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THE SENTINEL.

RADICAL AUDACITY

That the radicals have perpetrated crimes against the people of this state without a parallel in modern times, is openly confessed and admitted by the radicals themselves. It is not worth while to enumerate the crimes in general terms, the people know of and feel their effects to their lasting injury and regret.

Yet these convicted rascals ask the people to continue them in the control of the government and the administration of its affairs. They now put forth a new departure or a new man. They propose the same concern a few "carpet baggers" and have the cards, but the native officials, who claim to rule still, are the men who have abused and outraged the people beyond measure and endurance. It is seriously proposed to make the Honorable Governor, who presided over the radical senate and was one of state prisoners, the candidate of the Democratic party for the amendments and offices, and he opened his mouth in opposition to the next governor of the state, the same man who is to go to the legislature, into all the executive offices, and into every place to be filled, by anyone of its radical officials of the past has shown indeed efforts of the people and so we see that the radicals are now trying to shift their responsibility off their present leaders on to the next ticket—to work the people this time.

But we will have much more to say on this subject. We wish the people to observe the great fundamental fact, that the radicals of the State propose to be retained and continued in power, notwithstanding their crimes against the people and civilization and though they propose to the people the same men who have been in office during this time of crime and outrage.

A STRIKING AND IMPORTANT FACT

It is a fact that must strike every disinterested observer with great force that more than *three fourths* of the *convicts* in the penitentiary are *radicals*! The fact is beyond question, as the most searching inquiry will show.

Now we ask in all frankness, upon what reasonable ground can this fact be accounted for, other than that the *radical party* of the state, in its *policy and practices*, fosters crime and vice? How is it that bad men in that party "do so congregate?" There must be a reason for it. *Three fourths* of the convicts in the penitentiary are radicals. There is something *culpably wrong* about this *radical party*!

It cannot be said, as to any show of plausibility, that it is owing to a *partial* administration of the *criminal justice* of the state, for *sixteen sevenths* of the whole of the state are in bonds, and most of them of the meanest type and "strait of sort." No, the practical truth is, and there is no way of getting around it, *radical policies* engenders and fosters vice and crime!

Let this be explained right away, if it can be. The fact *sticks* and it will *stick* until *satisfaction* is extinct.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

It is gratifying to know that the people of the state are so quiet and peaceful, except in the county of Robeson where the Lowery" gang have full sway at their pleasure. What a shame that they are indulated so long! It is monstrous that the authorities don't take some efficient steps to capture them. If they were white men and of politics other than radical, they had been taken and kiddlong ago, if the whole army of the United States had to be brought down for that purpose.

The peaceful and quiet spirit of the people deserve praise, and we trust will continue to disappoint radical hopes during the approaching summer. They desire to stir up wrath and get up the *kukluxery* again. They will do their utmost to bring that about.

We admonish the people of their purpose, and exhort them to avoid every species of violence and to frown down every attempt at or suggestion of violence or crime. Let extraordinary vigilance be exercised in this respect, and we will by this means have cut off a vast deal of *radical capital*. The radicals want any the slightest pretext every out "*rebels*" and kukluxes." Let them be disappointed.

NEW DEPARTURE.

The fugitive from justice, W. W. HOLDEN, has severed his connection with the Washington *Chronicle*, without giving any reason for his action. The Editors of that journal call attention to Holden's valedictory, and say his reasons for dissolving his connection with the paper are given in his letter. This is a mistake. No reason is given.

We opine this to be the reason: A declared rebel governor, who was the first to call for the head of Abe Lincoln and to declare the war "God's holy cause," could not long edit a paper in a northern latitude acceptably to a man who had one grain of political integrity. If Grant could get Holden through the senate he would long since have sent him abroad. Until the indictment for perjury is answered in North Carolina, Grant will not venture to offer him a foreign mission. He had to withdraw the name of Bergen, and he will hardly venture on that of Holden.

The treaty misunderstanding has proved a death blow to the syndicate scheme to pay interest on bonds abroad. This will involve a change of plan or the withdrawal of the $600,000,000 proposition by the European syndicate.

THE RALEIGH DAILY NEWS.

The first number of this new daily appeared on Saturday morning. Messrs. Stone & Uzzell, late of the Roanoke *News*, are the proprietors, and the editorial corps consists of Editor Jordan Stone, Managing Editor Saml. F. Williams, Political Editor, A. J. Burton, Associate and News Editor, and E. C. Woodson, City editor. The proprietors are practical printers and have evinced a great deal of energy and enterprise in the management of the Roanoke *News*. Mr. Williams has had considerable experience in journalism, and is a graceful and strong and earnest writer. Messrs. Burton and Woodson are familiar with the newspaper business, the latter recently publishing the *Warrenton Gazette* with marked success.

