The Sentinel.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
JOHN SPELMAN, Associate & Local Editor.

FOR CONVENTION.

Wake County Ticket.

Hon. THOMAS BRAGG,
Hon. D. M. BARRINGER,
Hon. A. S. MERRIMON,
GREEN H. ALFORD, Esq.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

MR. PHILLIPS IN 1854-'55.

I ask permission of the House to enter my dissent from the proposition of my friend from Bertie, (Mr. Winston,) and to state the reasons why I hold it to be law in North Carolina, that a convention to consider of alterations of the constitution may be called by the people, acting at the suggestion of *a bare majority* of the General Assembly.—*S. F. Phillips, 1854-'55.*

"I am the more particular in calling attention to the consequences of this doctrine, *because it is the cardinal error of this great heresy against popular rights*. The position is not peculiar to the gentleman from Bertie, but it is common to all who deny that a convention may be called by the people acting at the suggestion of a majority of the general assembly. They all admit that a convention called upon the two thirds principle may effect changes in the constitution, and yet, with this admission upon their lips, do not blush at denouncing as *revolutionary* those who, on the principle they admit, maintain the position now occupied by myself."—*S. F. Phillips, 1854-'55.*

"I sum up what I have said into this result: That the right of the people to call a convention, with the concurrence of *a majority of the general assembly*, IS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, because not *expressly* or by necessary implication inhibited; *and is not revolutionary*, because effected with the concurrence of the existing government."

That legislators may differ about the *expediency* of calling a convention by the people at the suggestion of a majority of the general assembly, I can very well understand. Different degrees of confidence in the people may well account for this disagreement. BUT HOW ANY GOOD LAWYER CAN ASSERT THAT SUCH A CALL IS *unconstitutional*, I DO NOT UNDERSTAND,—*S. F. Phillips, 1854-'55.*

LOOK TO THE HOMESTEAD.

"Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of the state, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution, or other final process, obtained on any debt. *But no property shall be exempt from sale* FOR TAXES, *or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.*—CARPET BAG CONSTITUTION, *sec.* 2, *art.* X.

The General Assembly SHALL, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the *prompt* and *regular* payment of the interest on the public debt, and, after the year 1880, it SHALL lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to payment of the public DEBT.—*Sec. 4, art. V., Carpet bag Constitution.*

The act providing for calling a convention, wisely provides that it, if called, SHALL NOT HAVE POWER TO INTERFERE WITH THE HOMESTEAD PROVISION OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION, nor with the political and civil rights of the colored people, nor with the provision for a MECHANIC'S and LABORER'S LIEN.

This expression in favor of the colored people ought to satisfy them that there is no purpose to disturb their rights, but it may be as well for them to understand, if they do not, that their political and civil rights are established by the constitution of the United States, and the proposed convention would have no power to disturb them.

Their can be no reasonable objection to a laborer's lien—he is entitled to it upon every principle of good government as well as the spirit of the scriptural maxim, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The propriety and necessity of a "homestead" for every family in the land, is rapidly becoming the settled policy of the American people as well as the people of this state. It is wise, just, humane, and rests not only on these grounds, but on the further ground of public policy. The state and society have a direct interest in the proper rearing and culture of every child within its borders; it is a matter of high moment that every child shall have a home, to the end he may not become a wanderer, a beggar, and often a vagabond and criminal. Every family should have a HOME—it gives dignity and fixedness to citizenship, and stimulates parents and children to honest and honorable efforts to educate, elevate and fit themselves for society. This humane policy has the sanction of the great mass of the people, and it is fixed not only in the constitution, but by a solemn decision of our supreme court, which is binding as a high judicial precedent on all future courts and judges.—*Address of Central Democratic Conservative Committee.*

THE HOMESTEAD.

