THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

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CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

FOR THE 41ST CONGRESS,

HON. R. B. GILLIAM,

OF GRANVILLE.

FOR THE 42D CONGRESS,

HON. S. H. ROGERS,

OF WAKE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

HON. WM. M. SHIPP,

OF MECKLENBURG.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

For the Senate:
HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE OF WAKE.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, Esq., OF FRANKLIN.

For the House of Representatives:
DR. J. R. DUNN, C. P. DOWD.
J. Q. DECARTERET, R. T. BOGERS.

For County Commissioners:
G. W. MORWOOD, D. R. POLLARD.
D. W. JUSTICE, M. M. UTLEY.

FRIERSON DUNN.

For Sheriff: W. H. BIGGS.
For Coroner: KEARNY UPCHURCH.
For Treasurer: W. S. TUCKER.
For Surveyor: FENDALL REVERS.

For Register of Deeds: ISAAC H. ROGERS.

BAILED.

While the counsel for Kirk's prisoners were arguing the case, one of the prisoners, Boyd, appeared in the Governor's room, wrote his own bond, giving bail in the sum of $50,000 to appear before Holden's friend Kirk, upon five days notice being given.—Governor Bragg in his argument announced this fact to the Chief Justice, who was crestfallen and threw his eyes upon the floor.

What a mockery of Justice and law! Bail to Kirk! Oh, Pearson! Pearson! why don't you let the law, instead of Kirk, take bail?

As soon as Mr. Boyd's campaign is over, we hope he will surrender to Kirk and go back to prison. We hope no other prisoner will give bail to Kirk or Holden, until a warrant is sued out and proof made against him sufficient to bind him over.—We want our old friend, Henderson Scott, with the faith of a true Presbyterian, to remain in prison until discharged by law. Give no bail until required by a magistrate and the law. If those old Presbyters, of blessed memory, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips and Dr. Wilson, were here, you would have their prayers not to give bail, and if Judge Pearson, as the law demands that he should do, will order the arrest of Kirk for contempt, these old fathers of the Church would add a musket to their prayers and march to your relief. There is one churchman from whom you need look for no prayers, and that is Samuel Phillips. His failure to denounce your arrest is an approval of it; his prayers therefore would be hypocritical, or on the other side.

When you are relieved from prison, as you will be, and your false brother Phillips comes to tell you how sorry he was for your imprisonment, beat him over the head with your stick. We know you are not able to stand without your stick, but take a seat and use your stick upon him.

We know you were not allowed to talk to your friends. If Holden, the devil incarnate, will order Kirk to allow you to receive in your friends in the Battfields will telegraph to Danville to start a load of ice with other things necessary for the comfort of yourself and friends. We know how sorely you are afflicted, but we say in the name of God, Liberty and the Presbyterian Church, give no bail to Kirk or Holden. If Kirk will take a substitute for you, we are authorized to say that your pastor, Rev. Anderson G. Hughes, will take your place in prison, and every male member of his congregation will go with him. We believe there are no two Presbyterians of your acquaintance in the State who would not flee, except Samuel Phillips and Wm. L. Scott.

LAW AND ORDER.

The history of the country is full of insurrection to Gov. Holden and Judge Pearson, as to how the military should act in this present emergency, if indeed there had been any necessity for calling them out at all.

In 1794, there was an insurrection in Pennsylvania known as the "Whisky insurrection." The militia were not called out until Judge Peters, the U. S. Judge for the District, certified that he had issued warrants which the Marshal was unable to execute, without military aid. An act of Congress at that time required such certificate to be made before calling out the militia. The Marshal wrote, declaring that he needed military aid, and the Secretary of War issued an order in which it was stated that "the object of the expedition is to assist the Marshal of the District to make prisoners," and executed the civil law.

Gen. Hamilton made the following order to Major General Lincoln: "Consider your self under all the military officers appointed, as under the directions of the civil officer, acting where we intend force shall oppose your marching to execute these orders."

In substantial accordance with these orders were the views of the great Washington, then President of the United States. In issuing orders, he constantly enjoined a subordination of the military to the civil authorities. He accompanied the troops in person to see that the laws were respected. Finley, in his history of this insurrection and rebellion, says, "The President assured us, that the army should not consider themselves as judges or executioners of the laws, but as employed to support the proper authorities in the execution of them."

