# The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1871. VOL. 6.---NO. 18.


## THE SENTINEL

### HENDERSON FAIR.

We went to spend one day only at this grand affair, but between pigeon shooting, the hop, the girls, the boys, and old cronies we were tempted and, as the land with sometime say of tenants, "held over." We could not get away under two days, and then regretted to leave, holding on till the last blow of the whistle.

The first thing good we heard was the speech of Hon. Sion H. Rogers. It was short, sensible, well conceived, well delivered and well received. It was in every way worthy the reputation of the distinguished speaker. Mr Rogers was introduced to the audience by Mr. Baldy Cupp, president of the society. We shall notice hereafter what was said of the press as a guardian of agriculture.

The *News*, Louisburg *Courier*, Roanoke *News* and Battleboro, *Advance* were present to hear what was said. For the benefit of the editors not present we will tell them that Mr Rogers gently hinted the propriety of compositing a little more of agricultural with their politic'l matter.

After examining the horses, with Mr Eric Dixon to tell us the pedigree, we inspected the ladies. The former were in the best of the latter could not be surpassed. Good manners and gallantry suggest that the ladies should come out to see they would, save under a misapprehension. The ladies, like a grand holds them, like Tennyson, "nothing better than his dog, a little better than his horse." If we did see the horses first we saw the ladies longest and liked. We are no Grant man, to put horses and dogs before the ladies.

The trotting was very good between Robert and Haywood's mare. Twist was all in his favor as the racers would say. "Haywood's mare" is an ugly name for a mare. We rare to have it changed to something for a fine lady's hand. Gentle and attractive, fitting. We did not remain long enough to ascertain what was over to attract attention, so we can add to the entertainment, so far as the ladies were concerned. We know Sandy Cooper, Jones, Bullock, Lewis, and the rest of the twenty two who shot enjoyed themselves. The pigeon shooting began at 10 o'clock on Friday. Twenty two chances were taken by the following gentlemen: George Bullock, John Jones, R. P. Hamlin, R. C. Fairly, C. R. Lewis, John Aspley, Tom Davis, J. L. Jones, R. C. Williams, De Graffenreidt, H. C. Hendrick, P. A. Young, E. H. Bullock, Col. Tom Jones, Dr. Clark, Chas. Petter, Dr. Debnam, T. S. Jones, W. P. Davis, S. S. Cooper, John F. Graham, Turner.

The birds were placed in a plunge trap, made for the occasion, and placed twenty one yards off. By pulling a string attached, the trap was sprung and the birds released. Eleven of the twenty two missed the first bird and among them were some of the best shots in Granville and Warren. As we did not shoot to win the gun, our victory was complete when we beat half the young men who had entered bent on winning the gun. We killed our first and lostered our second bird. We shall not publish the names of the gentlemen who missed the first shot. The shooting was very good. We were to shoot five birds, this four of the twenty two killed their five to six. Mr. Jo. Jones, of Warren; Dr. C. K. Lewis, of Granville; Dr. Debnam and Wm. F. Davis, of Granville. The shooting was finally reduced to Mr. Jones and Mr. Davis. Mr. Jones missed his seventh bird. Mr. Davis killed his and was declared the winner. Mr Davis then presented the gun to Dr. Debnam, who had shot so well to win it. Thus ended the first bird shooting of the kind we ever witnessed, and a most pleasant affair it was. We never wish to see a fair or bird shooting, and we shall in advance President Battle and his executive committee on the subject.

We shall rely upon President Capehart and the officers of the society to furnish us with a list of successful competitors for prizes, which will appear in the SENTINEL as soon as forwarded. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Royster, we are sure, will be among the number.

The hop we must not omit. We were present, but too old and fat to hop. We never saw a hall better filled with beauty, but the pen of some beaux who danced and whispered love must tell of that.

We have never failed to attend the fair at Henderson, and have never enjoyed one more than the last. May they continue to grow better and better on to the perfect day of agricultural improvement in North Carolina.

### PIGEON SHOOTING AT THE FAIR.

We saw last week at the Henderson fair some of the best shots of Granville, Franklin, Warren and Mecklenburg, Va., who promised to appear at the state fair, especially if there was pigeon shooting. We say come gentlemen, with your guns. With the encouraging the Executive Committee, the pigeon shooting will take place on Friday. Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro', Hillsboro, Lexington and Graham, are speedily invited to shoot against Granville, Franklin and Warren. Our neighbor cities of Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk, are also invited, besides the balance of mankind, to shoot for a breech-loading shot gun, worth $200.

We understand from undoubted authority that there is in this city a young man of 18 summers who is engaged to a lady on whose brow from 75 to 80 winters have been indelibly impressed. He is soon to lead her to the altar, when Summer and Winter will be merged into one season.—*Wil. Star.*

### A GAY WEEK

The visitors to our State Fair cannot complain of a lack of amusements outside the Fair Grounds as well as in.