The homestead has long been a favorite with the people of North Carolina, and for nine years previous to the constitution of 1868 had been formally and legally provided for, to the extent of $500 worth of real estate. See act of 16th February, 1859, chap. 38. This act was never touched by any subsequent legislature, until February 1867, when for it was substituted chap. 61 of the acts of 1867, which gave a homestead of 100 acres of land with dwelling and other improvements, if in the country, and if in town, one acre of land, with the dwelling house, and $250 worth of provision; and other personal estate.

In addition to this, by act of 22d Feb. 1866, chap. 38, widows of testators whose will had been proved between 1st Jan. 1862 and 1st day of May, 1865, and who had not dissented from their husband's wills within six months after probate thereof, were allowed a further time of six months to dissent. By this provision they were certainly remitted to dower and year's provision.

Furthermore, by act of March 2, 1867, widows were restored to dower "in all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of which her husband may be seized and possessed at any time during coverture."

And it was further provided that in case of the insolvency of the husband, during the wife's lifetime, there should be set apart for the use of the wife during her life, though the husband were still living, full dower, with the dwelling, &c., just as if her husband were dead.

With such evidences before our eyes of the strong disposition of the people for twelve years past, when suffrage was confined solely to the whites, to preserve homesteads for insolvents, how any man who respects truth, can proclaim that one of the secret purposes of a convention of the very people who enacted these laws is to annul the homestead provision, is truly amazing.

TIM LEE KNOWS!

Tim Lee's office of sheriff is worth now, with all the deductions made by the last legislature, *ten thousand dollars*. Next year, if a convention be not called, the office will be worth over *thirty thousand dollars*, out of the enormous tax to be laid and the wholesale sacrifice of lands and homesteads! Think of it, people of Wake and of every other county. Tim can well afford to stump the county and join in with Phillips in brutalizing the negroes with whiskey.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE HOMESTEAD.

The Winston *Sentinel* puts this question squarely before the public in this form:

"Those who oppose convention say that the contemplated change in the supreme court will destroy the homestead by the court reversing the decision made by the present judges. Upon examination we find that the present court was divided when it made the decision. Read, Dick and Settle agreeing that the homestead provision in the constitution applied to old debts as well as new. Pearson was very decided in his opinion against it, and rendered a dissenting opinion, while Rodman remained non-committal.

Settle has accepted an appointment from the President, and Gov. Caldwell has appointed Boyden to his place. Caldwell and Boyden are open and avowed enemies to the homestead. Now the matter stands thus: Five judges on the supreme bench—a majority of whom can decide a case before them, and the courts are bound by their decision. The court now stands—for the homestead—Read and Dick; against it—Pearson and Boyden; noncommittal,—Rodman. Through the influence of the governor, Dick or Read can get an appointment from the federal government which will take them from the supreme bench and leave a vacancy to be filled by the governor, which will be sure to be an anti-homestead man, and at one blow away goes the homestead.

But let the people, on the 3d day of August, go to the polls and vote for convention, and carry the state by a large majority, that will by a decision made by the people themselves, in their sovereign capacity, speaking through the ballot-box, and saying that the homestead, as fixed in the constitution, is agreeable to their wishes—add this to the precedent already fixed by the supreme court, and no court that will hereafter sit in North Carolina will ever disturb it. Then a rousing majority for convention will be adding a degree of strength to the tenure by which the homestead is held that it has not hitherto had, instead of endangering it.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the radicals conceal the fact that the constitution if revised and altered by the convention, *must be submitted to the people for ratification*, and can be voted down by the people if they do not like it.

There is not a responsible man in the conservative party to-day, says the Greensboro' *Patriot*, who is in favor of disturbing the homestead, and radical speakers know this when they wilfully and basely assert the contrary. There is not a conservative candidate before the people, who has not, time and again, declared in favor of the homestead, and they could not molest it, if so disposed, without the basest treachery, and the violation of a solemn oath for which they would deserve the scorn and contempt of all men, of all parties.