The *News* presents itself in an attractive form, being made up with taste and skill.

The proprietors in their salutatory say: We purchased the *Gazette* with our own money, and we shall give the public a bold, outspoken, independent conservative democratic journal, untrammeled by pecuniary or other obligations to any individual and unsubsidized by the money of any corporation, state or foreign. We shall publish our paper at the direction of the interests, of no individual, clique, faction, railroad or other ring, but we shall publish it with an eye single to the best interests and highest good of the people of North Carolina.

The editor in chief, Mr. Williams, says:

In assuming the editorial direction of the *Daily News*, I am aware that there are weighty responsibilities incident to the position.

It shall be my highest endeavor to edit a paper whose course will commend itself to the approbation of the true men of the state.

The political views of the proprietors are in hearty accord with my own. Indeed, under no circumstances could I consent to edit any other than a *strictly* conservative democratic journal. Such are the *News* most assuredly shall be, for in no event will it depart from the principles of our party. On the other hand, true as the needle to the pole, it will remain steadfast to party organization, and while under my control it will ever be found battling firmly and faithfully for our cause.

With the Senior Editor of the SENTINEL the *News* desires "above all things to cultivate the most pleasant personal and political relations." In the absence of the Senior we take the liberty of saying that this desire will be found to be reciprocal, and we take the further liberty of transferring to our columns what further the *News* so gracefully says in this connection:

We acknowledge the distinguished and faithful services of the editor of that paper to our party. The people of the State owe him a debt of gratitude for the firmness, zeal and indomitable courage he has exhibited in fighting our political enemies. We cordially bid him God speed in the work. We would not pluck one leaf from his laurel, and far be it from us ever to refuse the meed of praise to him who has so well merited praise.

We say this much, prompted by our own feelings, and as an act of justice to Mr. Turner. In establishing a conservative paper at Raleigh, we wish it distinctly understood that we are influenced personally or politically by no feeling of opposition to Mr. Turner. We have the best wishes for Mr. Turner's success, and we regard the SENTINEL as a faithful co-laborer with the *News* in the great cause of the political redemption of the State.

With these purposes and professions, we extend to our contemporary the right hand of fellowship, and, wishing all imaginable success to the enterprise, we welcome the *News* to our common field of labor.

The state printing is far from being correct. The proof does not, in many instances, seem to have been read. In line five, section two of an act to raise revenue, ratified 24th January, 1872, the words "eighty-four cents" are found. In line two, section two, of an act supplemental to an act to raise revenue, ratified 8th February, 1872, the words "one dollar and five cents" are found. These words should have been printed in the revenue act instead of the words "eighty-four cents." The supplemental act strikes out "one dollar and five cents," and inserts "ninety-five cents," making the state poll tax "ninety five cents," instead of "eighty-four cents" as printed in the revenue act.

Such a mistake as this is inexcusable. Nothing but gross neglect of duty could produce such blunders. This mistake is calculated to deceive and do mischief. We call attention that the law as it is may be understood, and that the people may understand how capable the state printer is to execute the state work. Such outrageous printing was never known to the craft in this state until kuklux were employed to do the state printing. The June volume of the supreme court reports are a disgrace to the state. The remainder of the printing will doubtless be of a similar character.—*Long Perry*

The "act to raise revenue" is printed strictly *according to copy*. The secretary of state admits the errors to be his and has corrected them in an errata which has gone out with the act. The *Long Perry* must have known this when he exhibited the puppyism of the foregoing.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR—A LITTLE GIRL OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO.

One of the most brutal crimes that has ever been committed in our city was perpetrated a few days ago. A colored man, named James Cook, attempted to brutally outrage a little white girl, the daughter of Mr. Henry Bregholtz. The fact of the outrage did not become known at the time of the commission of the deed, because of the intimidating threats used by Cook to the child, by means of which she was kept in constant terror; and it was not until the mother discovered that the child was ailing that the revolting affair was revealed. The particulars of the outrage, as detailed by the child's mother, are so horrible and disgusting as to be unfit for publication. A warrant having been issued for the arrest of the brute, he was captured and on Saturday morning brought before the police court, where, after a hearing in the case had been had, he was committed to jail, in default of $3,000 bail, to await the action of the grand jury. The swift and heavy penalty of the law is demanded in this case.—*Wash. Patriot, 28th ult.*

FRAUD.

The time is fast approaching when the people must be made fully acquainted with the frauds, bribery and corruption of the republican party.

