RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 4871.

VOL. 6.-NO. 27.

THE SENTINEL

to the constitution the Ar right to a specify and public

specie bands at an immessirable

application of the highest civilization

more markers has been made towards tree government and

It is alarming in a high degree to know at this high and sacred right has been practed in one of the high courts of the oved States. The laws enacted by th ongress to carry the provisions of the contitution of the United States which we have cited, have been ignored, suspended culten, when he was claiming and plesding the high right thus secured by ution of his country.

its count too often bring to the atten thing fact that at the last June term of held in this city, the judges appointed an aljournal session of that term seemedly to try the kuklux-discharged the jury (itself valueful,) and then ordered the United States Marshal, a violent radical, to go out and summon of his will and pleasure unother jury to try the kukluz, and he did so under the instructions of the assistant district attorney. The adjourned session of the court came on, parties charged be fore that court challenged that jury as a whole, on the ground that it was unlawfuland packed by the Marshal—that the Marstort had so selected and summoned fiee sixths of that jury from violent radicals, because they seem mulicule, and these facts appeared by affiliavit, and it was proposed to make the challenge good by other and further testimony. But the court solemnly held that there was no ground of challeage and refused to hear the testimony The parties were then forced to trial, while they claimed and insisted upon their right to a fair and impartial trial, This outrage was greatly aggravated by the political tone given to the trials by interested radicals in and out of the court. The jury so-called was packed and for the purpose of convicting.

This was done in violation of the plain letter of the net or congress, which proprinciples in the courts of the bini to i righten shall be drawn and mileten in jurishare drawn and selected in the highest jury gourts where the United States court sits. The language is plain, peremptory no one can mistake its meaning. It may found on pages 194 and 221 of Brightley's Digest of the laws of the United States.

Tig judges had no more power to sus pend that statute than we have. They had as little right to reject the challenge of the parties charged. The majoral had no more right to select and summen that jury as power was unlawful and, we undertake to public debt \$30,000,000; Of this sum say, indictable. The men whom he Lius summoned were not jubit, abell. They were unlawfully used and paid as such. They were thus selected and used in defless of the Conton States, and every has now hopest and will do better! They tried before that jury, so careck, was up any man will "run the machine!" since and violation of the constitution and tried before fliat jury, so carech, was all who are then? They don't say, lawfully tried, whether convicted or so who are then? They don't say, quitted by fit. This was tell the people plainly, and this we car make good.

plainly, and this we can make good, The question is not whether the pesties charged were quilty of invested. The question is did they have a fair and inpartial trial by jury as provided by the ton and laws of the Union & That

some of the parties convicted were entirely benocent of any offence; but be that as it may, we are looking at another feature bowels.

that involves the right, not only of those Is the Time Ripe 1-As the New York

emoned by the marshal were nulaw that the court unlawfully failed in the thest, or at important and most solemi gree to sustain the hallenge made to enest that the whole course of the trivia adicated a purpose to make them politi eal and to make political capital out o

adicalism answer and explain away these charges if they can

It is said the parties thus denied their fights cannot appeal to a higher court. This is to be regretted, for the ruling of the court is, to say the least of it, mani

But there is no remedly, um we --again; let the parties in power, or their friends, or the people generally, memori regular and unhearder action of the ourt. Congress will not now impen If it don't now it will by and by th merican people are not going to let their shors thus subvert liberty and suspend dain statutes, e-pecially in a matter se saterial and so interesting to every free un. Send up the memorial, and let the yes of the nation see how their servants byert and destroy the paliadium of their

if the "Long Perry" nine the " Area !! "Governor Holden's impeachmen nd removal was effected by force and mor occupies his position by and 1 Horlin suspended the constitution

> per was unlawful. He raised a per c y army of desperate, lawless ma nd armed them at the public expense, without any sanction of law-this horde of mercenaries he used to execute his despotic will in the arrest of scores and hunfreds of ipnopent men in Alamance and daswell counties, without any warrant or any authority whatsoever. For these great rimes he was regularly impeached and deposed from the office of governor, by th otes of democrats, conservatives and oublicans. The action of the legislature has een approved wherever civil liberty has s mend. But therefore according to the upper editor of the Long Perry, fishen vas impeached and removed by "force and raud," and, therefore, the present gover or holds his office by " force and frau-That is indeed a logical deduction-almost equal to the constitutional editor's deduc-

lias the Arab, say that the action of Holden, above recited, was right and lawful [Will they endorse it? No man has been sold enough to do it yet. Will they do it ! Let us have your answer, you or nay ? What do you think of what Holden did Was his impeachment right or wrong I The Long Perry, in our judgment, i early committed to an endorsement of Holden and his infamous deeds,

GASTON COURT.

Hon. George Washington Logan, late of the Confederate Congress, by the grace of the negro vote judge of this district, pened court in Dallas on the 6th. The arned jurist delivered the same charge, which instructed the grand juries of Cleaveland and Lincoln, adding, howver, so much of his old charge, as related con-spi-racy, and the tests to discover "what" a con spi-racy existed. The gram-mar of his bonor is that of that eminent scholar, Josh Billings, rather than that of the more precise Lindley Murray. No attention is paid to the old rule, "a verb agrees with its nominative in number and person." His honor prefers to put his erbs in the singular number, irrespective f the number of the nominative; ences causes troubles-horses, hoge, and

as - pigs, sometimes, perhapenet worth omebody killed. His honer repeated I law is justice and the bunity of justice is the wisdom and purity with which it is administered in TH'S court. Southern

son on the fence question, it report be true, when he charged : " A fence, a lence, rentlemen of the jury, a lawful fence, in the eye of the law, is a fence pig tight, horse high, and bull strong,"

In the short space of eighteen mor the radicals of this state increased the whole, except two or three hundred thou sand dollars ! These same men now have the impudence to ask the people to trust then again! They actually say they are

sions and promises, The radicals through Days and frauk and the sword were en abled thus to steel near \$20,000,000 Will the people set show do it again ! If they the race we shall begin to believe bed ruelic delegate to rule them !

Mr. Wille died at the New York hospital Tuesday night, from weallowing a half bound of shot, on the advice of an m, to relieve constipation of the

that city, it is an uprising of the people office, and it thinks that this mighty move. The need for it was most urgent there, but it is deeply and anxiously felt everywhere. "Corruption, fraud, bribery, belbete larn spread all over the land. They trade the organizations of all parties,

and her only more flagrant and suspicious grossest character among the Tammany democracy in New York, they run riot alfke among the carpet bag governments of the south, the republican officeholders of the West, and the national administration at Washington. The journals are The SENTISE is not bound to answer rimes. The time is more than ripe for a people if the Savernuz does not niversa, political reformation."

The time is ripe, but are the means of improving the time at hand? The radi- propriety, and another with se reform and republican candidates

it in New York is a victory of honesty and wirtue over fraud and vice, and has out of the elements of radical republi canbon in it. A united democracy in New ky, upon which he kept, not tight, be York was invincible against all the power drunk. The auditor took this third for of the federal government and the machione of the radical party combined. they buried them from power, and elected | business of the office, besides forging and it -t at their own most bitter oppoin preserring loss of power and place the diagrace and degradation of endorsing noteriously corrupt men and thieves. All honor to the New York denocracy, led by the O'Connors and the Tildens. On November 7th they did a glorious day's work, which will be long emembered and pointed to as a bright example of the honest indignation of a pure and patriotic people.

And now will this mighty gainst corruption and plander in public office end in New York and be comm the democratic masses? The Sun that the time is more than ripe for a mirereal political reformation. We will

ec. We will note in the result of next year's campaigns in North Carolina the part the supporters of the radical thieves of this state will take in this "univerof the radical thieves steeped rime and trand-rebuke them and hurl them from power, as have done the democratic masses of New York in the

case of the Tammany ring, without even waiting for a formal verdict of their guilt ! The time is more than ripe " for such action, thinks the Sun. We will see.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

John W. Fields, a negro, from Lynchburg, Va., sued the city railway company of Baltimore for putting him off their car where negroes were not admitted. John laid his damage at \$2,500 and recovered forty dollars only. This suit was brought the United States circuit court, before Judge Bond, who released Bergen and declared the sword to be " due process of Some of the city railway companies i