The Indians have arrived, twenty seven in number, including some two or three squaws. Most of them are full blooded and they are good specimens of the great Cherokee tribe. They are encamped on the south side of Baptist Grove, and attract a large share of public attention.

Next the celebrated Worrell Sisters occupy Tucker Hall during five nights, and will charm thousands of the theatre going classes.

On Saturday and Saturday night Old John Robinson will take us all by storm with his three great shows. This will be of John Robinson's is no humbug, the press of the country, wherever they have been, pronouncing it the finest ever witnessed.

Then come in the minor sports of the city—ten pins, billiards, shooting galleries, "the tiger" and its kindred "keno."

Frapp opens his new shooting gallery to day with his restaurant and lager beer garden, which he knows well how to run.

Pat Nolan, at Pepper's old stand, Fayetteville street, throws open his new ten pin alleys and brian new shooting galleries, also his new, handsomely fitted up restaurant.

Pepper, at the "Green Front," Hargett street, keeps on in the even tenor of his way with all that is favorable for the inner man.

Clifton, under the Market House is not a step behind the foremost of the caterers, knowing thoroughly how to keep a restaurant.

Then there are Hammett, next door to the Yarbrough. Nicholas John Kenster's old stand, and Phil. Thiem, Fayetteville street and fifty other similar establishments, all prepared to accommodate the public.

Where the "Tiger" roareth is only known to those given to stirring him up. The Tiger's whelp, "Keno," can be seen for a few days only in the neighborhood of Tobe Nelson's.

On the Fair Grounds will be found Mosely fully prepared to entertain thousands, and around the grounds the places of entertainment are called legion.

Col. Harrison has thoroughly organized his police force and nothing but good order will be seen in the city, whilst ample provision has been made for the preservation of the peace at the Fair.

It will be observed that the amusements and entertainments we have enumerated are exclusive of the attractions at the Fair. There will be seen the Indians and their games fully detailed elsewhere, the trotting, pigeon shooting, etc., etc., rendering Raleigh a gay city for at least one week.

Judge Bond has returned to Baltimore from his visit to North Carolina, bringing with him one of the kuklux uniforms, captured from the klan. The fright among the kuklux and their friends in the state is becoming terrible, and as an organization the kuklux is rapidly collapsing. When the trials began a large number of the leading men of the state came to Raleigh, among them several of the leading lawyers to defend the prisoners, affecting to believe that the existence of an organization would be disproved. But the result of the trials astonished them, and a few days ago ten of the principal men addressed Judge Bond the following important letter. *Baltimore American.*

Judge Bond seems as much intent upon making political capital of the kuklux trials as Phillips and Caldwell. No dresses were captured from the kuklux. The radicals in this city had some made, and Hester used them to dress negroes in and marched white men through the streets with a cowhide and pistol at his side, while the negroes followed in the real dressed in kuklux dress which had never been owned or used by kuklux. Bond's department in the kuklux trials endeared him to Caldwell, Phillips, Berry and Hester. We suppose Hester gave him the kuklux dress.

### SAINT LEWIS.

While we were at Henderson shooting pigeons, making ourself happy with friends, and holding out the white flag to all the world, Saint Lewis assails us with his saints, Shaffer, Hester, Berry and Forsythe. Mr. Hanes published an affidavit of Forsothe taken before Shaffer, assailing our character. We are in too good a humor to notice the saints to day. If Kirk and his crew, Phillips and his dogs, Fat Carrow and his Spies, could do us no wrong we need not fear Hester and Hanes, Shaffer and Forsythe.

W. P. Davis, Esq.—This gentleman lives at Kittrells', and is a new settler from Boston. He is no carpet bagger, and is greatly esteemed by his neighbors. He employs the negro to work his farm, instead of imitating the carpet baggers and working Sambo as an exotic in the political garden. It was Mr. Davis who suggested the bird shooting at the Henderson fair. He won the gun, and every boy in Granville and Warren is now anxious to shoot against him in the field. We think Mr. Davis will beat the boys when a pigeon is the mark.

### FALSE JURY.

A friend writes from Greenville, S. C., that he heard Judge Bryan, a United States circuit court judge, say, in public, that the jury lately drawn in this city was drawn contrary to law and the conviction of the defendants under it was illegal.

No one doubts this but Carrow, Brooks and Bond—Phillips knows better.

Brown is the favorite color this fall.

### PIGEON SHOOTING

The introduction of Pigeon Shooting at the Henderson Fair, last week, has proved a feature of more than ordinary interest, as it is quite a novelty in this section. It appears to be the general desire that the Executive Committee of our State Fair add this new feature to their fine attractions, and it is probable it will be done. We, therefore, in anticipation of the event, publish as follows the rules governing the sport:

RULES FOR TRAP SHOOTING.