The homestead is more secure in the hands of the conservative party and the advocates of a convention, who will protect it from being sold for taxes, than in the hands of the radicals, under whose mismanagement and exorbitant taxation hundreds of homesteads have already been sold.

Unless we have a convention no poor man's homestead will be safe, for he will be unable to pay the taxes annually levied and it will be sold by the sheriff to meet them.

The people should know by this time that the men who have been draining them of their substance, who were poor and are now rich, are not their friends and are actuated by selfish and mercenary motives in the falsehoods they utter, and in their hostility to a convention. If they were assured the continuation of their offices and salaries they would soon become mute, lose all interest in the matter, and quit propagating their abominable lies about the homestead.

It is a mistake, says the *Office Holder's Organ*—(the "Arab," as Pat Nolan calls it)—that it is the duty of the auditor to furnish the SENTINEL with the returns of lands and homesteads sold for taxes. Nobody said it *was* the auditor's duty to furnish us with these returns. But it is the duty of Tim Lee to furnish such returns to the auditor, and he refuses to do so till after the election knowing we would hunt them up and *appall* the people with their frightful figures. Look, people of North Carolina, to your homestead.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the radicals conceal the fact that the constitution if revised and altered by the convention, *must be submitted to the people for ratification*, and can be voted down by the people if they do not like it.

The republican *congressional* committee are sending more than *one hundred and fifty thousand documents* thoughout the state.—*Special correspondent of the N. Y. Times.*

Grant and his cabinet and the negroes and the government printing office—all at work to beat the people of North Carolina at the polls, on a matter, too, which does not concern national politics! Will the white men of North Carolina submit to this? To the polls, on Thursday, and answer!

Gov. Vance is announced to speak at Charlotte to-night, in favor of a convention. Good by Senatorship.—*Raleigh Era.*

"Good by Senatorship." So we suppose, then, if Gov. Vance chose to prove false to his people, get down on his belly and crawl like a serpent, or sell himself to radical masters and oppose a convention, the senatorship would be all right. Such is radicalism. Senator Harlan, from Iowa, can come into North Carolina and take the stump against convention. Attorney General Akerman can do the same thing, but as soon as Gov. Vance opens his mouth on the other side it becomes an offence in the eyes of radical magnates which is to be punished by denying him a seat to which he is entitled and to which he was elected by the people of the state, through their representatives.

This is another instance of "freedom of speech" so much vaunted by the lights of the radical party.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

WHAT JUDGE PEARSON SAID.

Judge Pearson, and his associates upon the bench, says the Tarboro' *Southerner*, have prostituted their office to base political ends. They have turned politicians and have dragged the judicial ermine in the filth and mire of radicalism. When they attempted to sustain Caldwell in his insolent and high handed efforts to thwart the wishes of the people and to estop the legislature, they did it as mere men, but at the same time endeavored to give it the sanction of their judicial impress; hence Caldwell claimed that he was sustained by the judges of the supreme court.

Of course this was untrue, although those very judges were willing for the people to believe that in giving their *extra* judicial opinion they had really delivered in due form a proper opinion as judges. But this by the way, we are just now only concerned with the chief justice. We all know *that to keep his office* he is a strenuous opponent of convention. The man that endorsed and co-operated with Holden the fugitive, is none too good to give any sort of opinion that would tend to retain himself in office. He is *opposed* now to changing the present constitution, *but he was not always in favor of it*. The time was when he was as much against it as he is now its friend. We are prepared *to prove* that this is true. When the constitution was before the people for ratification or rejection, this veritable radical chief justice sent this message to the people. Addressing the Hon. Thomas S. Ashe he said: "TELL THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA THAT I, RICHMOND M. PEARSON, SAY VOTE DOWN THIS CONSTITUTION."

