to finish his new mill.

Bob Parry, the member elect to the convention from Wake which will *not* assemble, was a candidate only for the *per diem*. Like the *Telegram*, he swears he is no radical, but no one believes him.

Jim Harris will be cut short, too, if his friend Phillips does not divide his railroad commissions with him.

Bob Parry's conversion to radicalism was sudden, and astonished his neighbors, who are comforted in the loss of convention by the reflection that Bob gets no *per diem*.

Joel should engage Robert as his miller.

"DIE EASY."—Nichols and Gorman, having sold out, call it dying, and ask to be allowed to "die easy." We have heard they were offered $2,000 for services in the late campaign, and we are sure they were offered $3,000. Now the question is upon what terms did they enter the campaign?

The defeated radical candidates for justices of the peace, in Charlotte township, Mecklenburg county, intend to contest the election of their successful conservative opponents. The ground of the contest is not given.

THE NEGRO VOTE.

We learn from all parts of the state that the negro vote was never before so thoroughly consolidated as at the late election. The negroes voted as one man, from one end of the state to the other, against convention and for the office holders' candidates. Many of them say they were sworn so to vote.

Notwithstanding the stringent law on our statute book prohibiting *secret* political societies, the leagues have been in full operation, under the guise of "prayer meetings" at one place, and at another something else. Without reference to the pay, they have allowed their vile masters, to swear and drive them into solid opposition to the best interest of themselves and the whole people of the state.

We know that good men have taken great pains to show the negro their true and manifest interest in a cordial co-operation with the white people of the state. They have utterly and hopelessly failed. The best man in the state may advise them for their plainest good and they will laugh at him, and go ahead and act upon the advice of a low, dirty white man, or "carpet-bagger." It is a waste of time and effort to talk to the negro about his good and best interests. We have seen it tried time after time and have as often seen it fail signally. Nothing but the stern logic of events will teach the negro where his interests lie, and even this will not do it. They are fatally bent upon eternal opposition to every true and upright thing that would benefit them in their very nature. And there will always be found plenty of mean, unprincipled white men, to continue this unhappy and unfortunate negro proclivity. We see them every day, low fellows, outcasts that in no other way could ever get into place or notoriety.

But we put this question to intelligent thinkers: Can a wholesome feeling or good will exist between two peoples, while one of them, and that the inferior, vote solidly at the bidding of bad men against the manifest interests of both? Can the negroes hope for prosperity and advancement while this feeling of hostility and distrust on their part lasts? Or will they by such a senseless and criminal course of action, drive the white people in like opposition to them? If this shall be so, and the white people stand avowedly against the black and the black avowedly against the white, what must be the result? These are indeed important questions which the negroes led on by bad white men are persistently forcing such issues upon the country. Deeply as such a state of things is to be deplored, it is coming.

We trust the courts will look well into the matter of the re-organization of the leagues. Let the search be thorough and let justice be swift to reach such offenders, white and black. These leagues have been the hot bed of much of the outrage, crime and general evil our people have experienced since the advent of "carpet baggers" among us, and who brought the leagues with them for the purpose of effecting *negro consolidation* and setting on foot the "new civilization" they brought with them. We call the attention of the courts to this matter as one of serious moment.

FAILED.

Billy Smith failed in starting the work ingman's organ, to be edited by that "workingman," Major Hearne, who can start more papers in a short time than any other workingman to be found.

In the meeting of Tuesday night last, one of the workingmen stated that he had talked with all the editors of the city and they were willing at all times to vindicate the rights and privileges of every workingman.

So, the workingmen failed to establish an organ, although Major Smith and the radicals would furnish the money, the press and the editor.

If brother Mills, of the *Recorder*, brothers Bobbitt and Hudson, of the *Advocate*, brother Whitaker, of the *Friend of Temperance*, Nichols, Hearne and Gorman, of the *Telegram*, and M. Erwin and Q. Busbee, of the *Era*, can't do justice to the workingmen of Raleigh, they should be silenced.

That the laboring men may see who is trying to entrap them, we copy the following from the *Era*:

"We are requested to invite the mechanics and laboring men to meet at the court house next Wednesday night, and unite in this move to elevate the muscle of our city to that standard of dignity to which they are justly entitled."

"We shall, on behalf of the workingmen of the city of Raleigh, defend them against the ungracious and insidious stab of the SENTINEL. We intend to be heard in defence of the honest, hard working men who live in our community."