We have heard it argued that the people were corrupt, or they could not and would not have elected such corrupt men to legislate for them as they did in 1868-69. In that election the negroes were greatly imposed upon, and both they and the whites who voted the republican ticket were deceived by a set of corrupt leaders. With the lights now before them, the negroes as well as the white men who shall vote the radical ticket may justly subject themselves to the charge of corruption.

From the report of the fraud commission, page 291, we copy the following:

"*Question.* Gen. W. Swepson, Were there any bonds or proceeds of bonds or money used to procure the passage of any ordinance or bill through the convention of legislature? If you have any information or knowledge on the subject, state it fully?

"*Answer.* In the special session of 1868 a bill was passed making an appropriation to the western division of the Western North Carolina railroad. The bill did not accomplish the purpose, as no tax was levied to pay the interest. In the fall I was elected president of said road. I came to Raleigh and urged the passage of another bill through the legislature. I was then told by Littlefield and Deweese, who were lobby members, Littlefield being the principal, that I would get no bills through the legislature unless I entered into the same arrangement with them that the other railroad presidents had made, to pay ten per cent. in kind of the amount of the appropriation. I understood from Littlefield and Deweese, that all the other presidents had made such an arrangement with them. I had no conversation or agreement with the railroad presidents myself, but it was generally understood that each of them had employed Littlefield as a lobby lawyer. I then agreed to their proposition, and afterwards paid Littlefield upwards of $240,000 in money, and some bonds, for his services in procuring the passage of bills through the legislature, making appropriations to the western division of said road.

"*Q.* How did you make payment to Littlefield?

"*A.* I paid money in various ways, sometimes upon Littlefield's order, sometimes by taking up his notes, and notes of other parties at his request, sometimes in money to him, and some bonds.

"*Q.* Will you give the names of the individuals to whom these several sums were paid?

"*A.* I have a list of the various sums of money paid and the time and persons to whom paid, which list I will furnish hereafter as a part of my testimony. I have it now and will furnish a list of the bonds paid out.

"*Q.* You stated in the former part of your examination that you would furnish a list of the names of persons to whom money and bonds were paid; are you prepared to give that list?

"*A.* Since my last examination, I have had a full examination made by my clerk and book keeper, Mr. Rosenthal, of the accounts kept by him, and I hereby furnish to the committee a copy from the books of the account entitled M. S. Littlefield with G. W. Swepson. This account I believe to be correct. The same was kept by my book keeper and clerk, Mr. Rosenthal. This list embraces the amount of $241,718 31, which I stated in my report, made to N. W. Woodfin and other commissioners, had been expended to secure the charter and appropriations on account of the western division of the W. N. C. railroad company.

"*Q.* Will you state particularly on what account those various sums of money were paid, and whether you have vouchers for the same?

"*A.* I stated in my previous examination, I was told by Gen. Littlefield and Deweese that I could get no bills through the legislature unless I entered into the same arrangement agreed upon by the other railroad presidents, which he said was to pay ten per cent. in kind on the amount of the appropriation. In regard to the item $3,500, charged to have been paid to A. W. Tourgee, my recollection is that this was a draft of A. W. Tourgee, drawn on me without authority, and I did not pay it until some time after it had gone to protest. When Gen. Littlefield requested me to pay it, and charge it to him on this account, I did so."

The members of the legislature of 1868, from the speaker down to the enrolling clerk, received money from Littlefield and Swepson. The amount paid the enrolling clerk does not appear. Mr. Phillips wrote the agreement between Littlefield and John McDonald, the enrolling clerk. The obligation to pay $3,500 was to one of John's friends and not to John—just as Billy Smith has done in this case. Billy swore he had received no money on account of the lease; but he would not swear his friends had not received money for him. John McDonald made a clean swear before the commission that he received nothing. This swearing on the part of John must have astonished Mr. Samuel Phillips.

John Davis, for whose benefit we sent the widow Harris a cowhide, is charged in the Littlefield-Swepson account before spoken of with $1,000; Estes and French are charged with $20,913.71; while J. C. Abbott receives $20,000, besides a seat in the United States senate. Foster, the mummy doctor and member from Bladen received $25,000. Epps, negro senator from Halifax, is charged with receiving only $95. Tourgee, the infamous judge, and the pious Sinclar are just even—each received $3,500 and each refused to appear and testify before the commission. Can Gen. Cox, the solicitor, make them appear before the bar of the superior court to be held for Wake county this spring? If it is true, Judge Watts might say, with Judge Tourgee, he sees no *aggravation* in the matter.

We must close this chapter, with a promise to give the reader many more quite as interesting.

PRACTICAL RADICALISM.

It appears that the Dockery and Welker Board of *Penitentiary Commissioners*, under Holden's administration, paid Mr. Schofield, of Ohio, as architect to the Penitentiary, for "plans and specifications of Penitentiary building," the sum of $5,866 46! That was a nice sum for less than a *week's* work! How is that for high? And such a plan as he devised! The house, when finished, will cost more than $1,000,000!