He was in no danger then, as he supposed, of being ousted from his high office, and was, therefore, very greatly opposed to the ratification of the radical carpet-bag constitution. But "a change has come over the spirit of his dream," he now *knows* absolutely that he would not be continued in office if the convention is called by a vote of the people, because of his corruption and drunkenness, and consequently he is strenuous in his opposition. How can such a man be trusted? Of what value is *his* opinion when politics or self interest are involved? None, none whatever.

But farther. This immaculate judge—this man of tender honor and delicate sensibility, told Mr. Ashe that *three* judges would answer the purposes much better than *five*. So also the best lawyers and judges in North Carolina think. But *now* Pearson wants *five*, because he and his brother radicals are in office. The present incumbents have eight years more to serve, (such is the cunning of the imported constitution under which we live,) and a saving of $20,000 alone can be secured by having only three judges during that time.

The present judiciary of the state have not the confidence or respect of the people. Political judges can never have, nor do they merit, the esteem and confidence of an intelligent and honest community. Judicial or *extra* judicial opinions delivered in the interests of partisanship degrade the wearers of the robes, bring reproach upon the people, and soil the ermine itself. Let us by all means have a honest, learned, incorruptible, conscientious judiciary, or there is no justice and no equality in the land.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the radicals conceal the fact that the constitution if revised and altered by the convention, *must be submitted to the people for ratification*, and can be voted down by the people if they do not like it.

THE HOMESTEAD CAN BE SOLD FOR TAXES.

TARBORO', N. C., July 26th, 1871.
Editors of the Sentinel:

A friend has called my attention to a statement in your paper of yesterday, to the effect, that the public poll taxes in this county for the year 1868, amounted to $2,542.10 and that of this sum, I paid into the treasury only $405.42 for said year. This statement is incorrect in several respects. The poll tax for 1868, was only 50 cents per capita, instead of $1.10, as you state. The number of polls in this county, was 2,311 as stated by you, but the amount paid by me, was $1,155.50 as can be seen by referring to the treasurer's books. As you, or your informant, has been misled by a misprint in the auditor's report, you will doubtless be glad to make the correction. Please insert this in the next number of your paper, and oblige,

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
BATTLE BRYAN,
Sheriff of Edgecombe county.

We give sheriff Bryan the benefit of his correction, with the statement that our correspondent got his figures from the auditor's report. Now, who will explain the matter in regard to Halifax, &c.?

EVERY VOTER MUST VOTE IN HIS OWN TOWNSHIP.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The report of the agricultural bureau gives elaborate crop tables, the comparisons being based upon 100 for last year:

Maryland.—Tobacco, acreage, 91; condition, 83. Wool, yield, 95.

Virginia.—Tobacco, acreage, 95; condition, 93. Wool, 93.

North Carolina.—Tobacco, acreage, 93; condition, 97. Wool, 99.

South Carolina.—Sugar, acreage, 105; condition, 100. Tobacco, acreage, 100; condition, 102. Wool, 104.

Georgia.—Sugar, acreage, 107; condition, 109. Tobacco, acreage, 102; condition, 102. Wool, 98.

Florida.—Sugar, acreage, 100; condition, 102. Tobacco unchanged. Wool, 101.

Alabama.—Sugar, acreage, 110; condition, 106. Tobacco, acreage, 106; condition, 108. Wool, 95.

Mississippi.—Sugar, acreage, 98; condition, 99. Tobacco, acreage, 100; condition, 98. Wool, 99.

Louisiana.—Sugar, acreage, 110; condition, 100. Wool, 93.

Texas.—Sugar, acreage, 115; condition, 103. Tobacco, acreage, 103; condition, 104. Wool, 93.

Arkansas.—Tobacco, acreage, 106; condition, 92. Wool, 105.

Tennessee.—Tobacco, acreage, 93; condition, 98. Wool, 100.

West Virginia.—Tobacco, acreage, 96; condition, 94. Wool, 100.

Kentucky.—Tobacco, acreage, 97; condition, 95. Wool, 95.