All the arrests made in the Pennsylvania insurrection were under civil warrants aided by the military. Let Holden and Kirk read this and act accordingly. If they do not, the Judiciary will force them. With an honest, firm Judiciary, the majesty of the law and the Constitution is stronger than Kirk and Holden's negro militia.

BROCK HOLDEN, ESQ.

This gentleman, brother to the Governor, and a citizen of Caswell county, is now in this city for the purpose of procuring writs of *habeas corpus* for Judge Kerr and some nineteen citizens of Caswell, who are shut up, during this hot weather, in Kirk's military prison.

Mr. Holden says that among the prisoners arrested in Caswell, are many grey-headed christian gentlemen, noted for their integrity and moral virtues.

Mr. Brock Holden is brother-in-law of Mr. Frank Wiley, who was so brutally treated by Kirk's men. He says, and he got the information from negroes who witnessed the fact, that Mr. Wiley was in his field when Kirk's men called him to the fence. They told him they came to arrest him. He being an old Sheriff, and knowing the law, asked for their authority. They replied that they had no written authority. He then told them he refused to be arrested without a warrant. One of Kirk's men then asked him if he was armed, and on his replying that he had no arms except his pocket knife, he was immediately felled to the ground with a fence rail.

Mr. Wiley, was then, as has already been stated, put upon his horse bareback, his arms tied behind him, and legs tied under the horse's belly, and in this condition he was carried ten miles to Yanceyville. His head, feet and face were greatly swollen; his feet so much so that, next day, he could not get on his socks.

Mr. Holden says that if the Governor will order a Court of Oyer and Terminer to try Kirk's prisoners, he will take the Judge in his buggy over to Caswell, and he is sure that, if they are guilty of the murder of Stephens, they can be fairly tried, convicted and punished.

This is a fair proposition, coming from the Governor's brother.

Let the Governor order the Court and try the prisoners. But this would not do for the Governor, there is not blood enough in it, and too much of Constitution, law, justice and order—the very last things the Governor wants at present.

CONVICTED OF ROTATING.

"Rotating Dick" made a long speech day before yesterday, before His Honor, Chief Justice Pearson, to convince him that it was no contempt on the part of Kirk to refuse to obey his order, and to send him word that his writs of *habeas corpus* had "played out."

Richard the Rotator charged that B. F. Moore, Esq., Judge Battle, Judge Merrimon, Gov. Bragg and Gov. Graham, were responsible for the Holden insurrection, which is in embryo, because they could have put down the Ku Klux. The whole Court, except Judges Pearson and Reade, hung their heads, on hearing what Frank Caldwell would call "the little didapper" charging upon the old compers and friends of his venerable father, "murder, arson, and all the outrages known in the catalogue of crime."

At these utterances of Richard upon the gray haired great man of the State, scorn, contempt and indignation sat upon the brow of every member of the Bar, and each looked what Holden once said when the Rotator had betrayed him, "O, Richard! Richard!"

Richard charged that the law could not be executed against the Ku Klux; in other words, he spoke Holden's proclamation with additions and emendations.

Gov. Bragg's reply to Richard was withing and withering. He said a change had come over the mind of Richard. That the only Ku Klux case tried in this circuit was in this city, and Richard was the Attorney for the Ku Klux; they were acquitted and, he thought justly and properly. But their Attorney now argues that their acquittal was improper. Herein Richard was convicted of Ku Kluxing, and of aiding and abetting Ku Klux.

No wonder that our "cousing beloved," should turn up his eyes, spread forth his palms, and in anguish of soul and bitterness of spirit, cry out, "O, Richard! Richard!"

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

We were in error, a day or two ago, in stating that the Conservatives of Davidson county had held a Convention and nominated candidates. We saw in some paper that there were candidates running in opposition to the regular Radical nominees, and took it for granted they were put forth by the Conservatives. But the Conservatives have had no Convention in that county, and the candidates running in opposition to the Radicals are independent—running on their "own hook."

We understand these independent candidates, whatever may have been their former party affiliation, are all opposed to the extravagant and lawless administration, and particularly pledged against the present unlawful and unnecessary military displays of the Governor. That is sufficient to entitle them to the support of all good men, at the present crisis, and we hope they will be elected.