This same Mr. Schofield *manipulated* the contract for building this great building for the Messrs. Coleman, *of Ohio*—their contract was worth, or taken at more than $400,000,000! The people have learned how these Ohio men did their work—it is a shameful mockery and outrage, as appeared before the legislative committee. Much of the work must be pulled down and thrown away and lost.

These Ohio gentlemen got the contract for the Penitentiary building, not because they made the *lowest* bid—men *out of the* state other than the Colemans, and men in the state and responsible men, *bid lower* for the work than the Colemans, but they did not get it! Why? Echo answers? The people will make their own inferences.

Yet, Gov. Caldwell, without any lawful authority, as he admits, but only by force of his office, seeks to *re-establish* this same Board of Commissioners at the Penitentiary, and again put them in possession of this same Penitentiary building and charge them with tens of thousands of dollars. Let the people consider these facts and make their own inferences.

ACTIVE VIGILANCE NECESSARY.

It is unfortunately too common for persons who might be useful in public matters to take it for granted that somebody else will attend to them. This is a grave and often a fatal error. In a free government, it is *every man's duty* to look after the public interest, and just as if his effort was necessary to save his country. The proverb that "*eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*" It is especially at this time important for the masses of the people, so called, to be awake, vigilant, active! Mad ambition is running away, in too many instances, with the public men of the time—they look too much to their own ends and not to their country's—their interest in their country's happiness and glory is subordinated too often to their private interest. This can only be successfully checked by the vigilance of that great mass of our population called the common people. They ought to speak out—they must do so if they will be heard and obeyed—they rule in name, let them do so practically, and our word for it, a better and brighter day will dawn upon our beclouded land.

A great and mighty political contest for the rescue of the country from despotic mis-rule lies just before us. Let every man, however humble, put forth his arm to help his country—let no one take it for granted that some one else will make public the truth and facts and arguments—let all do this work, and every one for himself and for his country. That is the true spirit—that is the spirit that will win and conquer, no other will. This is every man's duty, it ought to be his pleasure as well. Let every free man awake and arm himself with the panoply of truth and unyielding energy. Then we shall win, and truth and right will triumph!

AMOUNT OF COTTON TAX COLLECTED.

We find in a late number of the *Herald* the following tabular statement showing the amount of cotton tax collected while the law ordering it was in force, from 1863 to 1868, inclusive:

Fiscal Years.	Amount.
1863	$ 351,111
1864	1,268,412
1865	1,775,983
1866	18,409,655
1867	23,769,079
1868	22,500,948
Total	$68,072,388

During the years 1866 and 1867, there was collected by treasury special agents an aggregate tax of $2,018,509 in the late insurrectionary States, most of which was on cotton, so that the tax it is now proposed to refund amounts, in round numbers, to $70,000,000. Under the act of Congress, of 1862, the tax on raw cotton was fixed one-half of one cent per pound, and remained at that rate until June 20th, 1864, when it was increased to two cents per pound. On the 13th of July, 1866, however, it was increased to three cents per pound, where it remained till September 1, 1867, when it was fixed at two and a half cents per pound. On the 3d of February, 1868, the tax was altogether abolished.

To cover a crop of 3,000,000 bales of cotton 20,000, yards of bagging are required, worth $5,000,000. They are raising flax at the west to make this bagging of.

PRACTICAL FACTS FOR OUR PEOPLE AND OUR MECHANICS.

Here are a few practical facts that go to show how *radicalism* in this state fosters and encourages our mechanics, builders and architects, and the vast sums of money that are contracted to be paid to mechanics *out of the state*, who charge a much higher price for the work than our own mechanics proposed to charge:

CONTRACT FOR PENITENTIARY BUILDING.

Stone and brick work, to *Coleman Bros. of Ohio*, at	$ 419,314 94
Plastering, Kerby, at *Maryland*,	11,809 32
Cast and Wrought Iron, Stoddam & Co., *Pennsylvania*,	100,384 03
Carpentering, Howard & Thomas, *of Ohio*,	73,222 84
Painting, Davis & Reeves, *of Ohio*,	6,700 69
Galvanized Iron, Dunn & Witt, *Ohio*,	23,718 98
Plumbing, Murdoch & Long, *Ohio*,	6,494 37
Grand total,	$669,395 18

Now these contractors took the work at the highest prices, and it *so happens* that *all of them live out of the state*, and that every one of our own builders and *mechanics* are ignored entirely, although some of them offered to do much of the work more cheaply than the prices above set down.