Missouri.—Tobacco, acreage, 102; condition, 102. Wool, 101.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION ON THURSDAY, 3d AUGUST, 1871.

ELECTORS.

All native and naturalized males, twenty-one years old, residents of the state twelve months and of the county thirty days next preceding the day of election, are electors.

REGISTRATION.

The county commissioners are to appoint on the first Monday in June, 1871, or as soon thereafter as possible, two judges or inspectors and a registrar for each place of holding the election.

The registrar shall revise the registration books so as to show accurately the electors still residing in that township, and shall keep said books open up to and on the day of election, so as to let those register who are entitled and not previously registered. No certificate of registration shall be given, and no elector is entitled to vote out of his township. The right of any elector to vote may be challenged on the day of election, which right is to be decided by the inspectors and registrar. No one is entitled to registrar unless an actual and *bona fide* resident of the township on the day of election.

VOTING.

Those wishing a convention will vote with nothing written or printed on the ticket but the word "Convention," and those opposed, "No Convention." At separate polls the candidates are to be voted for, and when a county is entitled to more than one delegate, *all the names shall be on one ballot*. The polls shall be open at 7 a. m., and remain open till sunset.

COUNTING, &C.

The judges and registrars shall immediately after the polls are closed, count out the ballots in the presence of such electors as are present—shall make out, under their hands, a correct statement of the polls, seal it up and return it to the commissioners of their county by 12 o'clock on Saturday after the election. The commissioners, or any two of them, in the presence of five or more citizens, shall compare said returns at the court house, make duplicate statements thereof, sworn to, and deposit the same in the office of register of deeds.

For any cause if returns are not in by said time, the commissioners shall meet the following Tuesday and compare the polls, meantime order the sheriff to compell the attendance of delinquent.

They shall make proclamation of the vote cast for and against convention, and the names of the delegates elected.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The register of deeds of the county shall, under his hand, transmit by mail, by the 10th of August, to the office of the attorney general, one of the certified statements filed in his office, and shall give to the person elected delegate a certificate of election. If no register in the county the commissioners are to appoint one.

MISDEMEANOR.

Any registrar, inspector, judge, commissioner, sheriff, &c., failing in the requirements of the law, shall be deemed gilty of a misdemeanor, fined, imprisoned, &c. Also any person who shall fraudulently register or vote or cause others so to do.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the radicals conceal the fact that the constitution if revised and altered by the convention, *must be submitted to the people for ratification*, and can be voted down by the people if they do not like it.

GO AND VOTE.

We call on the people of Wake to go and vote without regard to Phillips' cry of revolution.

Holden will not return with an army in the fall.

To quiet any fears that Phillips may have excited as to war, we called on Gov. Caldwell for a requisition upon the Governor of the District of Columbia to arrest and send Holden to the state from which he fled, to answer an indictment for perjury, and other offences. We will have the warrior looked for with the army, brought back, and put in the penitentiary, if the law can be executed.

The attempt of Phillips to allarm you with the cry of war, is as false as *base* and as base as cowardly. His game is to gorge the negro with wiskey and fill the white man with fear.

Go and vote, or surrender your homesteads to Willie D. Jones and Tim Lee, and your credentials of freedom to the carpet-baggers and negroes.

THE HOMESTEAD CAN BE SOLD FOR TAXES.

Who asks for a convention in North Carolina? The people. The producers who pay the taxes, whose hard earned dollars are taken ostensibly for the support of the state government, but really for the benefit of a horde of office holders who lounge in sinecures and pocket the emoluments. *They* don't want a convention because it is to their interest not to have one; but to the people who toil and pay it is quite a different matter. A convention to them is a necessity to save them from the enormous taxes that are inevitable if the present constitution be not amended.

The calling of a convention will be the saving of thousands of dollars annually, and that is the reason why they demand the convention which the office-holders deny them. It is simply a contest of mercenary partisans on one side and oppressed tax payers on the other; the former to continue in possession of the profitable positions they have so long enjoyed; the latter to relieve themselves from the oppressive burdens that have been imposed on them by these harpies.

