The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

TERMS { DAILY, $10.00 PER YEAR. SEMI WEEKLY, $5.00 PER YEAR. WEEKLY, $3.00 PER YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDY, OCTOBER 21, 1871. VOL. 6.---NO. 19.

THE SENTINEL

There is every where in the south sympathy expressed for the sufferers at Chicago, and pleasure is expressed to see it. It shows well contrasted with the feeling manifested at the destruction of Columbia and many other cities of the south. Gen. [illegible] in his camp, Major Nichols, thought of "Sherman's march to the sea."

[illegible] homes of the north [illegible] conception how these people [illegible] a track of smoke and [illegible] scorched and burned, until [illegible] again, the following [illegible] to him though not from those who were suffering. "Though unheard during the clash of arms, we trust our voice will surely touch the hearts of the people of the north, and lead them to kindly feelings for those who have [illegible] much in the south."

Major Nichols says, "that those on whose behalf this appeal was made to Gen. Sherman, were women and children. The people seemed to be almost entirely of these class. The wealthier citizens remained in Atlanta to see the firing began, [illegible] commencing who were willing to take the risk of shot and shell, and the possibility of hostile occupation."

APPEAL TO GEN. SHERMAN.

SIR: The undersigned, Mayor, and [illegible] of the municipal bar the city of Atlanta, [illegible] the people of the said city express their wants and wishes, ask most earnestly, but respectfully, to urge you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta.

At first view, it struck us that the execution would involve extraordinary [illegible] loss. But since we have seen the practical execution of it, so far as it has progressed, and the individual consultations of the people, and heard the statements as to the inconveniences, and suffering attending it, we are [illegible] and involve, in the opinion [illegible]

[illegible] are in an advanced [illegible] others, now having [illegible] and whose husbands are [illegible] in the army, prisoners, or dead [illegible] sick at home, [illegible] on them when I am gone? [illegible] What are we to do? We have no houses to go to, and no means to purchase, or to rent any, no parents, friends or relatives to go to. Another says: I will try to take this or that article of property, but such and such things I have owned, though I need them [illegible] We reply to them: Gen. Sherman says your property is to stay and [illegible] Hood will take it from you. And they will reply to that: We want to leave the railway at such a place.

We will refer to a few facts, to illustrate in part how this measure will operate in practice. As you advanced, the people north of us fell back, and before your arrival here, a large portion of the people had retired south; so that the country south of this is already crowded, and without houses to accommodate the people, and we are informed that many are now starving in churches and other out buildings. This being so, how is it possible for the people still here (mostly women and children) to find any shelter? And how can they live through the winter in the woods, no shelter or subsistence—to the midst of strangers who know them not, and without the power to assist them, if they are willing to do so?

* * * * * * *

This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the [illegible] of the horror, and the suffering cannot be described by words. Imagination can [illegible] conceive of it, and we ask you to take these things into consideration.

We know your mind and time are engrossed with the duties of your [illegible] which almost deters us from asking your attention to this matter; but we thought it might be that you had not considered the subject in all its awful consequences, and that on more reflection you would not make this people an exception to all mankind; for we know of no such instance ever having occurred—surely none such in the United States. And what has this helpless people done that they should be driven from their homes, to wander as strangers, outcasts and exiles, and to subsist on charity?

We do not know, as yet, the number of people still here—of those who are able, and who would, at a respectable number [illegible] at home, could subsist for several months without assistance, and [illegible] on a much larger one, who might not need assistance at all.

In conclusion, we most earnestly and solemn petition you to reconsider this order, or modify it and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JAMES M. CALHOON, Mayor.
"E. E. RAWSON, Councilman.
"L. C. WELLS, Councilman."

COL. LEE & M'AFEE.

We are glad to see this gentleman in his place looking in good health. Col. M'Afee [illegible] in South Carolina. During the late ku-klux excitement in Rutherford and Cleveland counties, one of his children died. Yielding to the wishes of his wife, the child was buried in the old family burying ground over the line. While the father was absent on this sacred and sorrowful mission, the whole radical press advertised him as having fled the state. A negro from Cleveland tells it that Gov. Caldwell [illegible] proud of him if Col. McAfee had run away. Col. McAfee, no doubt, "awaits the further pleasure" of Caldwell, Fat Carrow and Phillips.

ARBITRARY POWER. Burke says arbitrary power is an attribute of the Almighty; no man can give and no man can receive it, and he who attempts to exert it is an enemy to God and man. What would this old lover of constitutional liberty say if he could rise from the dead and read Grant's proclamation declaring martial law in South Carolina?

A new postoffice has been established in Rutherford county, at Carpenter's Store.