Now, we ask, who was this done? Let the people infer—let mechanics consider!

Schofield, *of Ohio*, for *plans and specifications*, which did not cost him a week's labor, the round sum of $5,866 46!

All this is the work of radicals and the legitimate fruits of *radicalism*—the records show the facts to be so, and any one who doubts about the matter, can go and see the contracts on file.

The same men who did this first class radical job, want to be restored to *these places*! No wonder! Is anybody surprised? In our judgment these facts are worth the consideration of all people who help to support the government and who feel any interest in public virtue and a just and honest administration of the government.

REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—At a meeting held in Baltimore last week, under the auspices of the American Peace Society, to discuss the Washington treaty, Reverdy Johnson made a speech of two hours' duration, in the course of which he said that it was claimed by the commissioners that the Geneva convention was not contemplated by the High Commissioners of Great Britain. Under the terms of the treaty then were three modes of settling the matter: First, that England should consent to permit the claim to go before the Geneva commission, and it that decided that it had jurisdiction of the question it would reject the claims; second, the withdrawal of the claim by the United States (he would advise such withdrawal); and third, its postponement as a subject of future negotiation.

LITTLEFIELD.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* says Governor Day, of that state, is holding the requisition of the governor of North Carolina for Littlefield "under advisement." The course of Reed in this matter has been an outrage on common decency and the comity that should exist between the states. We hope Governor Day will have too much respect for himself and his office to follow the bad example. If there be an honest, *bona fide* intention to try Littlefield in Florida on a charge of crime, why, let the case go on and the laws of that State be vindicated. But, if this Florida prosecution is simply a pretext for shielding a scoundrel from the punishment due his crimes—as public opinion regards it—then is the whole proceeding a most shameful one, and derogatory to the character of the State. Let Governor Day remember that he cannot profit by doing wrong; that there is such a thing as public judgment, and that both the criminals and their abettors and protectors will in due time receive the punishment due their offences, whether the law shall inflict it or not.—*Savannah Republican*

THE LONGEST SPEECH EVER MADE IN THE WORLD.—The opening argument of the Attorney General of England, Sir John D. Coleridge, who appears for the defence in the celebrated Tichborne case, has proved perhaps the very longest speech ever heard of. It was begun on the 14th of January, and at our last accounts it had not been concluded. However, ten days after he began, neither judge nor jury showed any wish to have the distinguished advocate stop speaking. Before proceeding on that day, he remarked that certain ingenuous persons who were ignorant of the facts had criticised him for not restricting himself to a day and a half. But it was necessary, inasmuch as the jury were now to hear for the first time a connected account of the case from the outset, that he should still detain them. This, however, he would not do one moment longer than was absolutely necessary. Both the Lord Chief Justice and the jury at once expressed the opinion that the Attorney General had not wasted a single moment since he began to speak.

A COLORED PRIMA DONNA.—The somewhat novel feature of a colored prima donna rendered Steinway Hall an object of interest last evening. The lady in question was a Miss Nellie Brown, and the concert was given for the benefit of St. Mark's (colored) church. The young lady is a prepossessing octaroon, and is about to leave for Europe to receive a musical education, with the purpose of adopting the lyric stage as a profession. Last evening she sang "Salve Maria," "Robert toi que j'aime," to the evident satisfaction of the audience, besides joining in concerted pieces with the amateurs who assisted her. The floral presentations were very numerous, and the whole affair a gratifying success.—*N. Y. Express.*

For the Sentinel.

TEMPLE NOTES.