On which side should the sympathies of honestly disposed people be? With the bloodsuckers? or with the tax-payers?—*Greens. Patriot.*

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Both the Republican and Democratic conventions in Ohio having advised the holding of a Constitutional Convention in that State, the people are to vote in October whether or no such a convention shall be called. The same question will be voted on in Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

A GREAT TIME FOR ST. LOUIS.—Next summer will be one of eventful interest for our city. The sub Committee of the National Democratic Committee having agreed to hold the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, it only remains to determine upon the time.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

READ THIS.

ONLY ONE COUNTY HEARD FROM.

We copy the following from the Louisburg *Courier*. It is a picture of the practical workings in Franklin county, of the carpet-bag and negro constitution under which we are all being crushed. This articles applies with much greater force to many other counties of the state than to Franklin. Read it carefully and think of it:

We call the attention of every tax payer in the county to the following facts and figures, as taken from the records of the county, in the clerk's office.

Look upon this picture, and then upon that, and say whether or not you wish to live longer under the present radical carpet-bag constitution—whether you want our present county system or our old.

Maj. D. S. Hill, L. R. Mitchell and A. C. Perry constituted the board of finance for the county in 1859.

They received for their services entire, FIFTY SIX DOLLARS—eighteen dollars sixty six and two thirds cents a piece.

We find the amount disbursed by this board in 1859, for all county purposes for one year, keeping up of public buildings, building and repairing bridges, paying the board of finance, holding all the courts, jail fees, all state failures, and every claim against the county except juror's tickets, extra allowances for all county officers, and furnishing them with stationery, keeping up county roads, in fact every thing pertaining to the county government except schools and jury expenses to be TWO THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY-TWO CENTS.

In 1869, just nine years after, under our new carpet bag constitution, we find the following:

The members of the board of county commissioners received pay as such board, from the 5th of September, 1868, to the 5th September, 1869, as follows:

J. E. Tharrington,	$322.90
Fenner Tharrington,	489.95
J. C. Reed,	528.25
A. W. Pearce, Jr.	479.75
J. W. Fuller,	478.70
Gray Stokes,	118.80

Making in all, as salaries, only $2,418.35

Each of the above parties, except Mr. Stokes, has large amounts charged to them, for divers purposes, but whether the services were of value to the county we are not prepared to say. Their traveling capacities that year were most wonderfully exercised, as a reference to the books and charges for mileage will show.

Mr. S. T. Wilder is charged with $18.00 for services rendered the board. We mention this to add it to the expense of the board itself, it having been paid for services which the board should have done, but were incompetent to do. This makes the total cost of the board alone, that year, $2,436.35 costing the county more, by $289.83, than all the expenses of the county put together, county courts and all, under the old system.

We added up the disbursements from August 24th, 1868, to February 8th, 1869, and find the commissioners disbursed in five months and a half, the enormous sum of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY SIX DOLLARS, AND TWENTY SEVEN CENTS; more in those five months, by NINE TIMES than Maj. Hill and his board of finance did in 1858-'59.

In 1867, W. H. Mitchell, P. J. Brown and J. B. Littlejohn, Esq., constituted the board of finance.

The following is the tax levied that year, for all county purposes, building bridges, paying expenses of county courts, jurors, lunatics, poor and everything pertaining to the county government and its expenses:

Ten cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, and one dollar on the poll.

In 1867, the same board levied a tax, for the same purpose, of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property. This was under the old system. The tax this year, for county purposes, to say nothing of the outrageous swindle of 1868 and 1869, is thirty five cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, and one dollar and ten cents on the poll. This is the radical carpet-bag system.

Under the old system, the county court clerk received as his salary, for all his services, making out tax lists, fees and so forth, not quite five hundred dollars.