PRAYER AND FORGIVENESS

Boston is to have a new post office. The corner stone of which was laid with Masonic ceremonies, President Grant assisting the Grand Master with trowel and cement. The ceremony closed with music, prayer and an original hymn addressed to Postmaster General Creswell.

Very recently there was but one post office in Clay county, and we do not know that the number has been added to. In several counties of this state there are not more than two. Some of the good people of Harnett county send thirty miles to the post office, it being more convenient to send to this city than to any post office in that county. An old man, whose patience has been exhausted at the petty punishments of the national government in denying post offices to the South, when called on to contribute to the suffering of Chicago, said no, he wanted the Lord to continue to burn them in the North until all the old post offices of the South were re-established. This was wicked in the old man, and it is also wicked in his government to punish him by making him send thirty miles to the post office. To love ones' government, one's government must be lovely.

We commend the following lines to the unrepentant rebel of Harnett, and call on brother Ward to pray for him.

A FORGIVENESS.

When on the fragrant sandal tree
The woodman's axe descends,
And from the bruised and broken stem
[illegible]
Kills on the edge that wrought her death
Dying, she breathed her sweetest breath,
As if in token of her fall,
Peace to her foes, and love to all.
How hardly man this lesson learns
To smile and bless the hand that spurns
To see the blow, to feel the pain,
But render only love again!
This spirit not to earth is given,
One had it, but he came from Heaven
Reviled, rejected and betrayed,
Yet curse he breathed, no plained he made,
But when in death's pang he sighed,
Prayed for his murderers and died.

STEALING BOOKS.

We hear that the libraries of the two literary societies at Chapel Hill have been plundered and many of the most valuable books abstracted. The black silk gowns were made into dresses for the colored "wards of the nation." When armed men were sent to guard and protect the property of the University, we concluded that somebody intended to steal books. It is to be hoped that prayerful Brewer takes better care of the books than he did of the broad spreading oaks that once beautified and adorned the University grounds. There are quite a number of the citizens of Chapel Hill in attendance on the Legislature, [illegible] they return, they will find none of the old oaks fallen for firewood for the professors.

FORCE AND FRAUD.

These are the two great elements relied upon by Grant and his minions to carry the election. In every locality in the south these two elements of radical success are openly at work. Money, collected in the shape of taxes, is freely used as the moving power of the two elements. Never in the history of any country has public money been used with such profligacy to buy up and corrupt those who are too lazy to work for an honest living. It is said that more than half the republican newspapers of the South are run by money contributed by members of congress and corrupt office-holders of the government.

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In regard to the recent proclamation of President Grant, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain counties in South Carolina, the Washington *Patriot* has the following:

The president has recognized the South Carolina kuklux as belligerents, and issued his proclamation. South Carolina being a radical state, with an army of its own, with a radical governor at its head, and radical judges, jurors, sheriffs, and police officers; radical marshals, deputies, supervisor, informers, special agents, colored troops, scalawags, and carpet baggers, all supported by the tax-payers, a "loyal" majority at the polls of thirty thousand, it is clear that there is no more kuklux than disturbs to warrant the interference of the United States. One thing we do know, there are precious few democrats in South Carolina, and there must be a great many kuklux, or else the president would not have taken part in the fight. Well, if we are to have more war honest Tom Murphy can have more contracts. "It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good."

THE FAIR.

The third day of the Fair closes as we go to press. The day has been lovely and bright and nothing has occurred to mar the general joy. The special trains, from the four quarters of the compass, this morning added largely to the vast multitude in attendance Wednesday. The speech of Mr. Norwood was the great feature of the day, and was listened to with great interest; even the red men of the forest listened with apparent interest and attention. Such a speech, to such an audience, must be productive of great good to the morals, industry and agriculture of the country.

THE SO CALLED KUKLUX.—Up to his time (Tuesday) ten men have been arrested as kuklux and lodged in the jail at this place, two of whom have been released. Only five of this number are now in jail. The statement of the *Phœnix*, upon information received from the Marshal, that numbers of "the 'mystic clan' are daily surrendering themselves," is not true, according to the information we have. All who are in jail were *arrested*. The Paragraph in the *Phœnix* conveys the idea that our jail is full of prisoners who surrendered themselves, which is not true.—*Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan.*

HESTER AND HANES.

There is nothing more ridiculous and at the same time contemptible, than to see Hanes attempting to intimidate the people of the state by holding Hester up to their affrighted vision through the *Long Perry*. Hester, who Saint Lewis, is "clothed with more power than any man in the whole south."

Where did he get it? What can he do? Who made him so great a man? Congress gave no power. Grant has none to give, unless it be such as Holden gave Kirk. Hester has "discretionary power greater than any other officer in the state!" Is his power greater than Marshal Carrow's? Carrow impaneled eight men without warrant, charge, or accusation. Carrow [illegible] county, because he did not put a seal to his warrant. Carrow arrested the Editor of the SENTINEL, because Mr. Pierce omitted the seal to his warrant. Now if Hester has any such discretionary power than this, let him show it. Carrow beats Holden who said "*he could kill and make alive*."

Saint Lewis will find that, weak as the law is in corrupt hands, it is yet stronger than Hester or Carrow, or the two combined. Forsythe bound Hester and Berry over to court for an assault and battery. Glen Cox, the solicitor, drew a bill against them for an assault with intent to rob. Hester and Berry then cause Forsythe to be arrested for violation of the revenue law. [illegible] Forsythe, before the grand jury. Forsythe was called out, a capias was issued for him, but he could not be found. This looks indeed as if both Hester and Berry had great "discretionary power" in the south.

A number of citizens of New Orleans, mainly of German birth or descent, says the Washington *Patriot*, have united in extending an invitation to Senator Carl Schurz to address the people of that city upon the political situation. In thus discussing the political questions of the day, and advocating a juster and more honorable course toward the people of the South by the radical majority in congress and President Grant, its too willing agent, Senator Schurz is doing manful service, which cannot fail in time to exercise a salutary influence. Mr. Schurz's previous connection with the party and men whose policy he now denounces, renders him the most acceptable instrument whereby a warning may be given to unprejudiced men, to suspect and disown the purposes of the radical leaders.

ON Saturday last, says the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, John Taylor and Miles Freeman, the two colored men committed to jail, a few weeks ago, on the charge of being implicated in setting fire to the hotel at this place, were allowed by Judge Clarke to enter into a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars each for their appearance at our next superior court. Sheriff Rhodes became the bondman for the parties.

These parties are charged with the crime of arson. They were committed by three republican magistrates bail being refused. For some reasons, unknown to us, the principal witnesses for the State failed to make their appearance in time to go before the grand jury. Previous to adjournment of the court the prisoners are called up and bailed out in the pitiful sum mentioned.

Now, if the evidence before the justices court was deemed sufficient to warrant the commitment of the prisoners, without the benefit of bail, why were they liberated by Judge Clarke, and on such low bail? Guilty or not guilty, the parties are unfortunate enough to be charged with a crime, the punishment of which is death. Then, if the evidence, circumstantial though it may be, was deemed strong enough to commit, and without bail, why are they now liberated in such a farce like manner? Only a few days since we became one of the bondmen for the personal appearance in court of a democratic colored man, charged, merely, with helping organizing a colored men's club. The amount of bond required in his case was $2,500. But, it is true he is a democratic darkey—that may account for it. The parties charged with the burning of the hotels are known as radicals, and this, perhaps, accounts for the low bond. We shall treat this matter more lengthy in our next issue. Want of time forbids our doing so now.

$15,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—The breach of promise case of Miss Roxeilena Homans against Alexander Earle, was decided Friday in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Neilson, in favor of the plaintiff. Both are prominent members of Dr. Duryea's Presbyterian congregation in Williamsburgh. The court was crowded. The testimony adduced showed that the plaintiff had worked as dressmaker in the family of the defendant during the life time of the first Mrs. Earle, and the two had been acquainted for eleven years. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Earle visited the plaintiff frequently at her mother's home, wrote to her in terms of endearment, called her his guardian angel, &c., and repeatedly kissed her. No direct proposal of marriage was, however, made. Miss Homans one day while still the recipient of Mr. Earle's endearment, learned to her dismay, that the latter was on the eve of becoming united in marriage to a wealthy widow. Her first steps were to forbid his renewing his visits or attentions, and her next was to sue for $25,000. The jury gave her $15,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is not at all strange that Grant's suspension of the *habeas corpus* in South Carolina is confined chiefly to the counties where the whites are in the majority.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT FROM A RADICAL SOURCE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Nashville correspondent, (H. V. Redfield,) in a letter, pays the "traitors" and "rebels" of the south the following compliment:

"The southern people loathe a man who uses a public building to enrich himself. Whatever may be their faults, they are honest. They do not worship the almighty dollar to the extent of bartering away their honor for it. The old southern fire eating democrats, we are taught, were wicked men, and wicked they were about some things, but they did not use their offices to fill their pockets. They did not form rings to make money, or establish gift enterprises. This old fashioned honesty, this abhorrence of anything that looks like prostituting public offices to gain, is more now as it ever was, and probably more so, for they have been called upon since the war to have considerable experience with that sort of thing, and to know it is not to love it, especially when it is done at their expense. For the past six years the southern states have been converted into an arena of robbery, presenting a scene of corruption perhaps unexampled in the world's history. Yet southern born men have had little to do with it. Your true southerner, if he has sense enough to get an office, has too much honor to steal. In all my experience as correspondent of the *Commercial*, in the different southern states, I found the worst thieves, the most insatiate robbers, to be northern men. There has been more stolen in South Carolina or in Louisiana since the war, than in all the southern states put together, from the revolution to 1860."

HOW THE HERALD IS MANAGED AND EDITED PERSONAL OF THE STAFF.

A correspondence to the Richmond *Whig* of this morning, speaking of the New York *Herald*, says:

The editorial staff consists of one chief, one managing, one night, one city editor and eight editorial writers. The ship news, foreign news, domestic news, statistical matters and financial departments each have a chief, with such assistance as he may require from the city department. The city department is presided over by a chief who must have gone through all the gradations of the reportorial department.

This force consists of twenty-seven reporters, who cover all the news points in New York, Jersey City, Brooklyn and contiguous places of easy access to New York. The salary of the managing editor is $3,000 per annum, financial editor, $5,000 per annum, and the writers or sub editors, from $40 to $60 per week; reporters, $25 to $35 per week.

In the composing room, seventy-five men are employed, whose pay depends upon the skill and steadiness of their labor, some making as high as $44 per week.

The clerical force of the news numbers [illegible] and night work. [illegible] daily in the "council room" of the establishment. The meeting is presided over by Bennett, father or son, as the case may be, or in the absence of both these gentlemen, then by the senior writer, Dr. George B. Wallis, who, by the way, is a native of Richmond. At this council all the current questions of the day are discussed, all formality in speaking on topics is avoided, and it partakes more of a family gathering. Mr. Bennett, after carefully looking over his memorandum of "points," breaks silence, and the conversation takes a cheerful turn and continues for upwards of two hours. In the interim each editor is assigned to write a certain article.

Mr. Bennett, senior, has not written an article for the *Herald* for upwards of thirty years, yet he identifies himself with the editorial columns by requiring the editors to keep the tone and style of their articles within certain cardinal points.

Mr. Bennett has a telegraph wire (nine miles) connecting the *Herald* office with his residence at Fort Washington, also a shorter line (three miles) to his house on Fifth avenue. By this means he is in constant communication with the office. Important news from Europe and indeed from any part of the world is announced to him and he frequently sends the points for a leader over the wires the telegraph key being manipulated by the gentle hand of his beautiful daughter, Jeannette.

The foreign correspondence of the *Herald* is now in charge of a gentleman in London, who receives a salary of $5,000 per year in gold. He moves and instructs the correspondents at the various European capitals.

The receipts from advertising range from $2,500 to $5,000 per day, according to the changes in the busy seasons of the year.

Mr. Bennett's income from his real estate and newspaper is $225,000 per year, and that of his son $45,000.

Mr. Bennett, Sr., is seventy-five years of age, yet his brain is as vigorous as it was twenty years ago. His habits are of a very abstemious character, and to this he ascribes his good health.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF LEE AT BALTIMORE—ADDRESS OF GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.—The Concordia Opera House was filled to overflowing last evening to hear General Wade Hampton's address on the life and character of General Robert E. Lee. The audience was well worthy of the orator, and the address was equally worthy of the audience. From first to last, during the two hours which were spent in its delivery, General Hampton riveted the attention of his hearers, occasionally eliciting tumultuous applause, when he made allusion to the more prominent events in the life and character of the great Virginian, or to the more prominent of his great lieutenants and comrades-in-arms. It is not possible, in an outline of the address, to convey an adequate idea of its graphic power or fervid eloquence. It will be published shortly by the committee, in pamphlet form, when all will have an opportunity of reading the eloquent tribute of the great Carolina soldier to the memory of his illustrious commander. Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied the stage we observed Hon. Jeff. Davis, who was greeted with loud and hearty applause by the audience. There were also present on the stage Gens. Gordon, Fields, Stenart, and Trimble, Commodore Hollins, Judges Bartol, Inglis, Garey, and Pinckney; Hons. Reverdy Johnson, Wm. George Brown, S. T. Wallis, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Bollock; Cols. Kane, Johnson, Marshall, McBlair, and Andrews; Messrs. Steel, Armistead, Norris, Morrison, Gittings, Kirtland, Clark, Poe, Hale, Trippe, Hodges, Torsch, and other distinguished gentlemen.—*Baltimore Gazette of the 13th.*

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

THE FAIR AT SALISBURY.

Of the industrial fairs of central and western North Carolina, the first was held last week at Salisbury, commencing on Tuesday and closing on Friday. It was the first one ever held at that place, yet its success was so decided that we hail it as a cheering proof that neither the adversities of unfavorable seasons nor the calamities of political oppression has impaired the nerve or dampened the energies of the industrial class of our people. It was our privilege to be among the visitors, and we shall not soon forget the gay, active impressive scene. There were people from many counties there—strong, sturdy, stirring, intelligent men, some bringing agricultural implements of the newest and most improved patterns; ploughs, rakes, reapers, threshers, cotton planters—things that multiply so fast when bringing stock of various kinds whose sleek coats and beautiful limbs showed that at last our people had began to appreciate the advantages of improving the blood of all those different classes of stock; some bringing curious and beautiful specimens of handiwork from the loom and the shop and all bringing bright hopeful faces that were cheering to look upon. The ladies were there in full force, with their beautifully bright dresses and their still more beautiful faces that gave the grand stand where they were assembled the appearance of a beautiful bouquet of rich rare flowers. It was a marvel, too, how the fair ones had dressed and enriched their forms [illegible] and with what grace they presided there. Among the beautiful articles on exhibition there we noticed an exquisite silk handkerchief woven by a lady from Anson county, who had even raised the silk worm, from the [illegible] the hands of the same lady, come a table cover, manufactured throughout by her, whose rich coloring and pure texture would have done no discredit to the skill of Paris or of Antwerp.

But we have not space to enumerate in detail all that we saw nor even the twentieth part of it. It is sufficient to say that the Fair was in all respects a success. The trotting was capital and the track in excellent order, notwithstanding the furious rain that fell late Wednesday evening.

On Friday, came the Tournament, when some fifteen knights presented themselves in the list, clad in rich costumes, with their long lances and nodding plumes. Then come an address to them, delivered by Mr. Chas. Price, a young but promising lawyer from Mocksville. The address was short, as it should have been, but in most excellent taste; chaste and elegant in diction, replete with eloquent reference not only to the days of chivalry proper but to the dark days of our own struggle, where heroes died whose lives and deaths were more glorious than any of the knights that followed Coeur de Lion or the Grand Master of the Templars. Beautiful and touching indeed was his reference to the part our noble women bore in that monumous struggle; so touching, that a pagentry devoted to enliven a single phase of the scene, became one of the most impressive of the occasion. The effect, too, was heightened [illegible] and graceful manation ball on Friday night, [illegible] was up and we had to bid reluctant farewell to Salisbury and its hospitalities, though if it proved in keeping with the other features of the Fair it must have been worth the seeing. In conclusion we say that all concerned deserve credit for the enterprise, particularly the able President of the association, Dr. Keen, and the efficient Chief Marshal, Mr. A. H. Boyden, whose unremitting efforts keep everything and everybody in place.

For the Sentinel

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT—CAN IT BE TRUE?

We copy without comment, italics and all, the following most extraordinary (if anything was surprising now a days) declaration contained in the organ of the office holders, the *Carolina Era*, generally called the *Long Perry*, of Saturday last. If this be true, then we ought all to unite at once in solemn prayer that "God save the South." If *Hester*, the notorious and hated detective, with all his antecedents, which are well known hereabouts, is clothed with more power as an agent of the government of the United States, *than any man in the whole South*, and he "holds commissions *from every department of the government, civil and military*, with greater discretionary power than any officer in the State," then again we say, *God save the State and the whole South.* The following is the statement

"Now a word as to the position occupied by Capt. Hester, in his capacity as the U. S. government. We set upon the evidence of the official documents now lying before us, that Joseph G. Hester is clothed with more power as an agent of the government of the United States, *than any man in the whole South.* He holds commissions *from every department of the government—civil and military*—with greater discretionary power than any officer in the State." W.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—We are informed by a gentleman conversant 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 batteau, 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 *Iowa*, 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 buried over to their families for interment.—*Ibid.*

"Cato," the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Sun*, still insists that ex-Gov. Holden bought the Washington *Chronicle* with money furnished by "the adjuncts of the democratic Tammany ring." On which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks that if he paid no more for it than it is worth, why couldn't he have stolen the money from some North Carolina poor-house?

"Chicago," says an exchange, "has the satisfaction of knowing that she has the sympathy of the civilized world." Yes, she certainly has that satisfaction; but don't you think that she paid a rather exorbitant price for it?—*Ibid.*

PERSON COURT.

We made a flying visit to Roxboro' on Monday and returned on Tuesday. There was no Judge and consequently no court. Tourgee, the Judge, was called and failed, when Sheriff Harris reported him to the people as sick at home.

In England and in several states of the Union, the absence or sickness of the Judge does not work a continuance of the court. Some member of the bar is commissioned to hold the court and business is transacted as if the Judge was presiding.

It will be well for the legislature to consider the propriety of a remedy for the sickness, absence and short comings of our carpet bag, scalawag judiciary.

The grand jurors went to court on Tuesday [illegible] or Wednesday instead of Monday. We have known him to fail entirely the first week of the term. We have known 500 men, parties and witnesses, to stand three days about the courthouse, waiting the arrival of this carpet-bag adventurer to open court.

We did not see, but heard, that both the state and civil dockets were very small. The jail doors were wide open—not a single prisoner. There is no county in the state with half the negro population of Person that has not a crowded jail.

We spent a pleasant day and night with the members of the bar. Judge Reade and C. L. Winstead were absent. They [illegible] Winstead to Greensboro', and Reade, no one knows where. He has not been at his old home since the last meeting of the supreme court, but has sold his house and gone carpet-bagging among his northern brethren. Winstead and Reade have made their politics pay; they have grown suddenly rich. They are not willing to bear the odium which came with their riches and apostacy, and hence it is pleasant to quit old and make new friends.

Of the bar non-resident we met Judge Kerr, Gov. Graham, T. B. Venable, Col. Wortham and Major John W. Graham. The bar resident in Person are Montford McGehee, Henry Jordan, Major Barnett, Mr. Langsden and Mr. Bumpass. The bar at Roxboro' was always respectable in olden times. Judge Norwood, Judge Cameron, Judge Murphy, Judge Ruffin, Judge Mangum and Bartlett Yancey were young men in attendance on that bar. They were succeeded by John W. Norwood, Esq., Gov. Graham, Judge Reade, Hon. Abraham Venable and others.

Bailey's Bridge is twenty-five miles from Roxboro, and is noted as the spot [illegible] Roxboro' bar met on this spot for "coffee and pistols." Two of them afterwards rode the circuit as judges. It is also famous as the place of meeting between two young clerks, from the town of Hillsboro', by the names of Robert Faucett and Alfred Jones. When the word was given the parties fired. Young Jones fell, wounded in the hip; Faucett ran, and has never been heard of since.

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 arrested 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 Flemming 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.

NEW SYSTEM OF MITRAILLEUSE.—A Lombard telegram in the London *Observer* says: Mitrailleuses on a new system, invented by Gen. Gorioff, have been distributed for experimental practice to several infantry regiments in Poland. The pieces are drawn by three or four horses, the accompanying ammunition wagon requiring one horse less. Three or four men are required to serve the pieces, which fire from 300 to 400 rounds per minute, or 6,500 in twenty-four minutes, allowing for pauses and interruptions, the range extending to 4,000 paces. An artillery officer is attached to every infantry regiment to direct the management of the mitrailleuses. The report of the officers are very unfavorable, the effect being such as they say no force will be able to withstand.

Robert Collyer, the eloquent Chicago preacher, who told his impoverished people as they worshipped beside their burnt church, that he had once preached for seventy-five cent a year, and was ready for their sakes to do it again, and that if the worst came, he could still make as good a horse shoe as any blacksmith in Chicago, may be seen, with his strong, handsome features presented at their best, in a fine lithograph at Goupil's. It is the work of Miss Louise Dewey of his congregation—a face which will now make many more desirous to procure it.

TREMAINE BROTHERS.—We are glad to be able to state that those musical favorites, the Tremaine brothers, will again visit this city on the 21st inst. Though these gentlemen need no introduction at our hands, we re-produce the following from the Newbern *Times* of the 18th inst:

We alluded in yesterday's issue to the fact that the Tremaine bros. and Pierson would shortly visit our city. All our pleasure loving citizens will remember this excellent troupe, of whom it was said that, in view of the number at that time composing it, (only three,) it was the best that had ever visited us.

These gentlemen have now associated with them five additional musical artists who are very highly spoken of, particularly the boy Kellogg, who takes the female part, and it is said sings a note and a half higher than most lady singers; he is said to possess a fine soprano voice, and is in his way quite a star.

A FEW HOURS AT POPLAR MOUNT

No. 3.—CONTINUED.

Hallowed memory and example of our wise and illustrious fathers, defend us! spirit of our virtuous and noble sires, we, at least, invoke thy aid, to vindicate thy honor and glory against this stupendous blunder!

CALDWELL.—"Did any one ever undertake a task more desperate than to prove that we shall prosper more with *shackles* than *open* trade? The happiness of a people, [illegible] public and private virtue, consists in perpetual growth into better circumstances. And shall we resolve to persevere in such a system as this—giving up our own ports? Both our *interest* and *glory* forbid it."—*Letter to the people of N. C.* in 1828.

GASTON—"Other states are aggrandizing themselves at our expense—are tapping our [illegible] and when all should be accomplished for their good, then we should be scorned and derided and taken into humble keeping. Is the character of the state part of the property of every one of its citizens? Does his heart throb with honest joy when he hears it mentioned with respect, or do his veins tingle with vexation when it is spoken of in the tone of taunt and derision? We infinitely prefer the advancement of the state, *as a state*, to the prosperity of any portion of it. We go for North Carolina—the wholy of North Carolina,"—*Address to the people of this state*, 1833.

DUDLEY—"The advantage from such improvements to the state are of higher and loftier importance than can properly accrue to her from any pecuniary profits which her investments could yield. The leading policy of the state in relation to internal improvements is to conduct the produce of its western section to one of its own ports, it can be a matter of not the slightest importance to the people of North Carolina whether citizens of other states should occupy twelve hours or as many days in passing through the state."—*Message to the Assembly*, 1838.

STRANGE—"The commonwealth is a term strictly applicable to all republican states, and is strongly significant of the nature of their government. They were not devised only that their citizens might be safe, but that they might be happy. Whatever man singly is incompetent to perform for his individual happiness, society was formed that it might be accomplished by united effort. Shall government, then, in practice, discard the only principle upon which it was based." All that posterity can demand of us, and that it may well demand, is that we should fairly improve the family inheritance."—*Address to the People*, 1833.

CAMERON—Your destinies, under Providence, are in your own hands, and now you are at a most important crisis; throughout the civilized world, and in our own union, particularly, the wealth and talent of every community are turned towards the full development of their physical and moral resources, and if you stand back from the glorious contest the loss and the shame will be on you and your children. The projects for improvement recommended to your consideration [illegible] commencing two lines to the seaboard, by interest and affection, as well as by law!—*Address to the People*, 1833.

SWAIN—Virginia is much more extensively known to our citizens than the state which should be the great object of their affections—and on the south, an extensive intercourse with Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston, transfers to these towns the attachments which should centre at home. He who was greater than man has said that "where our treasure is, there will be our hearts also." No one who reflects for a moment on these facts, can be at a loss to discover the source of the sectional feelings and jealousies which have so long distracted our public councils and retarded our prosperity.—*Report Board Internal Improvement*, 1833.

MOREHEAD—"We have done this great work, 352 miles of railroad, in the twilight of our great day of internal improvements—a day which dawned so beautifully upon us, but which became enveloped in that gloom which shrouds the nation in mourning. But let us not despair; the day which dawned so beautifully upon us will yet reach its meridian splendor. Then let us be up and doing that which, we, ere this, would have done, but for circumstances we could not control. With this great freight line terminating on our own excellent harbors, what commercial advantages may we not hope for?"

"It has been proposed to permit the western section, or Western North Carolina Railroad, to go into hands that will complete it. Resist the proposition with all your might, strength and influence, except it be to bring it into the consolidated corporation. Let no corporation stand between you and the trade of the vast west within your own State."

"You the most powerful and most independent of the three corporations can, with much grace, propose to your sister corporations consolidation upon terms of justice and equity, manifesting selfishness in naught but your name. Yield not that. The new consolidated corporation should be still 'The North Carolina Railroad Company.' This will be a corporation worthy of you, of your State, and of the great destinies that await it."—*Communication to stockholders N. C. R. R.*, 1866.