THE GOOD MANAGEMENT OF THE R. & G. RAILROAD.

We cannot be persuaded that the mere fact of a cash dividend having been declared and paid is infallible proof of the good management of the Road, irrespective of the condition it was in when received by Wm. A. Smith, and the condition it is now in, when the dividend is declared.

If the mere *ipse dixit* of officials or partizans, is to be taken, unsupported by facts, then the controversy must end, for we shall not undertake to compete with Radicals in making unfounded assertions.

We would call attention to the report of the Secretary of the Company dated 31st May, 1869, page 45, showing there was paid for new iron, Railroad chairs and spikes $113,329, during the fiscal year ending that day; and there was received for old iron that year the sum of $22,368, and that the remaining sum of $90,960 was paid in cash for iron during our administration.

Blowing Billy has only paid $25,963 in cash for new iron, chairs and spikes, during the two years he has been in charge, as any one may see by referring to the reports of the Secretary for the years 1869-'70, to wit: page 37 for 1869 shows the new iron, chairs and spikes, purchased amounted to $72,655, and page 30 the amount received for old iron sold that year was $58,338, making his cash payment for 1869 only $14,317.

Again, the Secretary's report for the year ending 31st May, 1870, page 15, shows new iron, &c., purchased, to be $53,450, and on page 14, $41,814, amount received for old iron, sold during the year, making the *cash payment* $11,636 for that year. Was *the cash* payment of $90,960, by James Anderson, Superintendent, during our administration, *above the average amount necessary to keep up the Road?* If not, Smith should have paid $161,920 *in cash*, but having paid $25,948 for two years *he is behind on iron* $135,967 and on a good many other things which we have not time or space to enumerate.

Hence the dividend.

It has been the uniform estimate for the old iron taken up from the track to pay *for one half* of the new iron laid down.

If we estimate the cost of iron, chairs and spikes at $70,000 per mile, it would require the iron to last a fraction over *eighty-nine years* to keep the Road up with expenditures for iron, chairs and spikes, averaging no more than for the two years that Smith has been President, ending 31st May, 1870.

But as fifteen years is regarded as a fair average for the last of iron on this Road, very little over *one sixth* of the quantity of iron, necessary, has been purchased *out of the earnings of the Road.*

We cannot agree with their *able* Superintendent, Albert Johnson, that the interest collected, the rent of buildings, the *sale* of old iron, and *the sale of other property*, are earnings of the *Road*.

However, if our ignorance on Railroad affairs is such as to prove we are in error and the Superintendent right, then a sale of all the real estate, and a few miles of the Road, upon a pinch, all set down as earnings, and the next dividend may be ten per cent.

The Richmond and Danville Road would give a pretty fair price for the ninety-three miles from Charlotte to Greensboro'.

Blow your horn Billy, make a few more sales and declare another dividend.

That no one may conclude we are joking, we refer them to page 4 of the Superintendent's printed report, dated 31st May, 1870, where will be found $58,197 entered as *earnings* from minor sources.

And on page 14 of the secretary's report of the same date, the items of this $58,197 from minor sources, are given and will be found to be as stated above. From rents, sale of iron, from sale of other property, from interest, &c. Smith would have us believe he can take up the old iron and have it re-rolled and lay down the same number of miles by adding a few dollars for freight and chairs. So he can, by making a light rail that will be worn out in a few years, but in no other way can it be done as any one with common sense must see.

We could give other illustrations from these printed reports as to a deficiency of *materials* in other departments, but will refer Stockholders to the expenses for *salaries and labor* for the fiscal year ending 31st of May, 1869, and 31st of May, 1869, that they may see what Billy has to boast of in respect to his economy or retrenchment and reform in this department.

On page 25 of printed proceedings of the annual meeting held July 1869, will be found in the report of Finance Committee a table which we copy below marked "A."

"A."

Here is the abstract from report:

"The disbursements for labor for the two last fiscal years as appears from the pay rolls for each month in the year were as follows:

For the year ending 31 May 1868 and 1867.

June,	$16,779.55
July,	17,180.87
August, (7)	23,223.12
September,	14,519.86
October,	14,890.00
November,	23,524.11
December,	13,709.39
1868 January,	14,280.69
February,	17,504.[illegible]
March,	9,940.25
April,	9,080.09
May,	17,894.55
	$190,582.69

For the year ending 31 May 1869 and 1869.