In 1869, under the carpet-bag constitution, B. F. Greenwood received, as clerk to the board of commissioners, $801.75, independent of his fees and so forth in his register's office.

In 1858, under our old judicial system, the entire expense of the jail, for board for prisoners, for fourteen months and a half, was $162.40.

In 1869, or from 1st September, 1868, to 1st September, 1869, James N. Uzzle received, as jail fees, board and so forth, two thousand, five hundred and fifty eight dollars and thirty cents—only a difference of $2,395.90.

Having six courts a year, before our carpet-bag constitution was put upon us, law was executed, the peace and dignity of the state was maintained, and prisoners had but a short time to remain in jail, at the expense of the county.

Now we have but two courts a year, enormous jail fees, laws outrageously executed if not almost ignored, and a corrupt judiciary.

Our old finance board under Maj. Hill, always had money in the treasury without any public debt; and no creditor of the county was allowed to wait for his money.

Now, the county is from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars in debt, taxes from three to five times higher, her credit worth from fifty to sixty cents in the dollar, and no prospects for anything better, as long as the present system lasts.

We simply ask the tax-payers of Franklin, if they will vote for Messrs. Hawkins and Thomas, to keep these high taxes, this ruinous system of county government upon them. If they say that the board and officers who committed these outrages were corrupt, tell them that so long as the system lasts, we are liable to get ourselves into another such box. What one body of men did under the system, another may do, unless that system is altered. And unless we call the convention, we cannot abolish this system.

What say you, tax-payers of Franklin?

BARN BURNERS AT WORK IN BLADEN COUNTY.—We regret to learn that the barn and stables of J. W. Purdie, Esq., about 10 miles above Elizabethtown, in Bladen county, were completely destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock on last Sunday night. The loss consisted of nine head of horses and mules and a large quantity of small grain that was stored there. The precise origin of the fire is unknown, but there is little doubt but that it was incendiary.—*Wil. Journal.*

EIGHT ACRES OF CYMBLINS.—There is a spontaneous cymblin patch in the Dismal Swamp that covers eight acres of land when the vegetable is in full seasonable growth. The vines run up on trees fifty feet high, and hundreds of lumbergetters use the cymblins as a feature of their diet all during the season. The patch, it is said, originated from a single squash left on the ground several years ago by some of the swamp negroes, and every year the prolific plant spreads out farther and farther in its occupancy of the rich swampy territory.—*Norfolk Journal.*

[From the Tarboro' Southerner.]

A REAL RADICAL RALLY REALIZED, RICH, RARE AND RACY RIOTING.

I have often *heard* of "radical rallys" but never saw a genuine one; consequently could never appreciate the meaning of the same, till last Thursday night.

Agreeable to "notice," the *radicals* (for from the *extreme* views and measures, expressed that's the proper name,) met in the court house for the purpose of nominating township officers. Proceedings were instituted, (it couldn't be called an *organized* meeting) by filling a chair with Henry Cherry and asking Squire Jackson to do the writing. About 10 o'clock there was such a racket, hubbub, and confusion that 8 or 10 citizens went over from the opposite side of the street to see what was the matter. James Simonson, one of our colored barbers, *heretofore* having borne the reputation of being a peaceful, quiet and inoffensive man, was just winding up a most bitter, partizan and prejudicive harangue, displaying at the same time his ignorance and ambitious prejudices, stirring up the old strife and bitter feelings between the negro and white man.

The ubiquitous "Dick" then got up and spoke his same old piece, with a few *uncomplimentary* personal allusions to Tatten and Dossey Battle, by way of variety. Battle Bryan then got up and said something which, as usual, amounted to nothing.

The nominating committee, to wit: Jack Dancy, Dave Harris, B. J. Keech and Edward Zoeller made the following report:

For Magistrates: A. McCabe, J. H. M. Jackson, and H. A. Dowd.

For township Constable: Jesse B. Hyatt.