Baltimore make no distinction among pasengers, admitting all without regard to tace, color or previous condition. A negro n Chatham can't understand why republicans advocate equality in the jury box and the halls of legislation, and then refuse to allow a negro to eat at their table, There was a suit in the county of Pasquotank, brought by one Cardoza, a carpet bag free negro, from Connecticut, against a steamboat company for not allowing at noble sentiment, which so charmed a stramboat company for not allowing a nudience at Linecoluton. "The heavy him to go in the ladies' cabin. The cubin was for ladies, as the sign over the door informed all passengers. Cardoza went in and would not leave He expected the captain to put him off, but the captain had too much manners out foundation. for that, so he tied his little steamer up at the wharf and remained until the next day, and thus were the ladies rid of the invincible Cardoza. Cardoza was subsequently a candidate for sheriff of the county, and we suppose that John and all the Pool family voted for him; if they did not, they should have done so, for it was certainly the negroes who made John senator, Charley judge, Solomon president of the University, and that other Pool county commissioner. Sensior l'ool sous negroes for Confederate money long after Lincoln set, them free, but, like Col. Har-

> well as carpet liaggers and judges of the supreme court. Messia, Enrons: In your issue of the 13th you mated that the stockholders of the Eastern Division W. N. C. K. R., met Morganton on the 6th and elected a set Such is not the fact. Mr. of directors. Such is not the lack. Mr. Caldwell's appointees met as stated, and very kindly indeed, without consulting very kindly indeed, without consulting

grove, he "pents" hims-if of it, and has

PERLIC PRINTING.

San reads the lames of the election in Long Perry Thirdings have grown vir. tuous, and attempt to show their virtue against corruption and plander in public by calumntating the state printer and the SENTINEL. Says the Perry .. " Why does mannot be fimited to New York | not the SENTINE! make a statement in relation to the matter ! This paper to not to be deterred by wholesale charges of dorruption against the republican party. taking and present taking," says the Sun, Again, says the Perry : " H. H. Hoberts. a clerk in the employment of the republican auditor, forged drafts on the treasur to the amount of four or five hundred dolin any state in whichsoever party happens lars. He, too, has left the state, but not to be in power there. Assuming the until the republican authorities had lodged him in jail for his crime. * * * 1 appears that this man Roberts was in col lusion with the state printer; as the referes of the printer's accounts he certi-

them. The Long Perry fills one column with cant about journalistic tals of this state are jubilant over the re- calumny against the state printer, whose puit in New York, and claim a republican integrity no man has ever assailed, save netory, knowing the while that the result | the hirelings of the Perry. The editor of s the work of the democracy in purging the SENTINEL has answered before the refr party of the thieves whose deeds sommittee. He has something else to d ave but just come to light. The radi- besides answering all the calumnies which cals know that the defeat of the Tammany the paid traducers of his country may hieves and their ticket was wrought make against him. He might ask why the honest democratic masses the editor of the Long Perry did not ap the Empire State in voting for pear before the committee when sun moned L. As to militains, with Roberts

fled them to be correct," &c.

or firmer to correct demonstrated at the state like a third when he says there was any g the hands of the republicans. The Roberts we are informed, was a good man who traveled with a circus. He kep bar here for Joseph, where Henderson Ad ams, the repulsion auditor, got his whis the bar room to his office against the re-But the democracy discovered frond and auditor himself was step-flud with corraption in a few of their teaders and whisky, the thief, Roberts, did all the

> Parish to pass upon and approve the sc counts of the state printer, and they did do so. Mr. James H. Moore, in whose name the contract for printing was made could not, nor did not, make a shilling by the contract. He could have no purpose to defrand the state.

We tell the prostituted, bought prose he radical party, it gives us no more o cern for them to charge us with crin than it they praised us. We tell th Spinia of the Long Perry who are paid for sealing and defrauding Perry, Ike Young and Carrow of the Era Publishing Co. pany, long before we will of taking wron fully one cent from the public treasury.