The report promised last week did not appear, owing to the want of mail facilities in this sect on of the State. Once a week is as often as the one horse mail can afford to transport letters, no matter how urgent the business. From Halifax, I went to Tarboro, where two or three days were spent pleasantly to the agent, and profitably for the Temple. The lodge at this place is in possession of the grand lodge work, and is in a flourishing condition, keeping pace with the rapid improvement of the town. About 20,000 bales of cotton pass through this point, which fact alone is evidence of business. Many new buildings are going up, and I was told that the population is rapidly increasing. Tarboro is well situated for trade, having facilities for transportation by water and land. I met several acquaintances here, who aided very ably in canvassing for new members. The subscription amounted to $1,000, and the brethren told me it *should* be more. Stock is taken readily in this section, and I believe the time is not far distant, when all we need will have been taken. From Tarboro I went to Washington by steamer, after a few hours' pleasant travel. Here we find the marks of war, not yet erased, in mouldering ruins and naked chimneys, which stand as monuments to perpetuate the remembrance of the ruthless invader, who so unnecessarily applied the torch to one of the most beautiful towns in our state. The fire consumed more than one half of the buildings, and only one section of the principal street was left standing. Though much has to endure to repair the damage, Washington has not recuperated, and it may be several years before she can regain what has been lost. The people have suffered, but seem patient, resigned and hopeful for the future. The lodge at this place is in a flourishing condition, and the prospects are good for a large increase of the craft in this section of the state, under the systematic management of the present W. M. to be one of the most prosperous. He is a loyal mason, and endeavors as far as possible to enforce the laws, resolutions and edicts of the grand lodge. The stock taken here amounts to $800, but will doubtless be increased by the local agent, brother Burbank, who appreciates the Temple cause, and proves it by a liberal subscription. The trade of Washington is considerable. Shingles, lumber, cotton and peanuts are the principal exports. The peanut crop is a very important one. The cultivation is simple, and the yield enormous. An acre of suitable land produces about sixty bushels of peas, and one ton of hay, which latter is said to be equal, for feed, to corn and oats combined. The stock will keep fat on it all winter. There has heretofore been great difficulty in saving this crop, the peas having to be picked from the vine by hand, but now a machine is in use which saves a vast amount of labor. It is similar somewhat to a wheat thrasher in construction. The vines with the peas on are put in the machine; the peas pass one way, the vines another. A cylinder, with innumerable saws, revolving, recognizes the peas, takes off the stems and cleans. At the end of this cylinder is a fan, which blows off heavy peas fall in another, whence they are taken, put in bags and are ready for market. So that in less than two minutes from the time the vines are put in the machine, the peas are assorted and in the bag. About two hundred bushels can be thus prepared in one day, by this four horse machine, which must come into general use, thereby stimulating the trade of the sandy sections, by the increased cultivation of this delightful and wholesome article of food. I am indebted to Mr. Grice, of Washington, for all I state about this crop. He informed me also, that nearly all domestic animals and fowls are fond of peanuts and even the dogs may often be seen making a hearty meal on them, and that the negroes eat nothing else while gathering and saving them. From this place I took passage in the steamer Olive which runs to Norfolk. I am certainly under many obligations to the captain and officers of this staunch little steamer for their kindness and hospitalities. If, reader, you wish to be well fed and attended to, by all means take a trip on this boat, especially when canvas back ducks, fish and oysters are in season, if you like any of these things. After spending a pleasant night on board I was safely landed at Conjock bridge, in Currituck county, whence I was taken by my kind and jolly friend H. E. Baxter, to Currituck court house to attend a meeting of Atlantic lodge No. 238, which is working on a plan destined to be adopted by all country lodges, and I can heartly recommend it. The members resolve to devote one day in every month to the business of their lodge. They meet at 10 o'clock a. m., have a session devoted exclusively to business, call from labor to refreshment at 12 m., repair to the house of the steward or dinner (which is paid from a fund called the refreshment fund) meet again at 1 p. m., for work or instruction. I find his plan working admirably in several lodges in this section. The members attend more punctually, become more and more interested in masonry, and consequently show to the world that they are in earnest. Such a lodge must prosper and exert a powerful influence for good, especially where friendship, morality and brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue unite and cement in one common whole, as seems to be the case in Atlantic lodge. The subscription taken here amounts to $460, but the brethren promise to double it after the next corn crop, and they will do it, for masons such as these know not how to deceive. After bidding farewell to the brethren of Currituck, I left for Camden, C. H., but tarried for the night with the master of H. S. Lee lodge, No. 308. I had not intended to ask any subscriptions of this young lodge, having only twelve members, but my kind friend Dr. Griggs said it would never do to pass them by, and although the lodge was not called together, he, as master, gave me his note for $100, and said it was for his lodge, and if they could not pay it, he would. I promised to call on those brethren again and am sure a good subscription can be made from this jurisdiction. There being no public conveyance on this route, the brethren kindly furnished transportation, and on the next day I arrived at Camden C. H. to find that my notice had not reached the W. M. of Widow's Son lodge and consequently but few of the brethren were present. The few, however, expressed their love for the Temple and belief in the safety of the investment by subscribing $300 worth of stock, subject to the ratification of the next meeting. Brother Bonshal was appointed local agent, and will doubtless make up a good list among his members. The lands in the counties of Currituck and Camden are in the main very fine, and produce corn and cotton abundantly. The fishing season has commenced, and large quantities of shad and herring are daily shipped to the Northern markets. Game, consisting of deer, bear, wild geese and ducks abound, and persons from a distance visit this section to enjoy hunting and fishing. I expect to be in bi-weekly communication with Raleigh soon, and you may hear again from

AGENT.

From the Wilmington Journal.

OUR JUDICIARY.

"Before closing the opinion, it is proper that I should particularly notice one of the arguments of the plaintiff.