Superintendent of Public Schools—Edward Zoeller.

Some fancy, drunken darkey from Sparta, with more brass and ill manners than brains, popped up and says: Mr. Chairman, "I motion provided I get a second," that you don't receive the report. I am a republican, and I want to see all the offices filled by Republicans, and altho' I lectioneered for McCade in my district I know him there; I want every nominee to come out independently and say who he is and where he stands in this Mr. Dowd? We don't know him. Cries of no, no, we don't know him. This encouraged the Spartan to go on, but *Dick* seeing that he was making an impression, and was likely to take the wind out of his, (Dick's,) sails, riz up smiling as blandly as "the *Heathen Chinee*" and "motioned" a "previous question." Somebody from the other side of the house "motioned" provided he could get a second" a "privilege question," some one "moved to *mend*, somebody else "motioned a *pint of order*." Five or six were on the floor at the same time advocating their individual motions, no one which had been seconded. The chair, after repeated heavy raps with an old horn handle pocket knife succeeded in quieting the disturbance sufficiently to be heard; he stated that there was nothing before the house; the irrepressible Spartan immediately popped up and begged somebody to second his motion, which was done by a dozen; and McCabe was elected like a flash upon his own merits, no one advocating his case. Jackson then went through, but the name of H. A. Dowd seemed to be a stumbling block in their way. When his name was announced there was a murmur of evident dissatisfaction. Dick bounced up and started to say —— but Sparta beat him and said, we want radicals and not democrats, if we must lose our franchise let's lose it with radicals. Dick said, "I put agin his name, B. J. Keech, a good republican." Now ensued a scene of confusion, Mr. Editor, that confuses me in attempting to describe it. Sparta would bounce up, the chair would rule him out of order; Dick looked fierce and *imagined* himself equal to the emergency. Simonson tried to palliate, Scott (the barber) tried to elucidate and the chair tried to facilitate, yet all to no purpose. Sparta riz to a question of privilege, the chair told him he had had more privilege than any man in the house. Dave Harris at last got the floor and stated that the object in nominating Mr. Dowd was to get a good man who would do justice to both sides, that this was no party move, that the republicans could elect all the officers in Edgecombe, and for God's sake give the democrats some *show* of justice and let them have one magistrate which didn't amount to anything no way. Jack Dancy endorsed Dave's views and those two being *moderate* in their views, were almost hissed by the crowd. These speeches fell like a shell in the enemy's camp, from an unexpected quarter. Sparta riz and come again. Dick moved another "pint of order." Simonson and Scott popped up simultaneously; in vain did the chairman beat the desk with his pocket knife, Simonson says, says he, Mr. Chairman; I don't understand this way of doing business, does the gemman from Sparta district think to come up here and teach we poor iggorant heathens how to do business? I wish the gemman would read parliamentary usage. The chair ruled him out of order.

Scott said it's strange that this drunken, piney woods school teacher should leave his township and try to rule a meeting in a township to which he did'nt belong. "Dick" felt the force of this remark, and left, either in disgust, or from the fact that he was an intruder, being from a different township; five or six were clamoring to be heard, some were calling others to order, every one was determined to be heard and no one could be understood; after beating his knife to pieces in the vain endeavor to restore order, the chairman jumped up, stamped his foot on the floor and swore that he'd *be damned if he would preside over any such pack of damned men, that he would leave the chair first*." Scott who was on the floor, with his mouth gapped open ready to say something, took exception at this and said this was pretty language for a chairman to use toward gentlemen, that he ought to be taken out of his chair and indulged in personal abuse which, during the confusion that ensued we could not hear, but we presume they were not relished by the chairman who seized his chair and made for Scott a la "Bill Nye and the heathen Chinee," Scott, however not at all intimidated, drew a big stick, threw himself back, and awaited the onslaught, at this juncture the sheriff and one or two magistrates interfered and separated the bellicose individuals. