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THE SENTINEL

THE RESULT.

The result of the late election, is a matter of profound astonishment to both parties. It was no more looked for than was our great victory of last year. Radicals, many of them, looked upon convention as a fixed fact and well they might, when they considered the burthens and wrongs imposed by the present constitution.

The different journals account for the defeat in different ways. It is now a matter hardly worth speculating upon. For much confidence in any sort of a struggle is often as fatal as too much distrust. It will be conceded by all, that our party, and every man of it, was over confident and 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 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 last year. We were [illegible] majority, however so small. It would have done us no harm for Grant and Caldwell to have seized 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 measure of oppression and folly.

THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY

Kentucky gives a majority of 30,000 against radical destruction. The cry of war and loss of homestead did not frighten Kentuckians from their duty, nor did it frighten Tennesseeans. 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 reconstruct you. The white men of Tennessee called a convention and [illegible] such as we lately heard in our election. They did not regard such threats, nor should the people of North Carolina.

KUKLUX AND THE ELECTION.

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

Mr Pendergrass, after being confined in jail for six days, and sending 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 week, and he is now in the city at his own expense, with 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.

FAILED.

Billy Smith failed in starting the workingman'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 dutcity 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.

EXECUTE THE LAW.

There is nothing like prompt execution of the law, good or bad. The sure way to increase disorder and lawlessness in any state or community, is to allow governors or executive officers any discretion in the enforcement of the law.

The city of Chicago had a law against hanging signs on the sidewalks. No one regarded the law. Long John Wentworth was elected mayor of the city; he gave notice to all persons to remove their signs as the law required. No one obeyed him. One morning all the unlawful signs were found in the court house yard, and no man could get his sign without paying fine and cost. A howl was raised against Long John, the mayor. All he said, was "I do not make the law. I am only bound to execute it, and this I shall do until you repeal it."

If Long John Wentworth had said, like Gov. Caldwell, this is not a good or a constitutional law and I will not execute it, the people of Chicago would have removed Long John from office and probably have [illegible]

Gov. Caldwell was required by law to order the sheriffs to open the polls for a vote on convention. Though sworn, like Long John Wentworth, to execute the laws, he swore he would not execute them.

Again, the legislature passed a law, that Gov. Caldwell should not appoint directors of the various railroads. He swore he would do it, and did.

The sure way of getting bad laws repealed is to execute them. There is no safety for life, liberty or property where a governor can arrogate to himself the power to execute such laws as he wishes and disobey and positively refuse to execute others which may be distasteful to himself or party. If Gov. Caldwell is not impeached for these two acts we pray to know what crimes are impeachable.

SALLY GILMORE

The office holders' drunken organ is in an extacy of delight over the reappearance of this old prostitute as a witness against certain of her neighbors who would not tolerate the bawdy-house she and her daughters kept. The organ has a whole column upon the arrest of half dozen men as kuklux who whipped old Sally, her daughters and their negro lovers had nothing to do with politics. They were below the law and the neighborhood undertook to reach them. Caldwell, Phillips and the drunken *Era* hold out to the negroes that this whipping was because of enmity to them when there were three white persons who received the lash as well as negroes. Sally Gilmore does so much for the party, we would not be surprised if the party would give her some office or place. Why not make Sally deputy marshal?

We never urge men to violence, nor have we defended kuklux; but we venture to say no woman like Sally Gilmore and her daughters can keep such a house as they did, without being whipped. One of our great regrets at kuklux outrages is, that it affords such gratification to Phillips, Caldwell and the whole radical party. They would pay a premium to have a negro hung or whipped every night.

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

Not content with having carried the county by intimidating 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 proposed to one of the colored men who acted as special police on the day of the riot, that "he, (the colored police,) could make $5 a day and expenses paid to Washington city and back if he would furnish certain testimony regarding the recent riot."

On Monday night of last week, the residence of Mr. A. B. Thompson, five miles from Goldsboro', was completely destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen from a cook stove.

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.

An invaluable remedy for emigrants and persons traveling or temporarily visiting malarious districts, is to be found in Simpsons' Liver Regulator. If taken occasionally it will prevent Chills, Fevers, and injurious effects from the change of water.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

We have received the following additional election returns:

CHEROKEE.—Convention 440; against 410. Delegate—John Rolan, con., 419, A. H. Hayes, ind. con. 247.

HAYWOOD.—Convention 733, against 394. Delegate—Joseph Cathey, con., 732.

YANCEY.—Convention 462, against 341. Delegate—T. B. Carter 462 (for convention) W. M. Moore (against convention) 346.

DRUNK.

The *Office Holders' Organ*, called the *Era*, or, by Pat Nolan, the *Arab*, started drunk and is now drunk. We recommend to the *Era* to get sober before it assumes the championship of the working men of Raleigh. The *Era* makes its drunken self ridiculous in assuming the championship of the working men as Billy Bailey did in assuming the championship of Gov. Caldwell.

The *Era* makes us assail the working men, and then defends them. We make no apology to the working men, because we have given them no cause of offence. If they want an organ we tell them now, Billy Smith, Carrow, Ike Young & Co., will furnish the press and money, and one of the Daily *Telegram* editors, so lately with Governor Holden, will play the the editor. We tell Gov. Caldwell and Phillips, who are said to make the *Era* While the editor is on a "bust," that the working men of Raleigh will not allow them to run an organ for them. The working men of Raleigh condemn and despise the white men who will attempt to make a corrupt, prostituted press speak for them. We tell Phillips and the Governor, the press they would establish for the working men has been repudiated by them. Billy Smith, who boasts of voting 200 negro women in men's clothes, and has driven working men out of the state because of their political opinions [illegible]

GOV. CALDWELL.

The *Robesonian* deals our Scuffletown governor hard blows. Some persons would hardly believe that a governor would take such means of making votes as the *Robesonian* charges upon Governor Caldwell. We would not believe it if we had not known the governor to do worse things in a low way to serve his party. We knew him to conspire with Judge Reade and Holden to keep his political enemies out of their seats in the senate. We knew him to keep the senator from Iredell several days out of his seat when he was willing and ready to take even the test oath. We knew him to assail the reputation of a citizen as unworthy of belief even on oath and averred that he could prove it by his brothers in-law. He then published a card which showed his brothers in law would not believe him.

Calling out two regiments to arrest six men is proof of the hard charges brought by the *Robesonian* against the governor. The following are the articles:

THE OBJECT OF THE LATE MILITARY MOVEMENT.

It is now apparent that the object of Gov. Caldwell in ordering the enrolment of the militia was that parties can vote over in this county. This was a shrewdly contrived piece of rascality worthy of the unholy cause it was designed to serve, and the returns of the election show how successful it was. Comparing the returns with the vote for attorney general last year, we find a falling off in the total vote of the county of 459. Of these 124 were radicals and 335 democrats. That this is true can readily be shown by reference to the vote of the strongest democratic precincts where the heaviest losses appear.

It is true the enrolment was not restricted to the whites, as both races were equally subject. But, for obvious reasons, the effect upon the two classes of voters was directly opposite—the whites generally being engaged in business which they could not leave to serve in the militia without inconveniance and loss, and the negroes, for the most part, without regular employment, and eager for an opportunity to play soldier and be fed at the public expense. The eagerness with which the blacks crowded around the enrolling officers to get their names "set down," showed that no better expedient could have been resorted to to bring them out on that day, while it is undeniable that large numbers of Democrats remained at home—or left the county—to avoid enrolment.

The commissioners of this county are in no way responsible for the late militia movement. It was ordered by Gov. Caldwell without consultation with them, and entirely without their knowledge or consent. They actually refused to have nothing to do with it—declined to furnish rations, or in any way to give countenance to a movement so ridiculous and ill timed.

UPON WHAT TERMS!

It is not yet known upon what terms Nichols & Gorman entered into the late campaign. We did hear that $2,000 was offered, and we know that $3,000 was subsequently offered. Did they go in only for the campaign?

We know some workingmen were very much deceived at the course of the *Telegram*, and especially when they were sold out to the *Era* without giving notice. Gov. Caldwell and Phillips are suspected of furnishing food for the *Era* until the editor gets straight.

TIME IS MONEY.—This old-timed axiom is apply illustrated in the use of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. It is well known that the common process of raising dough is a slow one, and often attended with unfavorable results from the use of poor baker's yeast, and improper heat. With DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER the best of rolls, biscuits, corn-cakes, etc., can be made in the short space of ten minutes, and uniform success will certainly attend its use. This is owing to its purity, strength, and the care with which it is manufactured. DOOLEY & BROTHER, 69 New St., New York, Proprietors. For sale by all Grocers.

FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. C——, of New York, has used a Wheeler & Wilson Machine since 1857, never averaging less than $700 a year, and for the last five years $1000. She used the same needle during 1870, and earned with it over $1,000.

DAMNED IF HE WOULD.

We heard that Gov. Caldwell had said, if sent for to account upon a requisition to bring W. W. Holden returned to the state. We applied to him yesterday, and he refused without adding the "curse" words.

Holden, Kirk, Alexander Ruffin, negro, Burgin and Capt. Hancock, were all indicted in the same bill, in Orange court, for arresting us without a warrant, cocking and presenting muskets at us, which was a penitentiary offense. They all fled and escaped, except Hancock.

Upon our application last winter, Gov. Caldwell readily applied to the chief justice of the District of Columbia, for Kirk and Burgin. At that time Holden was here and had not fled, but gave Mr. Badger as bail for his appearance to court. He failed to appear at the last term of the court, and hence our application to Gov. Caldwell.

Why did he refuse a requisition for Kirk and Bergen? They were not accused guilty as Holden, nor were they present when the assault was committed.

The cut throats Kirk and Bergen acted under the orders of Holden, and this Caldwell knows, for it appears in the report of the *habeas corpus* cases before Judge Pearson. Holden informs the Judge that they were so acting.

Gov. Caldwell pretends to have been indignant at the conduct of Gov. Reed of Florida in not surrendering [illegible] indicted in that state. Reed, among all the foul terms his tongue is capable of, Holden's crimes were greater than Littlefield's, and yet Gov. Caldwell imitates Reed and refuses to make a requisition on the Governor of the District of Columbia for the felon.

How much better is Caldwell's conduct than Reed's.

The readers of the SENTINEL are aware of the little attention we have taken of federal politics. Our whole effort has been to rid the state of the baneful influence of the carpet bag adventurers, who have been as great curses to the state as pestilence and war.

Accursed be war; it is the greatest curse upon humanity. Accursed be carpet-baggers, for they follow and are akin to war.

The people of the south have had no voice in the government since 1861. It is more than six years since they were overrun and conquered, by the northern wing of the government, who lived in daily violation of the government and laws they swore to support and fought to preserve. Not a word has been said or a step taken to conciliate the south. On the contrary, every thing has been done ignorant slave, and set him up to rule over him.

Cotton and tobacco are the great staples of the south. The north grow little of these great southern staples. A tax of three cents on the first and forty cents per pound on the latter was imposed. The infamy of this tax was not excelled, except by its burden on an impoverished and prostrate people. Why did they not tax the hay, wheat, oats and potatoes of the north?

The new German empire, which Grant eulogized as like our great republic, has turned out to be very unlike it. The conquered provinces of Alsace and Loraine were people of French extracation, not friendly to the Prussian or German people. A free election has just been held in these conquered provinces. Bismarck hearing how Grant sent soldiers and carpet-bag candidates to his conquered provinces, wisely determined upon a contrary policy. Bismarck refused to interfere in their elections, or to allow German carpet bag officers to be forced upon his conquered Frenchmen as candidates. The result showed how much more fit to rule was Bismarck than Grant or Johnson. Alsace and Loraine are quiet and content. No Sickles or Canby to hold a three days' election and the ballot-box to be sent out of the country to be counted. No cut-throat Kirks or Bergins at the polls. No Willie Jones to hold court martial in time of peace; no disfranchisement. No enforcement bills or kuklux acts. The empire is peace. Bismarck, by magnanimity and justice, has accomplished in six months what Grant and his jacobin clubs have failed to accomplish in six years.

THAT WORKING MAN.—If Billy Smith can prevail on the working men of Raleigh to allow him to set up an organ for them, we can name a number of working men who will not patronize the paper. We published a list of some thirty men who had been discharged by him and many of them sought work in other states. On Saturday after the election in August, 1870, Billy ordered the discharge of the following young men: John Willis, F. S. Bryan, John Morris and John Pike. If the working men of Raleigh wish to know why they were discharged let them inquire. They will learn it was because they did not vote for the Horn Blower.

GEORGE W. NABON, Jr., carpet bag editor and proprietor of the Newbern *Republican*, and postmaster at Newbern under Grant, thus announces, in glaring capitals, the result of the election: "*The Election; a Clean Sweep, Carpet, baggers, Scallaways and Niggers to the front!*"

How long!

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.

CAMP MEETINGS AND HORSE RACES.

The New York *Herald* of the 11th inst., contains one column on horse racing and one on camp meetings. Bennett is a heathen and calls religious controversies of all kinds, "Theological cock fights." It is, however, no irreverance or heathenism of Bennett's that makes the two columns read so much alike.

The following regulations from the daily programme of the Meric camp meeting will show that Bennett is not to blame because the camp meeting seems to take a race course turn.

The pavilion furnishes tents 14x15 for $10; tents 11x14 for $9; camp stools $1 each; cable spring bed-steads during the meeting $1.25; mattresses, double, $2.50; windsor chairs, 30 cents; cane bottom 60 cents.

[illegible] at the stand at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.

5th. No smoking allowed in tents.

6th. Gentlemen are not allowed to go upon the grounds appropriated to the ladies' walks.

8th. Ample provision made for boarding and lodging the people.

9th. Boarding tents will charge the following prices: breakfast and tea 50 cts; dinner 75 cts; board per day $1.25.

10th. All persons are forbidden to tie horses to trees, or drive across lots on the grounds.

11th. In order to equalize the general expense there will be a small fee for the entrance of teams on the fine horse grounds fitted up for that purpose, as follows: Those owned by clergymen, excepted; private teams, twenty five cents; single admission, season tickets, for private teams, $1.25; for passengers, $2.50; for four horses, $3.50. The association will not be responsible for any loss or damage to teams or other property, but the same shall be at the sole risk of owners.

12th. The comfort and happiness of all concerned demand that the foregoing rules be strictly enforced. By order of

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

If the name of McDaniel, the racer, was substituted for "executive committee," and Wm. R. Johnston, the once Napoleon of the turf, could return and chance to read it, he would repair to Meric camp ground, expecting to witness a good four mile race instead of devotional exercises. This new civilization, where the proceedings of camp meetings resemble those of the turf, has not yet reached us in the south.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS IN THE SOUTH.

For months past the [illegible] brought to trial, and those who are, almost invariably escape unconvicted, and the blame is laid to the democracy and the "kuklux."

Now let us take the state of Georgia to exemplify this radical assertion. Governor Bullock is one of the approved enemies of democracy, and one of the "radical household of faith." This same Governor Bullock during his administration of the executive department in that state, as has been authoritatively demonstrated of late, has granted 408 out of 463 applications for pardon from convicted criminals. Among these pardoned criminals were over fifty murderers, and as many burglars.

South Carolina, too, has a radical governor, named Scott, and out of 486 cases of conviction of crime by the courts in a single year in that state, this same governor Scott granted pardons in 205 cases, or nearly one half.

If the crime goes unpunished in the south, shall it be said that the democracy or even the "kuklux" are responsible? How law and order to be maintained, and property to be protected, if convicted criminals are permitted to go unpunished? Better abolish the courts, and avoid the expense of keeping them up, if the executive is to pardon criminals indiscriminately.—*Exchange.*

Governor Holden pardoned 125 convicts from the penitentiary and quite a number from different jails throughout the state. He pardoned some eight or ten negroes, members of the league, who, in Wilson county, gave a negro 300 lashes for voting the democratic ticket. Judge Thomas, the scalawag who sentenced them, said it was a d——d shame in Holden to pardon them.

CAPT. PLATO DURHAM.

The *Carolina Banner* contains the following card from Captain Durham.

The *Chronicle* is only responsible for the publication of Mr. Durham's evidence; its authorship can no doubt be traced to one of the Holdens—Joe or Dad—who have run the North Carolina part of the outrage committee.

We did not correct it at the time, but we remember a few days after our evidence was taken before the committee, a statement appeared in the *Chronicle* purporting to give our testimony. We think there was but one true statement in the whole matter, and that was that we had been before the committee. Forney was incapable of telling such lies and making such false statements without the aid of Dr. or Joe. The following is Mr. Durham's card:

A CARD.

Mr. Editor: I see in the Rutherford *Star* and other papers, an article copied from the Washington *Chronicle*, radical organ, which purports to give a synopsis of my testimony before the congressional committee, investigating the condition of the south. I have never heretofore condescended to notice lying newspaper articles, but as this statement may do harm to the country, I ask permission to state through your columns that it is a lying, garbled, perverted and misrepresented statement of my testimony from beginning to end, got up to serve the purposes of radicalism. There are not five lines of real truth in the whole statement.

PLATO DURHAM.

THE TROUBLES IN RUTHERFORD.

The troubles in Rutherford county continue unabated. About forty citizens of that county are in jail at Rutherfordton, and the authorities continue to make arrests. United States Commissioner Scoggins is holding a perpetual court, it would seem, and his tools and deputy marshals are very active. We learn that about two hundred citizens have been bound over to attend the September term of the circuit court of the U. S., to be held at Raleigh, and, if they continue as heretofore, there will be from 300 to 400 cases of kuklux to be from that court.

Many of the parties who have been arrested and imprisoned or bound in heavy bonds, generally from $2,000 to $10,000 each are of the highest respectability; in fact all are respectable, and a large majority of them are of the best citizens of the county. They have been arrested upon the most flimsy pretexts and upon the affidavits, where affidavits are made at all, of the most ignorant negroes and vagabonds of the county. Parties arrested are not allowed to show their innocence, where there is any testimony on the part of the prosecution; they are bound or imprisoned. Many of these parties are now suffering the horrors of a crowded and filthy jail, deprived of even a sufficient quantity of water. This we hear from those who have experienced the horrors of this Black Hole.

All of these citizens are required to attend the circuit court at Raleigh, about 250 miles from their homes, although there is a court at Marion within 25 miles of their homes.

We denounce this action of the federal authorities as downright oppression. Caldwell and Grant intended to bring ruin and distress upon the country and people because of the firm opposition of our people to Logan, Caldwell and their corruptions.

This state of things seems not to be known to the press of the State, and yet it is far worse in all its forms than the Kirk war in 1870. It is only another form of persecution of honest men for opinions sake and under color of the forms of law. We call upon the press of the State to make this condition of things known to the people, that they may see and understand this Second Crusade against their rights and liberties.—*Rutherford Vindicator.*

We are not insensible to the outrage and wrong committed in Rutherford. Two and four years ago, a number of secret associations were formed in different portions of the state. Mr. Richard Badger organized secret societies in the county of Wake. We know that many who joined under him were in great fear lest strangers that they would be arrested. We don't think Mr. Badger or his clan ever whipped or hung any one. In Rutherford they arrested every man who ever belonged to any secret society, except the leagues. In fact it is only the leagues attempting to put down all other secret societies. Carpet-bag Shaffer, a league man, has been for some time attempting to put down all secret societies but his own. He has accomplished his purpose in Rutherford.

The leagues, like the jacobins of old, are ready to arrest and imprison every man who does not belong to their cursed faction or club. Hence they charge every man not of their club as a kuklux, and soon the negroes will be ready to put them to death or burn them up as they did in Goldsboro' on Sunday night.

ROBERT J. WALKER'S DUEL—THE TOMAHAWK AS A VINDICATOR OF WOUNDED HONOR.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

In our chapter on dueling, in last Monday's Times, we omitted an amusing incident which occurred a good many years ago between two men in Mississippi, whose names have since become historical in the annals of this country. We refer to Robert J. Walker and Doctor William M. Gwin, Duke of Sonora. An altercation occurred between them which led to a challenge from Mr. Walker. Walker was a man of remarkable diminutive size, while the Doctor towered like a giant, with the brawn and bone of a London porter. Walker was bent on fighting; but the Doctor who was naturally a jovial and kind hearted soul, did not feel at all aggrieved towards his adversary.

Be that as it might, the Doctor accepted the challenge, and chose the Indian war tomahawk as his weapon. The terms were so arranged that on a given day the combatants were to be posted one hundred and fifty yards apart, and, at a given signal, to rush past each other, like knights in a tourney, flinging their tomahawks in their course.

The Doctor caused it to be bruited abroad that he practiced every day in a savannah, a few miles from the town where both resided. Piqued with curiosity, Mr. Walker allowed himself to be persuaded to visit the spot surreptitiously, and view the achievements of his antagonist. Not so surreptitiously, however, that Dr. Gwin was not aware whose prying eyes were fixed upon his movements.

Measuring off one hundred and fifty paces from the solitary stump of a pine tree, the Doctor bounded with a spring and yell that would have delighted Chingachook, the venerable padre of the last of the Mohegans; his tomahawk poised high in the air, a grin of demoniac ferocity lighting up his strongly marked features. As he neared the stump he projected the missile, with a powerful sweep of his arm, clean up to the handle into the soft pine, and, panting, came to a dead halt.

There was something so ludicrously savage in all this, that Mr. Walker and his companion burst involuntarily into a fit of laughter from their ambush. The laugh betrayed them; a reconciliation took place, and up to the breaking out of the Confederate war, and, it may be, up to Mr. Walker's death, they were fast friends.

What will Hearne, Hall, Bailey and Caldwell think of this?—EDITOR.

DEATH OF ROBERT H. SMITH.—We regret to have to announce the death of Robert H. Smith, which occurred in this city on Tuesday evening the 8th inst. Mr. Smith was sick nearly three weeks. He was buried by the Masons on Wednesday evening. But few persons have lived in Salisbury who were so generally known or whose acquaintance was so extensive. Like all men, he had his good and bad qualities. Let his foibles be forgotten. He will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Peace to his ashes!—*Salisbury Examiner.*

For the Sentinel.

TEMPLE NOTES

The road from Wilkesboro' to Jefferson is a long and lonely one, but this might be expanding to the traveler if it were a good one. You who live in the east, and have never passed over these mountains, know nothing about the advantages of turnpikes, and it does seem to me that the legislature ought to adjourn sometime and take an excursion to Ashe county, in wagons without springs, that they may see the condition of the roads. After that I am sure they would all vote appropriations for turnpike roads for these western people. They pay taxes as well as we, and, when it comes to voting, they help the state out of many difficulties, and they deserve and need good roads; then let them have money to complete the works already commenced. I have been over the mountains, and for one, at least, am highly in favor of turnpikes or graded roads. The scenery is grand, picturesque and, in many places, sublime; but one is deaf of the pleasure of the beautiful views, as his time is wholly taken up [illegible] roads, [illegible]

The grass region begins in the valleys beyond the Blue Ridge, and it is truly delightful to a lowlander to see the timothy growing in rich luxuriance in these fields, meadows and mountains. But it is more delightful still to partake of the butter, cheese, milk, mutton and beef, the results of this elegant grass. It is now hay making time and the odor of "new mown hay" is grateful to the smell, and creates a fine appetite for buttermilk and other good things of the hill country. The traveler may be wearied [illegible] step with a roadside, he may even have nothing save a rail fence around his humble abode; but within is abundance—he spreads a table at which a king might be proud to sit. Above all, the hearty welcome is in that quiet abode. You must eat if you will please your host. He is not satisfied unless you eat largely and abundantly. I have a railing, Messrs. Editors, that way, and generally please "mine host."

Jefferson, the county seat of Ashe, is a small village, though the citizens are thrifty, tasty and some of them enterprising. The village has the appearance of having been built on Negro Mountain and slided down to the base, as it is immediately at the foot of this high peak, from the top of which it is said the finest view can be had for miles around as far as the eye can reach. Here begins the trade in herbs and roots. One not acquainted with this kind of merchandize can form no conception of its extent. Thousands of dollars are brought into this country annually from the sale of roots and herbs. About fifty varieties are gathered and shipped north, and I can now see how the dealers in patent medicines get their supplies. No wonder they advertise a "purely vegetable" article, for here are enough roots and herbs, it seems to me, to supply the world. Butter is another important trade in this country. It is bought by the merchants in spring and summer, in small lots, packed in "kits," kept in cool cellars, and shipped in the fall as mountain butter. Much of it is good, but some is very inferior owing to negligence in packing. A good enterprising people, [illegible] was therefore not called, but a favorable impression was made on the minds of all the members I saw, and they promised, when the excitement was over they would take the matter into consideration and let me hear from them. I calculate certainly on a good subscription, as I was assured of this by the most substantial citizens. After spending two days with this kind and hospitable people, I started for Boone in Watauga, on Thursday the election day, but lest I may be too tedious I will reserve a note of that trip for my next.

AGENT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. William P. Wood, late chief of the secret service of the treasury department, publishes a card severely assailing secretary Boutwell. He was for a long time in a position to know the secret workings of the department, and he threatens to publish a phamplet in which he says he will prove the following facts:

First, That there are millions of dollars of government bonds which have been or are now in daily progress of exchange and redemption, while the true owners are receiving the interest due on said bonds. The identical bonds on which such interest is being drawn have been redeemed or exchanged by the government under Secretary Boutwell, as also his prececessor, through the connivance of unscrupulous bankers and ignorant and corrupt officials of the government, by erasures and fictitious numbering of genuine bonds, the result of which will be that the creditors of the government will either have to suffer the loss of their bonds or be relieved from loss by some special act of Congress, in which case the government will be the losers of thousands and thousands of dollars on the article of registered bonds alone.

Second—It will be shown that the paper transactions of the treasury department are of such character they will not bear a fair examination without exhibiting the Secretary's ignorance of the subject or his connivance at the glaring frauds or favoritism which has been in practice under his administration of the department. He will also show that fibre paper for bank note or other purposes as a preventive against counterfeiting is a delusive theory which will be established by statistics, details, and mechanical experience. It will also be proven that the honorable secretary disposed of the valuable paper making machinery of the government at one fourth its original cost, and at less than one-half of the sum offered for the machinery by parties not his favorites.

Third—That through George S. Boutwell's want of manliness he stoops to petty, mean resorts to defame those around him who do not volunteer subservance to his dictation, indifferent himself as to whether such dictations are in accordance with law or otherwise; and such examples will be given as should make every honorable man detest the political demagogue who now presides over the treasury department.

Fourth—A synopsis of his clerical, mercantile, and political history will be given, as well as his career as commissioner of internal revenue, and by examples an inquiry will be submitted to know in what other light than a defaulter to the government the now Secretary Boutwell can be regarded because of the amount expended, misappropriated, or purloined, equal in amount, to between two and three millions of dollars, during his administration of the internal revenue bureau, and which remains unsettled to the present day.

For the Sentinel.

CAROLINA.

Land off mountain, lake and river,
Of the cypress and the pine;
May our King, the great Allgiver,
Still preserve thee, Mother mine!
Carolina, Carolina,
Proud I claim thee, mother mine!

Where the Roanoke rolls his waters
Onto where Pamlico stands;
Noble sons and noble daughters
Live to love thee, land of lands!
Carolina, Carolina,
Yes, they love thee, land of lands!

Shall the traitor foul defame thee?
Men of Mecklenburg, reply!
Shall the steel o' foeman assume thee?
We'll defend thee, though we die!
Carolina, Carolina,
To defend thee, gladly die!

Fallen heroes, dead in glory,
From your graves, arise, advance!
Where's the field of Guilford gory?
Where's the field of Alamance?
Carolina, Carolina,
Guilford's thine, and Alamance.

Better far I love thy wildwood
And the shifting banks of sand,
Where I played in childhood
Carolina, Carolina,
What's to me the stranger land?

And when life's work is over,
Souls thy [illegible] sky,
'Mid thy cotton and thy clover,
In thy bosom, let me lie—
Carolina, Carolina,
In thy bosom, let me lie.

JOHN E. TYLER.

For the Sentinel.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The popular verdict has been rendered against the call of a convention. The causes that produced a result so unexpected to many, can be productive of no practical good to investigate. It by no means follows, that because the people have pronounced against a convention, they thereby intend to endorse the present most unjust and oppressive constitution. On the contrary, I believe that the tax paying government, supporting petitions of the citizens of North Carolina, are exceedingly anxious to have the constitution materially amended, but are afraid to have a convention to accomplish that desirable object, and as it is stated, that at present, and probably for a long time to come, no convention can be called, we have but one of two alternatives to adopt, to submit in silence, in suffering and in ruin to the present constitution, or resort to the general assembly. Although long opposed to this last plan, yet, believing now that our only hope of relief, I am decidedly in favor of it, and believe we can effect all the changes so much desired in our organic law in a short time, and even if not so soon as by a convention; yet as *that* we cannot have, this we should take.

My plan is this: Let there be a bill introduced into the next session of the present general assembly, which shall embrace the following provisions:

1. A repeal of art. 5, sec. 4 of the constitution, requiring the general assembly by appropriate legislation and by *adequate taxation*, provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and after 1880 to lay a specific, annual tax upon the real and personal property of the state, [illegible]

2. Abolish the present judicial system, and substitute a high court of appeals in place of the supreme court, with three instead of five judges, and eight judges of the district courts in place of the twelve superior court judges.

4. Abolish annual and restore biennial sessions of the general assembly.

5. Take from the county courts, when re-established, all power to levy and collect taxes for any debt except for the current and necessary annual expenses of the county.

6. Give to the owner of the homestead and his children a title power in fee simple and exempt one half in value from all taxation whatever.

7. Abolish the clause requiring a census to be taken every ten years.

Let these and any other amendments to the present constitution be embodied in one bill and let the general assembly adopt it by a three fifths vote, as they can do, for more than three fifths of that body voted for a call of convention—and submit it to the people at the next August election, and in eighteen months from this time we can have all these changes accomplished, for they will beyond doubt be ratified at the ballot box, and the people will be sure to return such men to the general assembly as will undoubtedly carry out their wishes.

This scheme avoids the great objection urged by the republicans to the convention. I believe a very large proportion of those who opposed convention advocated legislative amendment.

Well, Messrs. Editors, it is this or nothing. Our legislators can't be expected to commit *perjury* by refusing to levy taxes required by the present constitution, and they should not be placed in a position in which they are reduced to the dire necessity of committing perjury or ruining the people.

CARTERET.

Morehead City, Aug. 10, 1871.

NEGRO KUKLUX IN ALABAMA.—A black kuklux klan was recently organized near Jefferson, Marengo county. They had two rallying signals—firing a gun, or blowing quills. They had begun their outrages, which in a short time would have been chronicled by the "Outrage Committee" in Washington to the account of the whites. But fortunately the klan came to sudden grief. They had assembled for a raid on Jefferson, and approaching that place, heard some one coming on horseback. They got out of the road and watched. They saw a white man on horseback attended by two negro boys. It was a Dr. Smith going on a professional visit to a negro child. The klan followed on his trail, determined to kill him as he returned. They lay in ambush, and as he returned, first the first gun alarmed his horse, and, though ten or a dozen more shots were fired, he fortunately escaped unharmed. The county was aroused, two of the klan were arrested, who peached, which led to the whole gang being bagged.

It is supposed the carpet-baggers organized this klan to foment trouble and fire the northern heart.

REMARKABLE.—A gentleman living on Royal street, has a bantam hen which lately hatched a brood of terrapins from the eggs of an animal of that species. The same hen since then commenced to lay in a pigeon box, but her nest has been taken possession of by a male pigeon, which is so persistent in its efforts to produce squabs out of bantam eggs that it will not leave the place it has usurped for a moment, and has to be fed and watered there in order that it may not perish.—*Alex. Gazette.*