We thought it strange if workingmen would call on the *Era*, and no other paper in the city to give notice of their meeting. Upon inquiry, we learn the meeting made no such request of the *Era*.

When workingmen are assailed, we advise them not to allow a hired, prostituted press to defend them. The SENTINEL and every other paper in this city is open for the encouragement of industry and the vindication of laboring men whenever and by whomsoever assailed.

It is a curious fact that during the ravages of the plague in Buenos Ayres, nearly depopulating the city, not one of the 360 grave diggers employed died of the fever. A similar exemption has been frequently noticed in the grave diggers of cholera times.

"Sally, what time does your folks dine to-day?" "Soon as you go away, them's missus' orders."

OFFICIAL RETURNS

The following are additional official returns:

CALDWELL. Convention 651, against 401. For delegate, John B. Powell, con., 641, scattering 5.

UNION. Convention 755, against 666. Delegates, A. F. Stevens, con., 668, L. B. Fincher, rad., 314.

BLADEN. Convention 919, against 1429. Delegate, Eldridge, rad., 1351, Devane, con., 928.

RUTHERFORD. Convention 596, against 1207. Delegate, Logan, rad., 1184, Gilkey, con., 588.

CLEVELAND. Convention 1117, against 559. Delegate, Durham, con., 837, McAfee, con., 193. Gallant Cleaveland!

WILKES. Convention 872, against 1117. Delegate, Bryan, rad., 1020, Horton, con., 922, Wilborn, con., 8.

YADKIN. Convention 627, against 818. Delegate, Patterson, rad., beats Holcombe, con., 51 votes.

CARTERET. Convention 915, against 737. Delegate, J. H. Davis, con., beats M. J. Davis, rad., 240.

MONTGOMERY. Convention 469, against 597. Jordan, rad., beats McAlister, con., 24.

ONSLOW. Convention 660, against 412. Delegate, Murrill, con., 419, Kesner, con., 248, Etheridge, rad., 106.

GASTON. Convention 860, against 1000. Delegates, Jas. H. White, rad., and Hoffman, rad., 618.

ALLEGHANY. Convention 344, against 400. Worden, rad., con., 27, Jones, rad., 153.

STANLY. Convention 627, against 481. Delegates, Marshall, con., 622, Fonvielle, rad., 95.

FORTY THOUSAND MAJORITY.

Ky. fairly gives a majority of 40,000 against radical destruction. The cry of war and loss of homestead did not frighten Kentuckians from their duty, nor did it frighten Tennesseans. Near half the white population of Tennessee were disfranchised and the negro population enfranchised, and a carpet bag constitution put upon them. The people bore it patiently for several years. Brownlow, with such armed ruffians as Kirk, held them in subjection. When they talked about a convention, they were met with the cry of rebel, blood, war—congress will re construct you. The white men of Tennessee called a convention and altered their constitution amid threats, such as we lately heard in this section, should the people of North Carolina.

ELECTION RETURNS

The result in 53 counties reported in our issue of yesterday gave an anti convention majority of 8,759. We give official returns from fifteen counties more to day, in which convention recorded 11,032 to 9724 against—majority 1308—which makes the aggregate anti-convention majority in the 68 counties officially heard from 7451. Twenty two counties yet to hear from, of which sixteen last year gave conservative majorities, five radical majorities, and one with in one vote of being a tie. That radical 20,000 majority will not be realized.

BEFORE THEY RETIRED. Before Nichols and Gorman sold out to the radicals, they offered $20 for proof that "*cousin*" John B. Neathery had received pay as clerk to Cele Harris. It was only a mistake in the name. "*Cousin*" John acted as clerk for Pilgrim Ashley, where there was just as little use for him as there would have been in Cele's office.

After all, the question is upon what terms did Nichols and Gorman enter the campaign? There are three questions in which the public are interested. 1st. Who struck Billy Patterson. 2d. Who arrested Wm. H. Bailey when he challenged Col. Avery. 3d. Upon what terms did Nichols and Gorman enter the campaign?

Gen. Butler and Col. French, while yachting at Newburyport, Mass., a few days ago, accidentally fell overboard. Col. French caught hold of a small boat and saved himself, but Gen. Butler had to be helped out of the water, after going completely under the second time. *Charleston Republican.*

A signal illustration of the truth of the old proverb. We would shed very few tears over Butler's mere death by drowning or elsewise, but they would fall in showers over the calamity of his escaping the gallows by any such respectable medium of exit from the scene of his superb scoundrelism.

LET IT BE STOPPED.—The sheriff of Mecklenburg yesterday brought two prisoners to the penitentiary. Instead of receiving them at once, he was sent to Tim Lee, who confined them in his jail for a few hours, for which he receives two dollars. The entrance to the penitentiary should not be through Tim Lee and Wake county jail.

THE MACKEREL TRADE.—A telegram from Halifax on Friday last reports that immense quantities of mackerel have struck in along the coast, in that neighborhood, and that there were neither barrels nor salt enough to be had to cure all that are caught. The market price at Halifax N. C. now ten cents per dozen, and per barrel it has gone down to $6. This will cause a heavy loss to the merchants who have not sold the fish purchased at the old high prices.

The pleasure of a ramble in the country round Paris is attended with some danger at present. A gentleman and his son were strolling in a rustic part of Montmorency a fortnight ago, when one of them trod upon a shell, which exploded, killing the father and maiming the son. Some of the suburbs were almost sown with shells that failed to burst during the siege, owing to the rain and snow, but which are now in good condition.

LIQUOR RIOT IN LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LAW ENFORCED BY A MOB. HEAVY SEIZURE OF SPIRITS.

A letter dated Lowell, August 5th, says: The "capitoline City" is now very considerably agitated over a wholesale raid of the state constables upon the liquor dealer. The excitement has not been equalled since 1865, when the prohibitory law first went into effect, and when 150 prominent liquor dealers were brought before the Police Court and fined. Then, as now, the lower strata of the population were much excited by the proceedings, and threatened summary vengeance upon the "cops" in the present week constables Morse, of Boston, and Souther, of Charlestown, were directed to proceed to Lowell and make certain seizures of liquors. They went armed and equipped with papers, pistols and pluck, first calling at the largest liquor establishment in the city of Lowell, or the county of Middlesex—that kept by Patrick Dempsey, in Lowell street. Mr. Dempsey was absent, but his employees were very civil to the officers, and made no objection to their proceeding with the execution of their warrant, which they did, seizing in all some eight hundred gallons of distilled liquor.

But outside it was soon rumored what was up, and a crowd of people collected, ready for a row or a fight. They began first to pelt the officers with stones, Mr. Souther getting hit on the neck and somewhat injured. Then the driver of the wagon containing the confiscated property was pelted and knocked off his seat, officer Morse went for the man who hit the driver and collared him. Then the crowd came up pell mell, breaking Morse's hold upon the prisoner. By this time Souther had come to his brother officer's assistance, and they forced their way through the crowd, with their prisoner, by the name of Michael Pender hit Souther over the head with a large hoe, the blow taking effect upon the right side of the face. As he fell his pistol dropped and exploded. Morse quickly seized the pistol and for a few minutes made things warm for that crowd, as he had as in others like it. Drawing a bead on the man Pender, who was falling back after his assault on Souther, he fired, the ball entering the flesh of his right breast and passing through his right arm near the elbow.

The crowd being at bay the job of seizure was completed, and at a later hour Pender was arrested for an assault with a deadly weapon, brought before the court and held in $3,000 for trial at the superior court. Bail was furnished, for it soon got mooted about that all his family were down with the small pox, and the prison folks didn't care to have it spread over their walls very thick. In fact, there was something of a scare on this point and everybody gave Pender a wide berth. That ended the first day's proceedings, which were just enough to give birth to subsequent proceedings still more exquisite. Marshal Jones, chief of the constabulary force, was to be in Lowell the next morning, and strictly Family Honor, he accordingly detailed a force of fifteen of his best men, and accompanying them himself, he proceeded to Lowell, arriving there at 11 a. m. yesterday. He had previously notified Morse by telegraph to be ready with the proper papers for making seizures at a number of places, and he was on hand with the documents. At this time there was considerable excitement in the city. It had become very generally known that there was a large force of state constables in town, and many without uniforms, so that a rowdy would not know who stood next him in the crowd if he should show fight.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the Major broke his detail up into seizing squads and they proceed, having first been assured by the City Marshal, so the Major is proud to say, that he and his men should be fully protected by the police force of the city in the execution of the law they had come to enforce. This was more than the Major expected. He was not accustomed to that sort of official courtesy, but what took him back even more than this, if possible, was an exhortation from a large delegation of the best citizens of the place to "go in, execute the law, and they would be at his right hand in the courts." Thus armed and protected he did go in. The following is the result of his operations: Six of the largest and most flourishing establishments in the city were visited, and a large number of jugs, jars, bottles, demijohns, kegs, barrels, cans and flasks were seized therefrom and carted off to the State storeroom, opposite the Washington House. These establishments were visited in the following order:

Henry A. Noyes, 139 Central street, a well appointed bar room. An assortment of liquors seized valued at $450.

Samuel D. Billings, 109 Central street, another well furnished bar room. Liquors seized valued at $350.

James Collins, 68 Market street, a bar and cigar store; value of liquors seized $250.

Patrick Cummisky, 87 and 89 Market street, seizures amounting to $250.

Thomas Lynch, 37 Market street; a lot of liquors valued at $225.

At last, but not least, Charles W. Cheney, No. 5 Middle street, whose place was "gone through" for an assortment of intoxicants valued at $500.

After a twenty four hours interruption the war again began to day by an increased force of officers, who made seizures in half a dozen or more places. A portion of the officers did not assist in the seizures, except to mingle in the crowd for the purpose of arresting any persons who offered forcible resistance. The places visited were those of John Farlin, Merrimac street; Charles W. Cheney, Middle street; S. D. Billings and Henry W. Noyes, Central street; John Watson, Patrick Cummisky and Patrick Lynch, Market street. The largest seizures were made at the places of Messrs. Cummisky and Cheney. Over $400 worth was taken, the officers state, at each place, and an average of $200 worth at all of them. No forcible resistance was offered.

The officers turned to Patrick Dempsey's store, where the seizure was made yesterday, for a pair of kids, when a crowd collected, lining the entire street for a long distance, hooting and shouting, evidently thinking that another seizure was to be made. The liquors seized were taken to a storehouse at the corner of Central and Church streets.

These seizures will be followed up with the regular prosecutions in various courts as far as the law allows. Officer Morse being left on the ground to push them forward, he by the way being strongly indorsed, as the Major says, by many citizens. He also adds, that his men were warmly seconded in their efforts by the girls and women in every part of the city, who greeted the officers with hurrahs and waving handkerchiefs every time they approached the warehouse with confiscated liquors. For the time this will probably do. It is enough at all events to show that Major Jones intends to enforce the law in Lowell, where he is so well backed, if in no other cities of the Commonwealth. Perhaps the chief constable has selected Lowell for the purpose of holding his office under Butler, if that gentleman should ever become governor of Massachusetts.

For the Sentinel.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The conservative democratic party went into power last summer in this state with two watch words—*retrenchment* of expenses and *reform* of the *taxation* system. Retrenchment has been carried in salaries reduced, and a large amount of expenditure already saved; and the carrying out of the various laws, on this subject of the existing general assembly, will result in a great and continual saving to our heavily taxed people. Constitutional barriers are hindering very much our progress in our avowed and fixed policy of economy, but still we have accomplished something and fulfilled our pledge in this respect, as far as opportunity favored us. By amending, simplifying, and cheapening our system of government, we shall open the way to still greater success in our efforts for retrenchment.

Ours is the party of constitutional reform. The radicals made and fastened upon us the present bad and oppressive state constitution, and they have so far resisted every attempt to amend it. They voted down the two thirds bill last winter. By dishonest appeals to the negroes, by threats of federal interference, and through the power and patronage of the offices which they hold, they have succeeded in defeating the late proposition of our assembly that the people themselves call a convention. Thus they throw obstacles in our way, and it is not to be a reason to expect any change in their course. They instinctively shrink from amending a constitution they so recently framed, being unwilling to confess their own folly in having made such a one. To us belongs the task of pushing on the great cause of constitutional reform.

Because we have not succeeded in one brief year of power in accomplishing our purpose of amending the constitution, we must not desist from our efforts. We must try again, and keep trying, till we succeed. Nor are we bound by our platform or pledges to any particular method of amendment. A convention would be the quickest method, but if that is not to be had, we must try the next best plan. Reform is our object. The way by which we arrive at it is less important.

Let us therefore declare our purpose to proceed by the only method now open to us, that of amending the constitution by the legislative enactment plan. We have the power to put this through; and the people will sustain us. Let our general assembly propose a grand scheme of amendment, embracing those changes which are most essential. If our adversaries dare oppose us in this, we can and will overwhelm them before the tribunal of the people, still adhering to our every available plan, under the watchword of victory!

ROWAN.

August 9th, 1871.

For the Sentinel.

TEMPLE NOTES.

After another long silence, I return to my notes which concluded with my visit to the Grand Chapter in Wilmington the first week in June. Hot weather, sickness in my family, and other causes needless to mention, have detained me at home nearly four weeks longer than I had anticipated. On the 26th of July I left Olin for Wilkesboro' to attend the Salisbury District Conference of the M. E. church South, where I found Masons of several adjoining counties, by whom notices were sent to their respective lodges of my visits, and then I marked out a trip over the mountains into Ashe, Watauga, &c. There is a flourishing lodge at Wilkesboro, and the Masons of this vicinity are deeply interested in the Temple enterprise, and will invest liberally in the stock of the Association. A large crowd was gathered together to attend the sessions of the Conference above mentioned, and all seemed highly pleased with the deliberations of that body, and gratefully partook of the hospitalities of that old borough. Judging from what I had heard, I must say that I expected to find an ordinary people, but really Wilkes county has been slandered. It is true that a rough and untutored race inhabit the bushy mountains and the spurs of the Blue Ridge, but in the vicinity of Wilkesboro' you will find a highly intelligent and refined people, and more hospitable citizens I never saw in any community. Besides, there is an immense amount of wealth in that section. Corn and wheat grow luxuriantly, and good crops will be realized this year unless the present drought cuts off the yield of corn. This productive county is much in need of schools, and I know of no better location for a first class female school than at Wilkesboro'. I was informed by one of the most intelligent citizens that there was not a school of high grade in the county. The health of this section is unsurpassed. The physicians have comparatively nothing to do, and one of the most experienced informed me, that he had to go frequently 30 miles to find a patient. Chills and fever are unknown and typhoid fever is exceedingly rare. Probably it will not be well for *me* to make the remark, but I must say that I saw assembled in Wilkesboro' more beautiful and accomplished ladies than I have met in a long time. I don't think, however, all of them belong to Wilkes. Mississippi, Raleigh, Statesville, Olin and Jefferson were all represented, and I am free to say some of the old batchelors and widowers and even married preachers left *most favorably* impressed with the *meeting* at Wilkesboro'. Rev. M. L. Wood, formerly missionary to China, presided with dignity and ability. There were no jars of spirited discussions, but all seemed intent on the business which called them together and they went away inspired with fresh zeal and renewed courage to fight in the cause of christianity. On Monday, the 31st of June, I left Wilkesboro', but what I accomplished, saw and felt, will be reserved for another note. AGENT.

Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C.,
August 1st, 1871.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—On Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, at Love's Store, in Bladen county, says the Wilmington *Journal* of the 9th inst., (Daniel's Landing) S. Bruce King, white, shot Evan Jones, colored. The shot was with a pistol, and took effect in the lower part of Jones' stomach, on the right side. The ball lodged in the back part, but was not extracted at last advices. Both parties were under the influence of liquor, and the trouble is said to have originated from a political discussion.

BRITISH ARMY COMMISSION.

THE ROYAL WARRANT AGAINST PURCHASE.

The following Royal Warrant, dated 20th July, 1871, to cancel and determine all regulations authorizing the purchase or sale or exchange of commissions in the army, from the 1st November, 1871, was presented, on the 24th July, to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty:

VICTORIA R. Whereas by the act passed in the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the Reign of King Edward the VI., chapter 16, intitled "Against buying and selling of offices," and the act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of King George III., Chapter 126, intituled "An act for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices," all officers in Our Forces are prohibited from selling or bargaining for the sale of any Commission in Our Forces and from taking or receiving any money for the exchange of any such Commission, under the penalty of forfeiture of their Commission, and of being cashiered, and of divers other penalties, but the last mentioned Act exempts from the penalties of the said Acts, purchases, or sales, or exchanges of any Commissions in Our Forces for such prices as may be regulated and fixed by any regulation made or to be made by Us in that behalf. And Whereas, We think it expedient to put an end to all such regulations, and to all sales and purchases, and all exchanges for money of Commissions in Our Forces, and all dealings relating to such sales, purchases, or exchanges. Now, Our will and pleasure is that, on and after the 1st day of November, in this present year, all regulations made by Us or any of Our Royal Predecessors, or any Officers acting under Our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any Commission in Our Forces may be purchased, and all Exchanges, or any way authorizing the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of any such Commissions, shall be cancelled and determined.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this 20th day of July, in the 35th of Our Reign. By Her Majesty's Command.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

THE LORD'S REJOINDER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Lords, on July 21, the Duke of Richmond appealed to the Government to fix the second reading of the Army bill for July 31. He wished to take that opportunity of giving notice that on the motion that the bill be read a second time he should move to add the following words: "That this House, in assenting to the second reading of the bill, desires to express its opinion that the interposition of the executive during the progress of a measure submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty, and in order to attain by the exercise of the prerogative and without the aid of Parliament the principal object included in that measure, is calculated to depreciate and neutralize the independent action of the legislature [cheers], and is only in order to secure the officers of Her Majesty's Army the compensation to which they are entitled consequent on the abolition of Purchase in the Army." [Cheers]

"DO NOT GIVE UP."

A gentleman traveling in the Northern part of Ireland, heard the voices of children and paused to listen.

Finding the sounds proceeding from a small building used as a school house, he drew near, and as the door was open, he entered and listened to the words the boys were spelling.

One little fellow stood apart, sad and dispirited.

"Why does that boy stand there?" asked the gentleman.

"Oh, he is good for nothing!" replied the teacher. "There's nothing in him. I can make nothing of him. He is the most stupid boy in the school."

The gentleman was surprised at this answer. He saw that the teacher was so stern and rough that the younger and more timid boys were nearly crushed. He said a few kind words to him, then placing his hands upon the noble brow of the little fellow who stood apart, he said: "One of these days you may be a fine scholar. Do not give up, but try, my boy, try."

The soul of the boy was roused. His dormant intellect awoke. A new purpose was formed. From that hour he became studious and ambitious to excel. And he did become a fine scholar, and the author of a well known commentary on the Bible; a great and good man, beloved and honored. It was Dr. Adam Clarke.

The secret of his success is worth knowing. "Don't give up, but try, my boy, try!"

A SEASONABLE WORD ABOUT PEACHES.—The Medical Independent cautions persons against eating peaches in the evening, asserting that they are depressive to the circulation, and exhaust the system, owing to the prussic acid they contain. Speaking of peaches, we would inform our lady readers of the method of preparing a dish, which we think will be new to most of them. Here it is: Take good sized freestone peaches, wipe them with a towel, halve them, and place them flat side down, in hot butter or lard. Let them fry to a nice brown, then turn and fill the seed cup with sugar, which by the time the fruit is properly cooked, will be melted and form with the juice of the peach a rich syrup. Serve up hot, and if you don't like them you need not repeat the experiment. Most persons think the dish a superb one.

WHOLESALE SALE OF TENNESSEE ROADS.—The state railroad commission, composed of Governor Senter and others, has issued orders for the sale of the Knoxville and Charleston, Rogersville and Jefferson, and Knoxville and Kentucky railroads at public auction, on the 20th of September, and unless the decree of the Chancery Court be complied with by the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, ordering payment of its debt to the state within thirty days from the 8th, of July, that road will also be sold. The state commission has also ordered that the interest of the state, being its mortgage debt, in the Southwestern railroad and Western and North Carolina railroad, be sold. Meantime sealed proposals will be received by the comptroller at Nashville, to be opened on the day of sale, and should such proposals be accepted, no sale of the roads to which they apply will be made. Payments may be made in bonds of the state and coupons, one fourth down.

The Postoffice Department at Washington does not seem to have any difficulty in running itself, for there are absent at this present time the Postmaster-General, the First, Second and Third Assistants, and the Disbursing Clerk and three or four chief clerks of bureaus.

For the Sentinel.

THE DIFFICULTY.

NEWBERN, N. C., Aug 9, 1871.

Mr J. Turner, Jr.:

DEAR SIR:—The result of the late election has surprised me much, and presents a state of affairs truly deplorable. One of two things must be evident—first, we have in the state a majority in favor of an extravagant government and burdensome taxes or, second, a large portion of our people have allowed themselves to be humbugged and lead astray by the cry gotten up for the occasion of revolution, bloodshed, danger to the homestead, &c. I believe in the second predicate, although office holders and some illiterate and corrupt negroes may properly be had, you would find a large majority in favor of retrenchment and reform.