June,	20,701.85
July,	10,115.27
August, (8)	17,069.[illegible]
September,	10,788.17
October,	11,457.49
November,	10,791.20
December,	11,011.02
1869 January,	11,000.00
February,	10,000.00
March,	11,119.06
April,	11,081.66
May,	10,031.15
	$160,356.38

In reviewing this table it will be noticed that the fiscal year in question begins on the first day of June, the annual meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday in July, when the changes in administrations take place, and that the new President seldom enters upon the duties of his office before the 20th of July.

It will be seen at once from this that a President is not responsible for the pay rolls of June and July in his fiscal year, and as the salaries of officers are paid quarterly, to wit on the last day in August, November, February and May, he is hardly chargable with the August pay roll of his fiscal year.

This table shows that $22,223 was the amount of the first payment made, after we entered on our duties as President, on pay rolls in which the salaries of officers were included in August 1867, and that a gradual reduction was made in these quarterly payments to officials until in August 1868, they amounted only to $17,000.

In this condition W. A. Smith found them, when he entered on the duties of President. He made no reduction, but a slight increase, until in May, 1869. They amounted to the same of $19,301. So much for the pay of officials.

Take the other pay rolls in that table, for July 1867, the month we entered on the duties of office; the other pay rolls amounted to $17,180. A gradual reduction was made, until June 1869, when they amounted to only $9,761. W. A. Smith entered on his duties as President in July 1868, when these pay rolls amounted to $10,115. (The fractional salaries of discharged officers belonging to other pay rolls, but included in July, accounts for the slight increase over June.)

A gradual increase will be found after Smith's inauguration until April 1869, (when) they amounted to $11,261.

So that W. A. Smith has actually paid at the rate of $14,170 more on pay rolls per annum than he would have done had no increase been made during his term.

It is true if each fiscal year be added up separately, one amounts to $190,852, and the other to $160,906; a difference of $30,546, but this would not give a correct showing of the two administrations; we would be charged with $56,131 contracted by our predecessor Webb, and Smith would be charged $36,886, which we contracted, and thereby would give him credit for $19,245 of *reduction* in pay rolls, which we caused to be made.

The absurdity of boasting as to *less expense* under Smith, will fully appear upon a careful comparison of the amounts paid by each for salaries and labor while they were in office as shown in this table, made by a committee of five, of whom four were Republicans, and should be regarded as good authority for that party.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

We clip the following from the N. Y. *Herald* as containg hints worthy the consideration of our agricultural readers. It is true, our farmers cannot avail themselves of the state of war lately inaugurated in Europe, at this late season of the year, to increase their grain crops, but they may use the balance of the season in raising such edibles as will help to economize their breadstuffs and thus increase their grain sales.

"There is a prospect of a terrible war in Europe, involving the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of subsistence which in peace would be saved. At the same time a wasting drought in France has shortened her crops one half and reduced the price of her live stock to almost nothing, owing to the scarcity of forage; and the same drought, more or less disastrous in its effects, has been felt, and still prevails, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. From these facts it is apparent that there will be an extraordinary demand all over Europe for the next twelve months for our surplus breadstuffs and provisions of all descriptions. We have had a splendid wheat harvest, which includes a good harvest of rye, barley and oats. Our Indian corn crop, the most important crop of the United States, is now developing itself, and the general promise is very good. We would say, however, to every farmer concerned, North and South, make and save as much of this crop as possible, for by next winter the product of an acre in corn may be worth more in cash than an acre's yield in cotton. At the same time, in order to guard as far as possible against unscrupulous speculators, the Agricultural Bureau at Washington may render an important service to the country in ascertaining the amount of our products this year in wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., from reliable sources.—All parties concerned, and especially consumers, will know better what to do in the work of harmonizing demand and supply in knowing upon what we have to depend in the way of a surplus of breadstuffs for exportation."

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WE RESPECTFULLY RETURN THANKS to our numerous patrons, and the trade in general for their past favors, and hope to merit a continuance of the same in the future. It shall be our aim to fill all orders faithfully and promptly, taking special pains in selecting the

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Having made large additions to our Stock, and with increased facilities for doing business, we will endeavor to fill all orders large or small to mutual advantage, and cordially extend an invitation to all to call and examine our stock, or send us a sample order.

Respectfully,

PESCUD, LEE & CO.

july 22-tf

Special Notices.

1840 1870

This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries upwards of

THIRTY YEARS!

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It was External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of cholera than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a *sure remedy*; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

july 1 d1w1m.

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Essays for Young Men.—The enervated and used up, who have lost their youthful energy, ambition, and bodily vigor, in the pursuit of SOCIAL PLEASURE,—with words of cheer, and sanitary aid for the seemingly hopeless. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

my 27-d&w1y

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The Basis of Civil Society. Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy—with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

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NICK WILLIAMS' RYE WHISKEY,
FRESH BORDEAUX CLARET,
GOOD MADEIRA WINE,
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Practices in the Courts of Halifax, Martin, Bertie and Northampton. Also in the Federal and Supreme Courts

Collections made in any part of North Carolina.

mar 31-d&w6m

ESTRAYS.

THERE CAME TO THE HOUSE OF W. L. FORTE 7 miles South-East of Raleigh some three or four weeks ago, two Cows one a bluish grey with white face, marked with a swallow fork on the under side of each ear, apparently six or seven years old; the other nearly black, marked with a half moon on the under side of each ear, and a smooth crop in the left, about the same age of the other. The owner is required to come forward, prove property and pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

july 15-d1w W. A. FORTE.

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Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

july 15-d&w3w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

I HEREBY FORWARN ALL PERSONS against harboring, hiring, or in any manner encouraging to remain from my authority, my son, Lucius Hamilton, who has run away from my home, and is now at large. He is about 5 feet high, 15 years old, dark skin, hair between sandy and auburn color, inclined to curl, eyes black. He wore a short half sack brown coat, pants same color, cloth cap and shoes without eye-stems and about half worn. Any information of his whereabouts will be gladly received by his father.

H. G. HAMILTON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

july 15, 3t.

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Carey, Wake County, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 27th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Board $12 per month. Tuition from $15 to $30 per session.

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A. H. MERRITT, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

july 19 d4w1m

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july 20-d3m URCHURCH & DODD, Agents.

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JULY 1, 1870.

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The above named Companies are as well known and established throughout the country, that they need no PUFFING or BLOWING to command attention. Notwithstanding the community to underbid in rate or offer any peculiar advantages They are

SOUND, RELIABLE AND PROMPT.

With rates and privileges as liberal as are safe to the interest of the Company and Policy Holders.

W. H. CROW, Agent.

July 18-3m OFFICE—RALEIGH, N. C.

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July 9-tf

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OF

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P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh,

GENERAL AGENT AND MANAGER.

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NEW SYSTEM,

devised by its talented and distinguished Actuary CHAS. H. MORGAN, which must make it the leading Company in America, for persons in

MODERATE CIRCUMSTANCES,

and all who appreciate and demand the most UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, at rates in most cases, considerably lower than those of the leading Mutual Cash Companies.

The Excelsior issues Policies on all the plans of Mutual or Stock Companies, entitling its policy holders, all the really desirable advantages. Its policies being non-forfeitable, the insured is privileged to *stop and travel* where they please in any healthy part of the world, and, instead of its profits, are allowed 30 days grace for payment of renewal of premium, in case the value of policy, and a privilege which has never been offered by any other Company, and of converting Policies into

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Hitherto, I have been restricted in the very popular Company which I had the honor to represent to Stock rates alone, which must at the Mutual, and mixed Companies have appeared. This disadvantage, together with the multiplication of many new Companies, has caused the claimed to possess unusual advantages, together with the extraordinary attractions presented by the Excelsior induced me to accept the management of this Company, which has some of the popular features of other Companies, represented in this State. Where there is a demand for additional privilege of converting policies, which the better one not allowed to lapse, or to discontinue, because of the death of those for whose benefit the policy was made, the Mutual Assembly Bond which provides an income to each through life, or for a series of years, is offered.

Circulars giving full explanations and any other information, will be cheerfully furnished.

The most liberal arrangements, will be made with first class solicitors, to push the business forward in the Old North State, to that position which her low rates and short expenses entitle her to occupy.

P. F. PESCUD,
State Agent.

June 9-d3aw3m