But money, money, money, six and a half per cent. per annum, shrieks again the financiers. What if the people of the State and the great interest of the people in the east are dragged down and millions thereby lost in the end if two hundred thousand dollars are promised, or paid, annually into the public treasury—a sum a fraction more only than was before derived from the North Carolina Railroad. Even out of a long and desolating war did the people of North Carolina emerge with almost all lost save their honor—the proudest and noblest legacy they could bequeath to their children, and is that now to be bartered away with their birthright for a mess of pottage, because, as of old, they are imagined "faint" and "at the point to die?" The foresight and purity of Caldwell forbid—the wisdom and virtue of Gaston forbid—the accomplishment and learning of Strange forbid—the integrity and strength of Cameron forbid—the research and industry of Swain forbid—the energy and earnestness of Morehead forbid—the candor and courage of Meares forbid. Could none now save their dear old mother, to whom they were so much endeared during their earthly existence by every tie of nature and every obligation of duty, from such a rending, if not fatal and irreparable blow? 'Tis well then that thou did'st not live to witness this desecration of North Carolina. Oh, "yield not that name." Is this last injunction of a great man so soon forgotten. Let "the North Carolina Division of the Richmond & Danville railroad" answer. Yes, and the doom of one of the great state works is forever sealed; with it, say that giant and magnificent harbor of which Morehead has so often sung in his brightest visions of the pride, glory and grandeur of the home of his people in this generation and the one to follow it. Is it pre-ordained, that a Caldwell should see tumble down that which required the labor and mind of a Caldwell to build up! Is it pre-ordained that a Caldwell should witness that great, noble and deserved monument to the genius and foresight of a Caldwell rent in twain, that iron band with which the hopes, wishes, pride and interests of his people were interwoven, broken and severed! Ruler of the old Commonwealth, "the state as a state," we would not have you knock the "shackles" from the east and put fetters on the west by forcing their trade for the benefit of the eastern cities and people. Oh no! But did not New Hanover, and Craven and Wake subscribe as much in behalf of the state as Guilford, and Burke and Randolph? In a word did not the east and middle sections of the state subscribe more than the west in the so called, "The North Carolina Division of the Richmond and Danville railroad?" Is it then right and proper that one-third or one fourth interest in a corporation, the interest of the individual stockholders should be allowed to control the states' two-thirds or three-fourths interest in the same corporation, and for the benefit of themselves sell out the states' interest, and with it the subsistence of a people, for which the remuneration received is indeed a beggarly equivalent? If it is their chartered right to hold and prevent meetings of the stockholders of the company at pleasure, without regard to the interest of North Carolina [illegible] reserved by the law to prevent the very action that has occurred, making away with the states' interest without her consent. Was the Governor of North Carolina consulted? Were not the wishes of his people through the legislature defied? Was not the resolution of the stockholders passed at the meeting of 1870 expressly forbidding any permanent arrangement respecting the lease of their road by the directors to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company contemptuously trampled under foot? Yes, governor, legislature and stockholders all cast aside like shadows, treated like a foot ball! Now, in imitation of our fathers, do we incur the imputation of unreasonable zeal, as when we deprecate the extension of railroads, of individuals, corporations or states, into the heart of our own country, whereby their riches and prosperity are increased, and a great part of our State is impoverished and its citizens driven from its soil to seek a competence elsewhere. In the language of the first Caldwell, "It is the just rights of the people of North Carolina to an open trade. It is to open the channels of a free trade, for which we plead, and we do not hesitate to say that it is a cause which those who espouse it upon enlarged and enlightened principles will feel it a glory to sustain."

Thus spoke, in words of justice, wisdom and truth, a spotless patriot and good man. Has this principle now been scouted and discarded? Do not three fourths [illegible] originally designed upon five to end, that it would have been infinitely more profitable to the whole of North Carolina in the future. This alleged opposition, we feared by rival lines, way away in time to come, if ever constructed, might have been the salvation of our people by giving them additional and cheaper transportation, and never could have endangered their interest as will now this monster monopoly. This is a great state work in question, effecting other costly and great works of the state, and should not both yourself and the legislature have had something to say before a final disposition of it for a generation. "Are the people of this state," as Gaston once impatiently asked, "by some irreversible interdict of Providence, disqualified for improving their own condition? No sir, no sir. Then can you not follow, will you not follow the throng of illustrious patriots and statesmen, who have gone before you, in shaping the course of North Carolina through darkness and gloom, through light and prosperity? Will you not lift your voice in their heartfelt and undying theme, and sing too,

"I love thee—next to heaven above,
Land of my fathers thee I love;
And rail thy slanderers as they will,
With all thy faults I love thee still."

Yes, yes, as this is a matter high above party considerations, and should be above party influence. You cannot, you will not turn away in silence, and leave a fair portion of your state with all its interest withering, suffering and dying. Then with all the respect and deference due to your high and commanding position, with thousands of others, do we entreat you, for the sacred honor of your fathers, for the just rights of your people, for the welfare of those to come after you, and for the pride and glory of North Carolina—the whole of North Carolina—like the virtue and honor of her children, exalted above all price, to

"Guard thy sons—instruct them what a debt,
They owe their ancestors and make them swear
To pay it by transmitting down *entire*
The sacred rights to which themselves were born."

DALTON.

COURT OF INQUISITION.—Gourd-headed Ku-klux-leg bail Scoggins on Tuesday last, says the Shelby *Banner* of the 14th inst., established his Court of Inquisition in this town. Several weak-kneed persons have come forward and "poked," and several greasy negroes have sworn to a number of our citizens. Several have given bond for their appearance before his Honor Donkey King, at Rutherfordton on Saturday next. There are only four of the Scoggins family here, we don't know why the rest are not.

The democratic party has carried Texas. This is a protest against negro rule, and an earnest of what the south will do in the presidential election. Nothing short of federal bayonets can check the tide of popular indignation excited by the ku klux bill and similar acts of tyranny. Its defeat in Ohio and Pennsylvania ensures its better organization for the fight of '72.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Somebody started the report the other day that Chicago was set on fire by the "rebels." It wouldn't surprise us much if the young man who was milking the cow that kicked over the lamp that set the barn on fire should turn out to have been a Major General in the Confederate army.—*Courier-Journal.*