RULE I. *Traps, Rise and Boundaries.* All matches shall be shot from H and T Plunge Traps. Rise for single birds to be 21 yards, and for double birds 18 yards. The boundaries shall be 80 yards for single birds, and 100 yards for double birds, which single bird shooting shall be measured from a point equidistant from the two traps; in double bird shooting, from a point equidistant from and in a direct line between the centre traps.

RULE II. *Scoring.* When a person is at the score and ready to shoot, he is to call "pull," and should the trap be sprung without his having given the word, or in single bird shooting, should more than one bird rise at a time, he may take the bird or birds or not, but if he shoot, the bird or birds shall be charged to him. The party at the score must not leave it to shoot, and must hold the butt of his gun below his elbow until the bird or birds rise; and in case of infraction of this provision, the bird or birds shall be scored as missed.

RULE III. *Rising of Birds.* A bird must be on the wing when shot at. All contingencies from wind, weather, projection of cap, gun not cocked, &c., &c., are at the risk of the party shooting.

RULE IV. *Recovering Birds.* It shall be optional with the party shooting, to recover his own birds, or to appoint a person for that purpose. He shall in all cases walk directly up to the bird and take it without injury, and in case of doubt, hand it to the judges for their decision. If a bird dies outside the bounds it shall be scored as missed. Should a bird alight upon a tree or house or any other resting place, within the bounds, after it has been shot at, the party shooting, or his deputy, shall proceed immediately to the spot, and if the bird does not fall without any extraneous means being used, such as throwing clods, stones, sticks, or using poles, &c., within three minutes from the time it alights, it shall be scored a miss.

RULE V. *Flight of Birds.*—In double shooting, both birds shall be on the wing when the first is shot at; if but one bird flies, and but one barrel is fired, or snapped, the birds shall in no wise be scored, whether hit or missed, but the party shooting shall have two more birds, or if both birds fly and are killed with one barrel, he must shoot at two other birds.

RULE VI. *Placing the Traps.* In single bird shooting, the distance between the traps shall be eight yards; in double bird shooting, as four traps are used, the H. and T. Traps shall be set alternately, and four yards apart. When five traps are used, they shall be four yards apart.

RULE VII. *Powder and Shot.*—The charge of shot shall not exceed ¾ ounces. All the guns shall be loaded from the same charger, except in cases of breech loaders, when the Referee may open one or more cartridges, to ascertain if the charge of shot is correct.

RULE VIII. *Ties.*—In case of a tie at single birds, the distance shall be increased five yards, and shall be shot off at five birds. In case of a second tie, the distance shall again be increased five yards, and this distance shall be maintained till the match is decided. The ties in double bird shooting shall be shot off at 21 yards rise, without any increase, at five double rises.

RULE XI. *Judges and Referee.* Two Judges and a Referee shall be appointed before the shooting commences. The Referee's decision shall be final, he shall have power to call "No Bird," in case any birds shall fail to fly, and may allow a contestant another bird, in case the latter shall have been balked or interfered with, or may for any reason satisfactory to the Referee, be entitled to it. If the bird shall fly towards parties within bounds in such a manner that to shoot at it would endanger any person, another bird may be allowed, and if a bird is shot at by any person besides the party at the score, the Referee shall decide how it bird is scored, or whether a new bird shall be allowed.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING. We are informed by a gentleman concerned with the circumstances, that two brothers, named respectively Wince Nance and Everett Nance, both young married men, left home on the 30th ultimo, in a small bateau, for the purpose, as they stated previous to starting, of going to Capt. Willis' fishery, about 5 miles from Little River village, South Carolina, where they resided, but before reaching their destination the boat was capsized and both the young men were drowned. About eight or ten days thereafter their families in the meantime having heard nothing from them, and being very naturally in great distress on account of their long absence—the schooner *Iona*, Capt. Justice, now in this port, happened to be cruising in the neighborhood when the bodies of the unfortunate men were discovered and taken to New River village, where an inquest was held over them, and they were subsequently carried over to their families for interment. *Ibid.*

The Raleigh *Era*, editorially, locally, and through its correspondents, continues to convey to its readers the impression that the ku klux of Rutherford county was a democratic or conservative organization, in the very face of the fact it was proved in the late trials that a number of republicans belonged to it who had continued to vote the republican ticket since the war, Holden, Grant, and the whole tribe through up to the present day, and this too, upon the testimony of these very republicans themselves. Surely the *Era* will not discard the testimony of its own party friends when they swear that the design of the organization was not political, but simply to punish offences against society and good morals that the law, as administered by a partisan judge, could not or would not reach—a judge, too, who has been vigorously denounced and called upon to resign a position he disgraces, by one of the gentlemen now editing the *Era*. In the face of all this why does our cotemporary continue to publish that which it knows to be untrue? Are we to understand that, under its present management, the *Era* will have no more regard for candor and fair dealing than formerly? If so, we apprehend that Col. Hanes, at least, finds his tripod a very uncomfortable one. As for Major Erwin, he is a lawyer, and some things come quite as natural to him as others.—*Salem Press.*

### THE FAIR.

This is the first or opening day of the fair, which promises to be a grand success.

Nothing has been left undone by President Battle or the Executive Committee to insure success. Last week horses, agricultural implements, and the various products of mother earth, came pouring in, giving evidence of the interest felt by those who cultivate the soil. The hopes, objects, pursuits and interests of our people are all connected with the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture, the successful cultivation of the soil, is the foundation of our prosperity. It needs no word from us to impress upon the mind the importance of agriculture, whether individually, collectively, or as a nation. The annual products of cotton and tobacco are of great concern to the civilized world. A short crop of cotton or tobacco in the south attracts the attention of the whole world, and deranges the business transactions and commercial speculations of Europe even more than America. The farmer of the great west feeds while he of the south clothes the great mass of mankind.

As a science, agriculture is not sufficiently understood either in North Carolina or on the continent. As an art, it is not properly practised on the new continent. The farmer of the old country is greatly ahead of us, and better understands agriculture, whether as an art or a science. [illegible] merchants their chambers of commerce, where they daily meet and confer upon matters pertaining to their business and trade, the farmer can have only his annual fair for the interchange of civilities, and opinions, and a quiet discussion of the doings, proceeds and preparations of the farm.

We need not say we are gratified at seeing so many visitors at the opening of the fair. We bid them all welcome, and while they will personally enjoy the occasion which has called them together, we doubt not but it will redound to the agricultural improvement of the state.

### MR. TURNER'S ARREST.

We copy, in the absence of the Senior, a couple more of the opinions of the press:

Mr. Turner editor of the Raleigh SENTINEL, was arrested on Tuesday last, by deputy marshal Clark, upon an affidavit made by U. S. Marshal Samuel T. Carrow, that he, Turner, with others, "did conspire together to injure him in his person and property, on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office." Mr. Turner was first carried before a magistrate and after a hearing acquitted, he was then re-arrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Shaffer, who, after hearing the evidence, made him give bond in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. circuit court, Major J. P. H. Ross begoming his surety.

The offence of Mr. Turner seems to be that he advised several persons who had been illegally arrested and imprisoned by Marshal Carrow and his deputy, Bodie, to sue as well as indict their persecutors. These victims of official tyranny had gone to Mr. Turner for legal advice, and as a lawyer he gave it to them. As soon as it was ascertained by Marshal Carrow that legal steps had been taken to punish him and his subordinate for their high handed proceedings, Mr. Nathan Underwood, one of the complainants, was arrested on the trumped up charge of being a ku klux, carried before Commissioner Shaffer, and thrown into jail until Saturday, when he succeeded in giving the required bail of $2,500. Mr. Turner was also arrested as above related. The whole matter, on the part of the federal officials, seems to be an effort to crush any attempt to bring them to justice for malfeasance in office, and the real conspiracy, if any exists, is on the part of Carrow, Shaffer, Phillips and their satellites. It may not be this year, or next year, but the time will surely come when even handed justice will preside in this fair land of ours, and the men who are now wearing her robes and bearing her sword in mockery, will be stripped of the one and feel the sharp edge of the latter. The more slowly retribution advances, the more crushing it will be when it at last overtakes the criminals. *Salem Press.*

The recent arrest of the Hon. Josiah Turner for giving advice as to legal proceedings would have been in former days considered an absurd farce, the perpetrators of which would have met their due reward, but now may be looked on as another shadow of those "coming events," which have in the last few years been so often prefigured.—*Tarb'ro' Enquirer.*

MURDERERS AT LARGE.—On Saturday night last a most atrocious murder was committed at Oakley Station, S. C., on the northeastern railroad, the victim being a quiet, inoffensive citizen, generally esteemed by all who knew him, who leaves a wife and five children. A colored man by the name of Thompson was arrested on suspicion, who finally stated that the deed was committed by two colored men named Sam White and Ben Baldwin. Circumstances now point with almost morally certainty to these two men, in connection with Thompson, as the guilty parties. They have thus far eluded the vigilance of the officers. Baldwin is from White ville, Columbus county, and is described as a fair-sized fellow, black and regular featured, of a pleasant address, and seemingly 30 years old. He is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Whiteville, and our friends in that direction should be on the lookout for him. About $800 in money was taken from Mr. Fidea at the time of the murder.

Since the writing the above we learn that all the parties suspected of being concerned in the murder have been captured.—*Ibid.*

ACQUITTED.—On Friday last, says the Asheville *Pioneer* of the 12th inst., in the superior court of McDowell county, held at Marion, W. H. Deaver, of this place, was arraigned for killing J. A. Thompson, on the 15th of last July. After hearing the testimony, the solicitor decided to prosecute the defendant for manslaughter, Messrs. Merrimon, Bowman and Fleming appearing for the defendant, and Messrs. Candler and Erwin for the prosecution. After a careful hearing the judge charged the jury, who retired, and after some time returned a verdict of not guilty.

### CHICAGO IN ASHES

We copy the following excellent article from the Louisville *Courier Journal*:

The frightful tidings which come to us from Chicago disarm and rebuke that self complacent criticism which would have ascribed a calamity of less extent to the sinful and reckless excesses of a beautiful, opulent and wicked city. The most rigid and exacting moralism will hardly stop to consider the providential elements of this dreadful scourge as it beholds, amid the ruins and ashes of Gomorrah, one stark and ghastly spectacle of human misery. The eyes grow misty and the sense is appalled by the suddenness, the splendor and the wretchedness of a fire flood unexampled in three hundred years of our Anglo Saxon civilization; flames which the thrift and cleanliness of the New West could not stay; desolation which modern invention could not check, swallowing up, like a volcanic eruption, a very miracle of enterprise, scattering, as if by the hand of magic, a mimic fairy world, that had arisen, enchanted like, on the grass of the prairies and the fogs of the lakes. The Palace of Aladdin is vanished. The Angel of Destruction, not the fatal genii of the fable, has blown its hot breath upon Sodom; and lo, the insubstantial pageant of a dream

"Leaves flat upon the gaunt edge
To shame its worshippers."

But a little while ago it was Paris, Chicago's European double, which was girt as by a wall of flame, and the world looked on the powder burnt and bleeding city with compassion and amazement. To-day the equalizing genius of devastation has crossed the ocean, has passed over half a continent—and has made a heap of ruin of that glorious occidental temple, which in its pride and pomp, flaunted monarchs and princes and potentates. Chicago, like London, was vast and grand, of like Paris, wanton and superb, or like New York, a union of English sturdy and power with French beauty and gayety, albeit Chicago had many things in common with the three great cities of the world. That which marked Chicago locally which distinguished it from cities great as big or bigger which excited the curious interest of the people of many lands was the audacious assault which it made upon the credulity and the preconceptions of the rest of the world. We read the story of Tyre, of Bagdad and of Venice, to find material more romantic and unique than rises out of the open grandeur of Rome or Athens. The very existence of Chicago seems a sort of fable—a quaint legend of the current hour—which men have fancied might slip away from them as strangely as it come; and so, like the mythical spirits of other inland seas, "Smit by the crook of Merlin," it has drawn to itself the noblest and most fantastic elements along with that universal stare, which dazzled, has watched it open, as it were a flower, night by night, its marble petals to the dawn. Not only all nationalities, but the quintessence of all nations, crowded into Chicago, whose architecture, like its morals, began early to betoken a defiance of precedents and usage, and became a curious patchwork, original and aboriginal, the Indian, the Chinaman and the nondescript contributing their mite to modern civilization and Yankee enterprise. In all this there needs was, from the nature of the case, much gilt and tinsel paste-board work, more flagrice and gaudy tissue paper, brilliant but unstable. The popular morals imitated the dwellings of the people, motley, ill constructed and of no prevailing type or standard. Chicago was eminently a free city. That which caught the eye prevailed over that which appealed to more serious consideration.

Thus, as the moral sense of Chicago has been flimsy or mercurial and of easy access, was its outer and visible habitation the sure and ready prey of any strong natural element, such as a commotion of the earth, or a visitation of water or fire, might assail it. The latter has at length laid it low. The wickedest city in the world is thus scourged, not because it was wicked, nor yet because it was unthrifty or uncleanly, which it was not, but because it was built of wood and decorated with cobwebs, heedless in its structure as in its vices, and trusting to its muscle, pluck and energy to fight its battle against the laws of nature and of God.

The great fire of London, like this one broke out in the autumn time. In September, 1666, five sixths of the original city, at that time of little more than the present extent and population of Chicago, were laid in ashes. There is not the least doubt about the cause of the conflagration, although at the period it was attributed to the Papists just as the plague of the year or two previous had been superstitiously, and with equal error, attributed to the wrath of the Almighty; narrow streets, wooden houses, crowded tenements, heedlessness and want of foresight. Such may be said of this fire laid into the wooden walls and marble facings of Chicago. It is the certain tribute which haste and heedless progress have to pay to the inevitable. It is with this sort of progress as it is with the gambler's money. Houses that come easy will go easy. Rome was not built in a day, nor is it yet destroyed. Chicago was built as by magic, and as by magic it has been destroyed. The matter-of-fact way to look at it is furnished by the reflection that the glitter only is gone and that in its reconstruction a wholesome and permanent lesson will be extracted from a disaster which has set it back most likely to change the character and quality of its energy, to redirect its purposes and to put it upon a solider and more enduring highway to the future.

Thus much for the city as a body corporate. Alas for the inhabitants! The kindliest and most liberal censorship of a public polity which has made this dreadful event not only possible, but at all times probable, is as the voice of cruelty when applied to them. What though they have been gay and thoughtless and over confident, yet they have displayed amazing courage and activity, and they are our fellow beings and fellow citizens, homeless and houseless, huddled by thousands in the open streets and scantily clad, with winter pouring its angry blasts upon them, and naught but the embers of ruined households to keep them warm. God help the needy and the poor, indeed; and here is a city full, struck down from affluence and comfort to the want within four and twenty hours, crying out of the charred wreck of all they have for sympathy and help. God send the help through us, as speedily as possible, and from every adjacent quarter. We have no right to consult our interests, which happen to have little to do with Chicago. We must consult only those hearts that swell with a deep pity and a throbbing love of human kind, bidding us, as christian men and women, to do our duty by these our stricken neighbors. We shall be unworthy of the safe and cheerful firesides by which we sit; of the happiness and plenty by which we are surrounded, of the story for winter ease and Christmas merry making which we have laid up if we give not, and that with no delay, some part of our time and means to the poor people of Chicago. It happens, too, that many of our own dear ones, gone out of the midst of us are there calling with the rest for succor.

The public, and the channels through which the public is represented, must not stop a moment. Not and we stand paralyzed by the dismal picture of ruin displayed by the glare of the flames. We publish the prompt and manly proclamation of the mayor of Louisville, and the proceedings of the mass meeting held last night at the court house. Now let the good work go forward, all and in earnest, and may God help the sufferers until we can reach them.

### WHAT IT COSTS THE COUNTRY TO PAY $65,000,000 OF THE DEBT.

Mr. Boutwell, in his speech at Cincinnati, on the 28th of September, said:

On the last day of July, 1865, the ascertained principal of the debt of the United States was $2,755,095,275. On the 1st of March following it had fallen to $2,530,763,889.80, the reduction being, in part, to the sale of war material.

By referring to the official "statement of the public debt," issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, July 1, 1871, it will be seen that the total debt on the 30th of June last was $2,398,248,038.55, exclusive of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, amounting to:

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal | $64,618,832 00 |
| Interest | 1,868,564 96 |
| | $66,557,396 96 |

Including this interest on account of the Pacific railroad bonds, the total debt at the end of the last fiscal year was $2,464,805,435 51, showing a reduction of the principal of the debt during the year ending with the 1st of July, 1871, of $64,443,239 04, and a reduction of the principal and interest of the debt during the year of $65,958,184 29 less than what Mr. Boutwell in his speech at Cincinnati said it was on the 1st of March, 1866.

The people will understand that the showing is Mr. Boutwell's own, not one figure is changed, nor one syllable written but what was inspired and uttered by the republican secretary of the treasury, and given to the country as a truthful account of the public funds entrusted to his charge.

From this exhibit, the startling fact is discovered that the total reduction of the public debt, from March 1, 1866, to July 1, 1871, a period of five years and four months, amounts to less than $66,000,000!

Now let us see what this result has cost the country.

We are burthened with taxation beyond all precedent in any civilized country. Our people have heaped up treasure and laid it at our rulers' feet; the grip of the tax gatherer, the insolence of official pimps and spies, detectives, supervisors and informers have been patiently endured, because we were told that Mr. Boutwell was paying off the debt. Month after month an official statement is promulgated, showing constant reductions and the whole country rings with the radical clamor of "paying off the debt." And after all this, Mr Boutwell himself, who ought to know the truth of the matter, and speaks from the record of the department of which he is the head, at last confesses that the total reductions *thus thirteen millions a year.*

For the proof of what we here state, we refer to Mr. Boutwell himself, and quote only from what he has assured us is the truth.

His carefully prepared speech, from which we have quoted, will be found in all the leading republican journals of the 29th of last September. His official statement of the public debt for July 1st, is everywhere published, and his finance report for 1870, is printed and distributed for the general information of the public.

The question to which we invite attention is, "How much has it cost the country to pay sixty five millions of the public debt?"

From the 1st of March 1866, to the 1st of July, 1871, the people have been taxed by our republican rulers to the enormous amount of $1,657,230,273 91; viz: For four months, being one third of the fiscal year 1866-'67 [illegible]

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|---|---|
| 1865-'66 | $426,489,057 70 |
| 1866-'67 | 1,131,040,020 56 |
| 1867-'68 | 1,030,749,816 57 |
| 1868-'69 | 959,621,884 42 |
| 1869-'70 | 696,759,973 6 |
| 1870-'71 | 811,398,481 52 |

(See Mr Boutwell's Finance Report for 1870, page xxviii)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts from March 1, 1866, to July 1, 1871 | $4,753,188,758 20 |
| Total debt reduction during same period, according to Mr Boutwell | 65,958,484 29 |
| To be accounted for | $4,657,230,273 91 |