ARRESTS IN GASTON AND

Nathan Scoggins, United States Commissioner, is holding his court at Dallas this week. We learn that several persons have been arrested and bound over have been arrested and bound over to the next term of the circuit court, on a charge of kukluxing.—Shelby Banner. On Wednesday night last a squad of Grant's soldiery, from South Carolina,

came up within four miles of Shelby, for the purpose of arresting parties charged with having been on kuklux raids in South Carolina. Several were arrested in this county several days ago and carried Yorkville.—Shelby Banner. We direct Gov. Caldwell's attention t

the above, and asks him to investigate the matter. Have common soldiers the right to come into this state from South Caroina and arrest our citizens !- Charlotte

We call the reader's attention to the letter from a citizen of Shelby in this paper. giving an account of a probable murder by one of the Scoggins. Next we may pear of hanging as in Alamance, when Judge Pearson suspended the operation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Bosher, the deputy marshal, who brought fifty prisoners into this city Wednesday night from Lincoln county, reports that he and deputies Clarke and Wombie, arrested about 200 men, met with no resis tance, and was kindly treated by the poople everywhere. He had only to notify a citizen that he had a warrant for his arrest, and he came without his (Bosher's) going. He says the report of Scoggins about the necessity for troops and danger to officers of the law, are false and with

The two deputy must hals with Bo Clark, and Womble, agree in statem with Bosher. Wombie tells of his riding alone one evening and returning with more than twenty prisoners. A number of men were allowed to go home, giving only their word that they would return when required to go to Raleigh, and every man came in accordingly.

This is the account given by three deputy marshals. How different from the acscents given by Scoggins, Caldwell, Phillips and Holden!

Do THE RADICAL LEADERS bereabout adame the was policy of Gov. Holden in grove, ne perces again of all negrous as 1970? Do they endiese the conduct of Chief Justice Pearson in the Asbess corpus cases of Moore and others? Let them show their hands and speak out frankly. We are tired of seeing men sail under false

questions. The intimidation radical plans of 1870 are to b. maorted to again in present, had nothing to do with it and nothi

" FAIR KLECTION."

Grant's friends and advisers in the fed loubt he traced to Holden. That is the erm he used when he sent Kirk and his with the artists with some the state to 1800. Kirk was ordered to socure a " fair elec-'ion." If our people had not known that Holden was seeking broil and bloodshed, en thousand more would have been ne coury in North Carolina. But they made resistance and conquered Holden, Kirk

and Pearson by their masterly inactivity Mississippi will need more troops imme listely. It is announced by telegraph that a train ran off the track and killed a umber of soldiers sent to that state to cure a "fair election." A pious old man Come on the transfer of it, declared the come on the transfer transfer the people of North Caronan wileys a

out Holden at the polls when you backed him. They can whip you and your troops in the same way. " Masterly inactivity

QUESTIONS THAT WONT BE ANSWERED

ourt ignore, suspend and square the dain act of congress, which protries for the federal court shall be select and desarts as juries are drawn for the

The second second second

tion of these judges in sendour a viole adical partizan United State marshat sill and ple sure? Was such a tinny ever earl of latere . Is it not monstrous or! And was not the jury, at the term of the United States court. ocked by this radical marshal with the nation of the court? Why did the parshal select fire sixths of this jury from radicals, because they were radicals, if the purpose was fair and honest and if the urpose was to let persons charged before the court have a fair and impartial trial ! Will any radical answer these questions

FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Holden knows how to hit a corrupt fei w. In the Chronicle of a recent date he discourses as below about Virginia. We have no doubt but federal patronage and much to do with carrying the election of New York for the radical party. Men vere put in the pay of the government she had nothing in the world to do-ne Harris, or Jun Boykitton Lassiter Cebe sent pationage Holden could not have ound a judge to go upon his ticket or ection-master to take charge of a section m the railroads which he prostituted t his party purposes through the agency of to do. He is now paying them for "go ing back" on him. Hear what he says

"We adverted yesterday to the late election in Virginia, and urged the importance of such a disturbution of federal atronage in that state as would best ad vance the republican cause. Our remarks on this subject have attracted the atten-tion of loyal Virginians, and have their The writer of this is as firm a friend as

adopted citizens have in the south. He has always taken their part, and insisted on their enjoying equal rights of all kinds with loyal natives. There should be no distinction between native and adopted citizens in elections or appointments to office. The scales should be held evenly and justly between them. Justice sho be done to both. But many of the nativ Jaion men of Virginia have been ignoin the federal appointments. This fact is apparent, and is feit. It has lost the republican party thousands of votes in that state. We trust the appointing power will look to this matter in time and correct this injustice, so as to give the repub-licans the full weight of the whole repub-lican column in Virginia in 1872.

We go further and say every We go further and say every demo-cratic postmaster in Virginia should be removed, if at all practicable, and loyal men appended. The special postoffice acoust for Virginia should give attention to this.

And then the federal revenues And then the federal revenues in virginia should be collected by citizens of the state. Non-residents and strangers are objectionable to the people, and can not have the interests of the republican party of the state as much at heart as citizens. This is not a cold, hard government, which would think only of the ernment, which would think only of the revenue, and pay no respect to the feelings and preferences of the people from whom the revenue is drawn. A discreet and thoughtful officer, known to the people as one of them, can collect the revenue with a much least make hisself more. rith as much ease, make himself more reatly enhance the popularity of the re publican cause, than a stranger or a non wident can.

We make no attack on any are not even in a complaining mood. These suggestions are offered in a friendly spirit, and with a wish to promote the n casse in Virginia

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To papers of this state are filled with amitted by Grant's soldiers Ladies are insuited; their rooms visited their property stolen. One lady lost a be substantially maintained by practical gold watch and chain. The soldier who mechanics and tax payers of North Caroler, or he would have gone for spoons.

The United States marshal is reported to have said, in Union county, if any renistance was made, he would burn the badly beaten on an idolatrous feast day, cal organ grinders on this subject. Are town. The congress who would attempt

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville (Ky.) tadger gives the following account county and state. It might apply to other localities in the south beside tucky, where the negroes are comparative by few in number, and we ought to suppose, in better condition than elsewhere

ace in my own county, and, from what I war and read, it is their general condition

throughout this state.
They congregate and settle in and about he cities and towns. They occupy every hesp and small tenement which can be sted. The most capable women com-nce housekeeping, and their husbands on Sunday. They are importuned by far-mers to go into the country, where they are officed confirmable and are they

from month to month, in either case, at strayagant rates. The negroes who can make a partial payment for one of these tenements is deluded to purchase, and these who cannot, and are able to advance mmence house keeping without find or

and soming, but in most cases living with helr children in idleness. The children ave in dieness, town and country is ran sacked for fuel, and in cold weather there is much suffering for fuel. These small out the credit or ability to employ med cal aid:

Of nights the young women and gir congregate at some house were whiskey is kept for sale, and dance and frolic the greater part of the night. The young females are soluced before they reach full womanhood, and adultery and fornication womanhood, and adultery and formication prevails to a great extent. Venereal discusses are introduced and spread with great rapidity, and without medical aid. Large numbers are infected, both male and female. The children are neglected, and die off in great numbers. They cannot have a sickbe perturied to be each other in sick-ness. Hunger and told presses, and they could be every kind of pilfering. Those who work in the country will frequently, when returning to town, butcher a hog or

sheep, or steal poultry, or bacon, or orn, or wheat, and sell to grocers or carry to their cabins.

Large numbers of the men congregate bout drinking shops, and the women red, care worn, descent consequen gred, care worn, and destitution sad th great suffering and destitution sad merous untimely deaths. They spend uch of what they earn in shows, parades, uch of what they earn in shows, parades, oving common comforts, and the rarest to admit it is so. The men are organized into secret societies, where they are met and addressed by low whites who wish and addressed by their votes, and at elections are drilled in a compact mass, and vote for any tadical andidate who is chosen by their scalawag

eaders.
Demoralization, disease, and want is the Demoralization, disease, and want is the general rule, and these depredations and crimes arouse the bad feelings of the white race. The farmers cannot depend on them for regular systematic labor, and from all the above combined causes there is a dreary and sad future for the negro race in this state.

tee in this state.
Here, where the negroes are comparatively few in number with the whites, ex-cept in a few counties, is a fair picture of what the radical party has done for the

In states and counties where the neg eponderate largely it is reasonable to gue that while emancipation is a corse o the negroes, it is still a greater inflic-on on the white man.

I had intended to fill a sheet, but the subject has grown as I advanced, until I ear your patience will be exhausted.