"It was contended that the decision of the supreme court at this term, in Clark vs. Stanley, is not law, and I was seriously urged to disregard it. Disregard of law leads to anarchy. It is the duty of all persons, at all times, to obey the laws, but more especially so of the judges whose sworn duty it is to uphold and enforce them.

"Insubordination is no more to be tolerated in the judical than in the military department of the government. The decision of Clark vs. Stanley does not conflict with my judgment in this action."

It was with unfeigned regret, and we are free to admit, also, with unfeigned astonishment, that we read the above in the concluding part of the opinion recently delivered by Judge Moore in the matter of the state printing.

We felt regret because the principle there enunciated, in our opinion, strikes a death blow at the independence, the dignity and the intelligent action of our circuit courts, and were astonished that this blow should come from his Honor, Judge Moore. The present Judge Moore is not the only one of his name, or indeed of his blood, whom North Carolinians have known to wear judicial ermine. But it is far from our purpose to speak unkindly of the living by comparing them with the dead. We have no disposition, even if we had the ability, to do so. We have a simple desire to deplore and to lament the enunciation of such a principle as affording incontrovertible evidence, if any other were needed, of the degeneracy of the times in which we live. In truth, however, no additional proof was needed.

The supreme court itself, by its action in the very case referred to, Clark vs. Stanley, disgraced itself and the state. We presume there can scarcely be the shadow even of a doubt, that the opinion in that case was withheld until the legislature had adjourned *sine die*, for the express purpose of preventing that body from taking any action in the premises. The further fact that each member of that court successively declined to hear the petition of Mr. Ramsay, is equally significant.

It was well known to that court that its recent decision had shocked the sense of the legal profession in the state. We are justified in saying this fact was well known to the court, because it has decided that the courts have judicial cognizance and knowledge of what appears in the columns of the newspapers.

Having this knowledge, it was eminently unbecoming in that body to force an inferior court either to point out its error or to share the odium of it. That Judge Moore felt embarrassed by the attempt to exhort an error from us, and the matter before him contrary to his opinion of the law, it did force him to make in effect an apology therefor, and to enter a protest against the existence of any conflict between himself and his superior officers.

It is to be noted, however, that although His Honor evidently entertains such a holy horror of "judicial insubordination" he could not bring himself to put his reputation as a lawyer in such jeopardy as to declare that the opinion of the court in Clark vs. Stanley was law. He only goes so far as to say that upon that question he has given no opinion. It is true that the opinions of the highest judicial tribunal are entitled to the highest respect and to obedience, but that obedience is an intelligent and free obedience, not a blind or slavish one.

The comparison of judicial non-conformity to military insubordination, was peculiarly unfortunate.

A military system is confessedly organized and controlled solely by the will of the commanding officer, who has the power not only to construe laws but to make and execute them.

Insubordination strikes, then, at the very root of the military system, and is as fatal to a soldier as loss of chastity is to a woman—in a word, is the unpardonable sin, never to be punished with less than disgrace or death. How is it with the judicial system?

The judges can neither make nor execute laws. They can only construe them after they are made, and are not responsible one to another in any sort of sense for any action or opinion. They are responsible for official misconduct only to a court of impeachment, where judges of the other courts cannot sit upon their trial. The very organization of the system shows that the purpose was to secure free, enlightened, intelligent and independent judicial action.

Any other hypothesis would render unnecessary any other judges than those of the supreme court, or convert them into mere administrative officers of that tribunal; nor upon any other hypothesis would there be any check upon corrupt or unlawful action on the part of that court. That there should be some check has been made shamefully manifest in this state in the last few years. Indeed it has been made plainly manifest in this very matter of the public printing, for the judges of the supreme court, having each refused to hear Mr. Ramsay, how could he have obtained justice unless there had been a judge of another court to whom he might apply?

The questions involved and the principles at stake in this decision of the supreme court in the case of Clark vs. Stanley, and the attempt of Governor Caldwell, under its cover, to throw the public printing into the hands of his partisans are of far greater importance than any that can grow out of the amount of money to be made by the printing. Its importance grows out of an unlawful combination of freebooters, similar in purpose and design to that which led to the Kirk-Holden war. For participation in that conspiracy Governor Holden was ignominiously expelled from office by an indignant people.

Chief Justice Pearson was doubtless equally guilty, and in our opinion deserved to share the same fate. He was saved from it only by the remembrance of a generous people of former services, and a natural unwillingness to visit disgrace and vicarious punishment upon the heads of the many good people connected directly and indirectly with the chief justice. It was with great regret, then, that we read the apology of his honor to his superior officers.