I therefore propose, in order to test the matter, to hold another election as soon as practicable, on the subject of convention, and to connect, in that election, taxation and convention, so that voters may see clearly that, in voting against convention, they are voting upon themselves a burdensome tax.

The present constitution requires at the hands of members of the present general assembly, that a tax should be laid, sufficient to pay off the interest on the state bonds, now I suppose, amounting to a very large sum. The members must either resign or perform this disagreeable duty; then let the responsibility rest where it properly belongs, to wit, with the people and the present constitution. If a convention is called, at another election, let the whole matter be referred to that body; if it is voted down, then let the tax be collected. "CRAVEN."

NARROW GAUGE ROADS.—The British Government appointed a commission to report on the best gauge to be adopted for "the Indus Valley and other projected railways." After more than a year of careful investigation, their commission has reported, and within the last month the Indian authorities have decided upon the width of three feet three inches for all State lines. This action extends the narrow gauge system to lines nearly 10,000 miles in aggregate length, intended to give all needed facilities to vast areas of territory and immense populations. It is the most important endorsement the narrow gauge system has yet received, and will greatly influence decisions as to the width of the gauge the world over.

WHAT THE RADICALS ARE DOING.—The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says:

Not content with having carried the county by initiating ignorant white men, the radicals are now endeavoring to distort and frighten the few colored men, who voted with the conservatives, by threatening them with imprisonment, unless they will swear "that they were bought to vote the conservative ticket." Another instance of flagrant infamy has come to our ears, where a white scalawag carpet-bagger, (or perhaps, police,) could make $6 a day, expenses paid to Washington city and back, if he would furnish certain testimony regarding the recent riot."

ROWLAND'S N. C. COTTON GIN.

The best and cheapest Gin in use. The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is manufacturing the above Gins, and is prepared to furnish any that may need. Would say that the Gins are made of the very best material, on the most approved Southern plan and warranted in every respect.

Will send Gins to responsible parties, to be paid for when they perform well, at the following prices: for 4 Saws $14 and $2 for each additional number. Any size Gin from 4 to 8 Saws. Orders solicited and repairing done.

Building up a home market is like improving a homestead. A word to the wise, &c.

In testimony of the above we would refer parties interested to

A. J. Herndon, Smithfield, N. C.; H. H. Bell, Snow Hill, N. C.; John A. Renno, Powhatan, N. C.; Wm. M. King, Falkland, N. C.; H. L. Leggit, Tarboro' N. C.; John M. Crenshaw, Forestville, N. C.

June 26 3m SAM'L ROWLAND.

Cotton Ties!

Cotton Bagging!

300 TONS MORE. APPOVED COTTON TIES.

DOUBLE ANCHOR BAGGING,

Best and Most Desirable Manufactured.

Liberal Terms to Merchants and Dealers.

DeROSSET & Co.,

Manufacturer's Agents,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 22 d1w & w1m

George Page & Co.

No. 5, N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE

Circular Saw Mills,

Gang, Mulay and Sash Saw Mills,

GRIST MILLS, TIMBER WHEELS, Shingle Machines, &c. Dealers in Circular Saws, Belting and Mill supplies generally, and manufacturer's agents for Leffel's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel and every description of Wood Working Machinery. AGRICULTURAL ENGINES A SPECIALTY.

Send for descriptive Catalogues & Price Lists.

doc 6-ed1y&w&w

Power Pledged

Equal to any Overshot,

with

N. F. BURNHAM'S

NEW TURBINE

WATER WHEEL.

Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, for 1871, sent free by N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PENN'A.

m 4-d6mecd&w

NOTICE.

Having qualified this day according to law as Executor of the last will and testament of the late Alfred S. Thompson, I hereby give notice to all creditors of the estate to present their claims properly proven at or before 20th day of June 1872, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors of the estate will please make immediate payment.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Executor.

July 8 w6m Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON SEED OIL.

As agent for the Oil Mill located near this city, I am prepared to furnish

COTTON SEED OIL

to the Trade, or at retail.

Cotton Seed Oil is an excellent substitute for Linseed Oil, at less than half the cost.

JULIUS LEWIS.

July 4 tf Raleigh, N. C.