PENITENTIARY.

Massina Editoria: Will the tax-payers of mechanics of North Carolina have astice done them by the legislature of justice done them by the segnature of North Carolina in regard to this public building? If we, they will investigate the following charges which will be fully sustained by reliable and responsible per-

1. That the contract for the stone ma 1. That the contract for the stone ma-sonry was not given to the lowest bidder. 2. That the working drawings for the cut stone, which amounted to about \$150. 000 worth of work, was not to be seen here until the day of the letting out of the building, and that time was asked by the bidders (except those from Ohio) to make estimates from those drawings, and was refused. as refused.

3. That the class of work which

Here would be a saving of \$75,000 to the state on this part of the building.

A That the amount of cut-stone and fancy work on all the buildings could be reduced to the amount of \$100,000 and

myed \$175,000 to the tax payers of North

the state could not have been kin to But- don. Forty thousand dollars could be seen up he would have gone for poors.

The local magnetrate, with glorious

For the Soutinel.
PROBABLE MURDER BY A DEPUTY MARSHAL

SHREAT, N. C., NOV. 13, 1871. HON, JOHAH TURNER, JR.,

Editor Sentinel Dear Sie : On vesterday Mr. Eijiah Rom Sepangh passed Churryville on his way towards Morganton, in Burke county, but not knowing the road, turned in the direction of Shelby. After aveiling a short distance he was over travering a short distance he was over-taken by Nathan Scoggins, U.S. commis-sioner, and his brother Joe, Deputy U. S. marshal. Joe told Mr. Sepaugh that "he arrested him in the name of the United States." Sepaugh askett upon what charge, and where was his warrant. Joe said that his brother Nath had the warrant, and that Sepaugh should go with them With that they started towards Shelby and after travelling some distance Sepangi attempted to make his escape, as he had attempted to make his escape, as he had not been told why he was arrested, when Jos Scoggins fired at him with a pistel, for themselves their strice, and more the drea as are able to labor. The cupidity of speculating whites engages in the scheme of making money, by laying off and building a negro settlement in or near than came back by Stroup's house, seven

miles from Shelby, and on through fixture towards Rutherford where they live. Later in the evening the wounded man was found by Mr. Walter Miller an i warried to his house, and Dr. Gende called in, whe I learn, thinks it very doubtful schether that favis fractions are supported in the states of the favis fraction of Linited States Manual and an ing but in most cases into with a Validate is cognizable of the whole affair. Yet sir no warrant has been issued against

Screggins, nor no attempt to arrest him for this foul deed. Sepaugh was left to die in the woods like a dog, and yet the would-be murderer allowed to go and shoot others at his pleasure! Comment is

he Troubles in South Carolin

eter of the Negro Spice Employed the Government-Terrorism in Chaster County -A Democratic Candidate You

Charriett, # / November 10, 1871. kluxing in this county, It is well in the however, that four negroes in the Lowe, and as many others in the county, are actively engaged in accusing citicules to the authorities. This system of secret accuestions enables any negro to your his anger upon a white enemy without four of any consequences. I have made enquires concerning the character of the tour inany consequences. I have made enquaries concerning the churacter of the four informers in the town. One of them is named Benjamin Micheal. He is a worthics, idle negro, a free school commissioner, and is account of having been the leader negro named Major Brown, and a metallic negro maned Major Brown, and a metallic negro maned Major Brown, and a metallic negro as consisted of ratio. mor, this negro was convicted of but, being possessed of considerable political influence, he was promptly particular.

The other informers are said to be Let and orge Mills, two dissolute, worth) stirring up of strife between the blacks and whites. Such are the men engaged in re-porting the names of citizens to the min-tary authorities. I cannot learn when

raid will be made before long. Many persons have left the citrough feat of being thrown into I and a general anxiety and gloon; throughout the community. The at Unionville on Wednesday nuntwenty-one, including some of the respectable citizens of the town. respectable citizens of the town. These, with the screets proviously mide, and the numbers who have fied the place, have about depopulated the village of its

white male inhabitants.