A MONKEY ON THE RAMPAGE.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A monkey, remarkable for his resemblance of men and things, and being likely more than bananas, slipped his chain on Sunday, in the vicinity of Kearny street, between California and Pine. Jocko's first proceeding was a comical imitation of the canaries. Attracted by the bars of its cage, he was seized with indignation, and tossing a round log with lustar on a stanchion, he gouged the cage in both paws and pounded it angrily at a mocking bird, who, with her head turned knowingly, was surveying his proceedings. A veteran parrott, with all the gravity of a member of the Academy of Sciences, chattered her disapproval of these doings, and demanded a cracker in a voice broken with excited remonstrance. The audacious monkey responded by clambering up to Polly's cage and thrusting his paw through the bars in a defiant manner. The parrot grabbed at it at once, and held on like a vice, while Jocko moaned and apologized and fretted; but Polly made the best of the situation, and held her grip. At last the monkey wrenched his suffering paw from his sharp beak, and darting down to a small bird cage hung at his enemy, who screamed, "Shut the door!" and "Send for the doctor!" with the view of calling to the rescue a little white poodle dog, who was looking on in amazement. The latter, understanding that something was expected of him, and being proof against an appeal from one of the gentler sex in distress, stood up on his hind legs and walked around the cage barking vigorously. The foolish monkey was on him in a second, and standing him, promptly commenced to chew his tail. The poodle yelped in agony, but the inexorable monkey had no compunction for the parrot's defender, and carried the torture by twisting the wiggling tail. The monkey, to Polly's delight, and Jocko was again put in chains.

THE PARTHENON.—At a meeting of horticulturists in Illinois strong ground was taken against the destruction of birds. To show how useful the birds are, it was stated that a flock of parrots were seen running along the rows of corn just sprouting, and seeing them engaged on something which was believed to be pulling up the young plants, one of them was killed and his "crop" examined, which was found to contain one cutworm, twenty-one striped bugs and over one hundred chinch bugs. Another member related that he had adopted measures to protect the birds, and that they had become so numerous and so tame that hundreds of them, after sunfalls, could be seen in his barnyard with the fowls, where they were fed. As a result of their presence upon his premises, his wheat crops were unusually abundant, while in many other places, not far off, the chinch bug and other insects had destroyed half the crop.

COURIER-JOURNALISMS.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says "there seems to be pretty general preparations made all over the country for the democratic convention to go pass, and while Tammany may have been postponed quite too long.

Of the 128 members of the New York House of Representatives but 23 are in trust. And yet, those industrious single fellows go right along with their stealing just as if they all had large families to support.

A New York journal says "the president's duty is, wherever he sees a dishonest head, to take it off." Unfortunately, but it he had discharged that duty faithfully he would long since have been without a head himself.

An exchange tells us that the President had, from the start, all the power needful to reform the civil service. Yes, but, unfortunately for the civil service, there was no power to reform the President.

An exchange has an article headed "The dangerous woman of the period." It is not Mrs. Woodhull. *She* is too well known now to be dangerous.

THE SENATORSHIP.—It is regarded as rather significant, says the Philadelphia *Age*, that the administration organs in Washington oppose the admission of Mr. Abbott to the Senate from North Carolina. Only Senators Carpenter and Rice, of the Senate Committee on Elections, favor Abbott. It is thought that General Ransom's chance for admission has improved. Rumors that Abbott is not sound on the Grant question have changed the face of his prospects.

LIMA BEANS WITHOUT POLES.—Mr. McAfee, superintendent of the University of Wisconsin Experimental Farm, informs the editor of the *Western Farmer* that for three years past he has grown Lima beans without poles or stakes, by persistent pinching back after they reach the desired height—about that of common bunch beans. He is confident the crop is very perceptibly earlier, and thinks it is increased in quantity; the plant being checked in its growth of vine, expending its energy in fruit production.

AMMONIA FOR SNAKE BITES.—The inspector of police to the Bengal Government reports that of 939 cases of snake bites, in which ammonia was freely administered, 702 victims have recovered, and in the cured instances, the remedy was not administered till about 3½ hours after the attack, on the average. In the fatal cases, the corresponding duration of time was 4½ hours.

THE democrats and conservatives of Craven county will hold a county convention at Newbern on the 20th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the State convention at Greensboro.

When will Wake county act?

Some one wrote to Horace Greeley, inquiring if guano was good to put on potatoes. He said it might do for those whose tastes had become vitiated with tobacco and rum, but he preferred gravy or butter.

The one and a half year old daughter of a station agent on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad, named Bertie Green, has learned the whole alphabet. Very precocious, but unless all signs fail, she will be a stupid woman.

A company is forming in San Francisco for the purchase of lands to enter into cotton, sugar and coffee cultivation in Navigator's Island.