We now invite the attention of the country to the fact that with nearly *five thousand millions of money received since* March 1, 1866, the Republican administration has paid *less than sixty six millions of the debt!*

For a corresponding period under Democratic rule the entire expenditure of the government was $423,699,969.61, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For four months, being one-third of the fiscal year 1855-'56 | $24,249,113 86 |
| Total fiscal year 1856-'57 | 71,274,597 77 |
| Total fiscal year 1857-'58 | 87,602,195 74 |
| Total fiscal year 1858-'59 | 80,678,649 94 |
| Total fiscal year 1859-'60 | 77,035,126 65 |
| Total fiscal year 1860-'61 | 85,387,313 08 |

(See Mr Boutwell's Finance Report for 1870, p. XXXI.) The receipts and expenditures for 1871 are obtained from the treasury department statements.]

| | |
|---|---|
| Total from March 1, 1856, to July 1, 1861 | $423,699,969 61 |
| During that period the Democracy paid principal of public debt to the amount of | 61,672,868 69 |
| Leaving | $362,027,100 92 |

for the ordinary expenses (including interest on the public debt) for a period of five years and four months.

Look at the figures—they are Mr. Boutwell's own:

Total receipts for five years and four months under republican rule, $4,753,188,758 20.

Total expenditures for a like period from March 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1861, under democratic administration, $423,699,969 61. Difference, $4,329,488,788 59.

Having paid *five thousand millions* in their hands, the radicals reduced the debt in five years and four months, $65,958,484 29.

With less than *five hundred millions* in their hands, the Democrats reduced the debt in five years and four months, just one year of the public debt, to the amount of $61,672,868 69! So that, with nearly five thousand millions, the republicans paid in five years and four months just a trifle over four millions of public debt, more than the democrats paid during a like period with less than five hundred millions!

| | |
|---|---|
| Radical debt payment, | $65,958,484 29 |
| Democratic debt payment, | 61,672,868 69 |
| Difference, | $4,285,616 60 |

—*Washington Patriot.*

Greensboro' is talking big about a street railway.

From the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

### THE COTTON CROP IN NORTH CAROLINA

No cotton crop reports purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month have been genuine. The lines in circulation, often contradictory in times, seemed to be off, and have had no one to fix the statistical idea of the crop. The returns of August and September, the only reports from about four hundred cotton growing counties, representing a very large proportion of the cotton area. Those for August point to an average condition of the crop, almost identical with that of the previous month, the average for the Lamacked Mississippi being the same, those of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee being higher, and those of the other cotton states being lower. The state averages of the September report are somewhat lower than those of August, though the principle depreciation occurs in states which yield a small proportion of the crop, which the reduction is slight in the district represented by the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The percentage of full condition, as averaged from all attainable data, is thus stated: North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 78; Florida, 75; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 80; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 96.

There are reports of injuries by the boll worm and caterpillar, mainly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but no evidence that a general or serious loss from insects is probable. Rust is common in the Atlantic states, and to some extent on the Gulf coast. Drought has been injurious in Louisiana and in Texas, though the receipts of rain fall throughout the cotton region have been sufficient to insure more than an average supply of moisture, and consequently much better than usual. At one station in Georgia the fall in August was nearly fourteen inches, and in parts of Florida it amounted to twenty-three inches. These variable atmospheric conditions have increased the prevalence of rust, and caused the destruction both of leaves and fruit. Those drawbacks, though greater than those reported in September of last year, are not such as to justify serious apprehensions of a greatly depreciated yield. They are reported each year in some portions of the cotton region. In the record of last year there was considerable complaint of damage to the cotton crop from rust, worms and an unfavorable August weather.

The [illegible] do not point to an enlarged area of cotton. Apparently the decline of the cotton area, in the face of the favorable season, could scarcely have occurred at any time, if the growing season should be unfavorable, three millions would [illegible] good result. With combination of unfavorable circumstances, the product might be still further reduced.

The local history of the crop makes a wonderfully variable record. Storms have wrought injury at one point, and drought has been noticeably severe in a neighboring county; an average healthfulness and growth are reported at one point near to which comparative desolation appears to have set its seal; a good stand and clean after-culture, and be able to defy ordinary drought; another is thin and poor, imperfectly cultivated, and overgrown with neglected grass or weed, promising comparative failure. Fully five-sixths of the returns represent "condition below 100."

The following extracts from correspondence, representing a very small proportion of the returns used in the tabular statement, and including those most unfavorable—illustrate these differences:

Mecklenburg county, N. C.—In some sections of the county no rain since the 12th of May. One farmer who raised 20 bales last year, planted more acres this year and will not pick over two bales. Several others in the neighborhood will do no better. The plants are 10 to 24 inches high. The bolls and forms fall off from extreme dry weather. One of our best farmers last year averaged 800 pounds of seed cotton per acre on one of his fields. He used 200 pounds of Mapes' superphosphate to the acre. This year he used the same amount, and the same field will average 275 to 300 pounds with favorable fall. Up to July I we never had a better prospect. I think we cannot possibly raise half a crop in the county. Farmers all discouraged.

Bladen County, N. C.—The average condition has deteriorated 40 per cent. since July 1, and the crop promises a worse showing two for three weeks hence. The drought, extending from the last of June to the middle of August, stopped growth, the cold snap of July 17 started the rust, and the cold spell of August 16 to 25, and the steady showers with no sunshine, increased it, and it has now run over nearly all the cotton; the leaves are off, the stalks are dead or dying, and the immature bolls are rapidly opening. The prospect now is about half the crop expected July 1.

Green County, N. C.—Rust, since last report, and in some portions of the county the crop is almost a total failure. Two-thirds of the crop is all that can be expected, with the prospect of not doing as well as that. Since the unusually cool weather of July the plant has done next to nothing; all the forms and many of the bolls that have come since August 1 have dropped. The picking season will end thirty days earlier than last year.

Duplin county, N. C.—Rust appeared the first week in August, and rapidly spread over the entire crop, stopping growth, and causing the squares to fall off. Very little cotton has been made since August 15, and but for the unusually favorable spring and early summer, not one half an average crop would have been made.

Gaston county, N. C.—Cut short at a critical age and will not recover. Estimate seven tenths.

Sampson county, N. C.—The crop did not suffer much until three weeks ago, when the rust set in and has very much injured the crop. The estimate is four-fifths of an average product, and some think this too high.

Bertie county, N. C.—Rust has damaged cotton, and the dry weather of last month has caused it to shed its forms and small bolls.

Moore county, N. C.—Small growth and not well fixed.

Anson county, N. C.—Not over two-fifths of a crop. Drought.

Chowan county, N. C.—Badly injured by rust in some localities, and its general spread is apprehended, in which event the crop will be very short.

Beaufort county, N. C.—Rust more general than for many years; many fields ruined. All the middle and top forms and most of the leaves have dropped off. With 20 per cent. reduction of acreage and the condition hardly up to average, the crop will be reduced to 80 per cent. of that of last year.

Edgecombe county, N. C.—Bad change in the prospect since the last report. The plant did not seem to be very injuriously affected by the cold or dry; it remained green and cleared up more than usual. The stalks and limbs, not the roots, turned a deep red, however, and the plant ceased to grow. A blight, similar to black rust, has appeared all over the country, and the crop is very seriously damaged. Full picking will be at least ten days earlier than usual.

Gates county, N. C.—Good growth, but the cold and wet have caused rust.

Perquimans county, N. C.—About two-fifths of last year's crop.

Martin county, N. C.—At least 33 per cent. below an average, and 50 per cent. short of the prospect six weeks ago.

Stanly county, N. C.—Hardly half a crop.

Craven county, N. C.—Injured by rust to the extent of 15 per cent.

Wake County, N. C.—Cotton has early small weed; was very full, but has thrown off the forms to the extent of one fifth or one-sixth.

### THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS

In the House of Deputies, on Wednesday last, a message was received from the House of Bishops, accompanied by the following:

*Resolved*, That the agent of the Associated Press in this city be respectfully requested to send out, as speedily as possible, a dispatch to this effect: That the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church request that, where practicable, collections be made in aid of the sufferers at Chicago on Sunday the 29th October, or the next Sunday thereafter.

*Resolved*, That the following pastoral letter be signed by the members of this house and sent immediately to their dioceses:

*To the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States:*

PASTORAL LETTER.

*Dear Brethren:* A conflagration, perhaps unparalleled in the history of Christendom in its extent and in the magnitude of the losses it has occasioned, has come over the rich and prosperous city of Chicago, leaving it in ruins, consigning some persons to death in one of its most dreadful forms, reducing many from wealth to poverty, and many more from competence to the verge of starvation. In the presence of so fearful a calamity, when the arm of God is laid bare before us, while yet His bounties are continued to us and you, and some of you are enriched with a large share of this temporal wealth, we your Bishops, [illegible] upon you in His name and for His sake, and in remembrance and imitation of our dear Lord, to whose service and example you are vowed, who did himself go about doing good to the bodies as well as the souls of men, and who has taught that the good we do to our suffering brethren He will acknowledge in the last day as done to Himself, we call upon you to give at once from your wealth and even from your poverty, freely, fully and liberally, in aid of our beautiful city, [illegible] and no necessary hinderance collections be made on the 15th of October, or at some thereafter as may be, and be at once remitted to the treasurer of each diocese, to be by him forwarded to the persons in Chicago authorized to receive and distribute such contributions; and we pray, dear brethren, that the grace and guardian care of God may rest upon you and yours. We remain faithfully and lovingly, your bishops and pastors.

(Signed) B