The presence of the United States soldiers in the town affords protection to the women and children thus deprived of their heabands and fathers, but in the

Among the rest arrested at Unionville is Colonel Isaac H. McKissick, a prominent and influential lawyer in this part of the state. He was the democratic candidate for congress at the election isas

Turner Raising -R may be thought other late in the season to talk about turnip raising. A friend mode us a word or two on that subject which may be read and practised upon the next crop. If the guano of the hen houses in North Caroline was carefully saved and applied to the soil the incremed products therefrom would be sufficient to meet the tax levied by the last legislature.

For the Sentinel,

Moseus, Europa Everytedy may re turnips at a small expense. Have the floor of the poultry house cleaned once a floor of the p week and put keep in a dry t the manure into barrels and or any other, and peculiarly adaptarden vegetables, cotton or ours.

For turnips, select a spot of ordinary land, plow it deep and then re-plow and harrow it. Lay off the rows thirty inches apart, with a small plow, and shallow apart, with a small picw, and shallow than with the masker thereastly pulled, sow in the drills about twenty barrels per acre and, with a small plow, rhige on it, then open the ridge and sow the turnly seed, observing to cover them shallow. When the plant is large enough to be cultivated, thin and leave one phast every twelve inches. You will then raise turning count to those now on exhibition turnips equal to those now on exhibat W. H. Jones & Co's.

property Desirates on guild by

LET THE WAR GO OS.

Holden, who edits Grant's organ, says, let the war go on," At the augustion of this parjured fugitive from justice, and John Pool, Grant "lets alip his dogs of war," and the men, wemen and children of South Carolina are at the mercy of negross and soldiers unrestrained by w or man. Mon, women and children save fled to the woods and to border states. The people of Caswell and Alanance, above all others, will sympathize with the people of South Carolina; they member the reign of terror produced by

Bann-Rasung,-In Orange, when there a barn or house-raising, the old man and all the boys stay at home and put their houlders to the work. Grant, we are old, is about releine a barn to cost \$150.

Holden, Pool and Kirk's hirelings.

requires it. We trust the investigation will proceed in Brooklyn until the guilty are detected and published and the springs of fraud, pocaniary and political, dried up.—N. Y. World.

What charge had the honest people of North Opplies in the election of 1868, when Holdon wear elected after a three days poiling, and the vote then sent to outh Carolina to be counted by a carpet-

(General Imboden in the Galaxy.)

GENERAL LEE AND HIS TROOPS. About one week after the seven days' learned that Gen. Lee had been called to town by President Davis, but would reure about noon. By the time he came, half a doubt Generals were waiting for him. He saw thou, one at a time, and dispatched their business, and they departed. My business required me to wait tilf a written order could be prepared for me, Dinring this time a fine looking, atalwart soldier came in, dressed in a dirty shirt and trousers, and with an old the first time and time and the first time and time and

have come to you use for me to apply

from duty. I got letters from home now and shen and overything has been going on well till lately. Here, is a letter from my wife, brought over lately by some shouts, their husbands and fathers, but in the and she shout thurs, the negroes as country, where there are no soldiers, the to according shout thurs, the negroes as country, where there are no soldiers, the doing builty, and she thinks they will rush the same almost completely at the mercy cloing builty, and she thinks they will rush the same almost completely at the mercy cloing builty, and she thinks they will rush the same almost completely at the mercy cloing builty, and she thinks they will rush the same almost completely at the mercy cloing builty. if I lose them algrers it will leave us wife and little children in a mighty be wife and little children is a mighty head fix. I want a furlough for about a week. I know where I can get a look and some help, and I'll go over there some dark nights and live then out to support my family. My mind will then be e ay, and I'll never sak for mather furlough. Now, General, take the thing home to yoursell and you can't retuse me, I know." The General directed him to wait on the

The Geogral directed him to wait on the porch cutaine, and he would trink about it. The man retired, and the General wall of the room several man and remarked to stone present, it this is a hard case. The man is evidently houset and truthful, and I am sure he is a good soldier, and the poor fellow is in great trouble. But I can't violate my own orders and give him a furliough. After some reflection he remarked: "I have st." and called to one of his staff and sild. "Ascertain that man's name, e impays and regiment, and make an order detailing him for secret strives across the Potemac for the days." He then informed the soldier what he had done, and directed him to creas the river to procure all the information he could, and before