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RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872. VOL. 6.---NO. 64.

THE SENTINEL.

GRAND COURT.

Judge Tourgee had not arrived at Hillsboro on Tuesday of the term. Jurors, witnesses and suitors spent two days waiting for the Judge. There were many people in town on Monday. On Tuesday there were all of a thousand. Tourgee knew the right of a point to miss the first day of the courts, often the second, and he has been known to miss a week. He might have telegraphed Monday for suitors and witnesses not to attend on Tuesday, but he had to do so.

The congressional aspirants for Congress performed on Tuesday. Gen. Willie D. Jones lifted the curtain and opened the show. He dared not justify the Kirk war, as he did when it was going on; nor did Willie tell about his buying nine homesteads for taxes. He talked about taxes, peace, and eating rats.

Major Billy Smith followed the red headed rebel, Gen. Jones. He failed to tell how Gen Willie D. Jones with Jo Hadley was captured at Roanoke Island fighting against the Union and the flag. He failed to tell how much he received for selling the North Carolina Railroad. He failed to tell that he signed the ordinance of secession. Nor did he tell how he and two hundred negro women fought to secure to the people the carpet bag beauty of Smithfield. He failed to tell as he did in conversation with a friend, how he had the women in men's clothes and a certificate of registration in their hand. It was all safe, for no one could challenge at the polls.

Major D. Jones was for the post man and he gained so was Billy Smith. Will he have the wisdom or means for making the post-office pay Billy had. His plan was to repudiate the State debt, as money could be made.

Dennis Simmons has a horn for the appointment of all revenue officers, as we suppose, prosperity until these revenue officers were put out of sight and hearing.

Mr. J. N. Strudwick was called for, to speak. He did so in a few well delivered words. How your boy Billy and the Attorney-General, Willie D.

Hyman Reid, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was on the ground but did not appear in the meeting. He was not on the stand. Col. Mickey, of Pearl, has addressed the old fathers and is asking if he can engage him to edit his apples. The Colonel has an abundance of fruit but no still.

Mr. Phillips was present but said nothing.

In the absence of Judge Tourgee, Dennis Simmons has made his appearance.

Dennis, it will be remembered, was convicted of larceny in entering the store of James Parker and stealing a trunk of goods. Judge Tourgee as often set the sentence aside and ordered Solicitor Bialock to take bond from him for his appearance at court, but put him upon his honor or personal recognizance to appear. Dennis has forfeited his honor and recognizance for three terms. Governor Holden has ordered his bond also. If he arrives in Raleigh before the court adjourns, application will be made for a special capias for him. If the judge arrives and there is any court it shall be duly noticed.

ENCOURAGING.

The action of the U. S. Senate in the case of Gen Ransom augurs well for the country. It shows that the extreme feeling of bitterness and consequent unfair encroachment of the war, are decreasing, and a better spirit begins to prevail among Southern legislators. If no other good should follow the Liberal movement than a softening of the asperities of Republican proscription, much good will have been done. It is altogether probable, that the decision of the Senate relative to our distinguished North Carolinian, was influenced by the liberalizing sentiments of the Liberal party. It may be safely affirmed that its action would have been somewhat different if the leaven of justice and honor had not already begun its work. No doubt many Senators who voted to seat Gen. Ransom, would have voted six months ago against doing him the justice it has recently and tardily rendered.

The paying of that scamp, Abbott, for the time he spent in contesting a seat to which he did not have the shadow of a shade of claim, is a bid for other corrupt scoundrels to do likewise, and is without dereliction or right. In common with our whole people, we rejoice that our State has at last so capable, true and popular a representative upon the floor of the Senate. We congratulate the *State* upon the occasion. When the serpent, Pool, spits forth his venom again and tries to sting his Mother, we are glad to know that we shall have the gallant and able Ransom there to denounce and crush him.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—In pursuance of the plan of reorganization adopted by the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party, we give notice that a convention of that party for the first congressional district has been called to assemble in Edenton on Thursday the 23d day of May, 1872, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. It is hoped that every county in the district will be fully represented in this convention.

D. M. CARTEP,
Chairman District Executive Com.

CLOSE TACK---MITTEN.

Treasurer Spencer's embezzlements amounts to $150,000 and is constantly increasing. When the consequences of our corrupt officials get back, the increase will be much more rapid."

This is from a radical sheet. "There is hope in the old land yet." We have hope of better times after the long travail and suffering of the nation. It is a gall indication to hear radicals talking of conscience. We had thought that what of conscience they once possessed was long since dead. It seems, however, that there is something in some radicals that is akin to conscience, if not conscience itself, that constrains them to disgorge what they have stolen from the people. When will our North Carolina radicals begin to deliver up what they have filched from our people? It is surely high time. If Smelfungus should open a "conscience fund," how many hundred thousands would be returned? Suppose you make the experiment, Smelfungus. Or are you without faith? O, how it would relieve our burdened people if all the precious scamps would return to the state the millions they have stolen! It is almost impossible to conceive how much good could be done by such a working of the dead consciences of the scalawags and carpet baggers. General W. R. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, recently said in a political meeting in Philadelphia, that he had labored to bring up the opposition party but now he was free to say *that it was the most corrupt party on the face of*

[illegible] did would own it. In no age of the world has there been so much unblushing scoundrelism so much fraud and peculation and corruption generally. From Grant to the humblest office holder under him, there is the same unmitigated rascality prevailing. The fact is the venality of this age is so enormous, so wide spread, so virulent and pervasive, that it staggers belief. We know from Gibbon and Mommsen how corrupt were Roman officials in the corruptest age of the Empire. we know from Macaulay and Froude and Earl Stanhope how deep the depravity and profound the villainy of England during the first hundred years after the Restoration. We have read something of the debasement of France in the days of the French Revolution and of the late Emperor but we search in vain in any land, or age, for a parallel to the corruption and villainy of these days.

Dolect piping times of peace. But the hand writing is on the wall. The kisses of the thieves and scoundrels are beginning to smite together. A passage of retributive justice is fast approaching. *Let it come*—

Let it come as the sun is come when forests are rended;
Let it come as the waves come when navies are stranded!

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION

It is useless to speculate at the hour we write as to who will be probably nominated in the convention that is now in session at Cincinnati. Possibly before we go to press we may learn something definite as to who is the most prominent claimant for presidential honors. No one will deny the very great importance that attaches to this body. The liberal party was first a cloud—a mere speck, not larger than a man's hand, darkening the heave with Grant's political hopes, but it has grown with an astonishing rapidity, until now it threatens to cover the whole land and to hide forever the sun of the dictator's prospects. So mote it be!

This convention may hold in its decision the perpetuity of our republican form of government; or it may contain a Pandora's box of irremediable evil to the whole land. If it should be stupid enough to select candidates who are not opposed to Grantism, but only to the corruptions that have distinguished those holding office under him, it will probably fail to unite all the elements that otherwise might be arrayed against him, and be only sustained by the best and purest and ablest men of the Republican party. Such a result would necessitate the forming of another ticket and thus give Grant and his masters a fatal prestige. But on the other hand a wise and judicious course may be pursued, which may event uate in the overthrow of despotism and the restoration of a civil, constitutional government. Let the Liberal Reformers select men of high moral character, of unquestioned integrity and honor—men who are moderate, conservative in the tone and temper of their minds—men who are actuated by lofty motives and a proper sense of justice to all sections—men whose principles and policy are such as to commend them to all parts of the land.. North, South, East, West,—men whose names might even be placed before a Convention of the staunchest Conservatives or Democrats without shock or violence to the feelings of any, because of the liberality, magnanimity and purity of their principles, and every section would no doubt rally around them, and the Usurper and Tyrant would be driven from office forever. In the views as set forth in the recent utterances of the leaders among the Liberals, and those held by the Democratic party of the North, there is not very much difference. At any rate, the difference is so small, that a fusion of the two parties in the coming campaign would seem natural and proper, if the nominations at Cincinnati should be such as we have somewhat hastily indicated. Much then depends upon the deliberations of that body. What it does may tend greatly to assuage the animosities of sections, to restore the government to the purity and perfection of other days, to bring back to the hearts of the whole people a profound attachment to a well regulated constitutional government or *per contra* it may serve to perpetuate and intensify the most corrupt, wicked, irresponsible rule that ever afflicted a once free united and prosperous people.

SECRESY IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

(From the New York Nation, Rep)

We have heretofore discussed the difficulty under which foreign writers labor, the country and Great Britain in the first place, that the great body of the American people wish to approach the subject above all things as honest, seeking nothing to which they do not fairly and sincerely believe themselves to be entitled, and withholding nothing to which their opponents are entitled. But the American public has from the outset labored under a serious disadvantage in forming a rational judgment on the matter in controversy, owing to two facts: one is that there is no recognized means of getting at the real opinions or intentions of the administration and the other is that the discussions which have taken place have undergone in the Senate have been secret, so that we do not know what the leading senators have said or thought about the matter. In every other civilized country there exists, in spite of the occasional ill-feeling processes which incident to all politics, the government or the defensive and compelling it to explain and defend it need for its conduct any important negotiation. Any member of the British Government finds himself in a position of this kind, he is compelled to look at it, and the friends who are connected with him thought it best to stay in the Cabinet, and would not, but would have to resign. Similarly, in France, the Ministers are called upon to explain their conduct, and in Germany the Chancellor of the Empire is responsible to the Emperor and the Chancellor of the State Department of Switzerland, as well as the Executive Council, is responsible to the Federal Assembly. If they explain at all, they explain openly, and in the Senate, and whatever the Senate learns from them, and what it thinks of their doings is kept carefully concealed until the knowledge of it will be of no use to anybody. Indeed, what the country hears about this most important branch of the public business which is carried on, it is mainly compelled to gather in scraps picked up by newspaper correspondents. This state of things is all the more unfortunate because our foreign relations form the only department of our politics in which mistakes are practically irretrievable. When the Government makes a false step in any other field of its duties, it either finds its difficulty overcome in returning to a policy which has no hesitation about making it its own. But in all dealings with foreign peoples in the world has still enough of the old feudal notion of "honor" to make the confession of an error seem degrading, and because disgraceful, impossible. A nation which has been at the bottom of the bloodiest wars, not only of mediæval times but of our times. This notion is gradually losing all influence on the relations of individual men, but it has far less influence than ever upon international relations. The individual knows that, in the world around him, public opinion would feel the flank withdrawal of an unjust claim of the basis as decent for an open assault, or the withdrawal of an unjust assault as a confession of error. But the President and the State Department of which we secure [illegible] to the Senate, publish papers explaining to the Senate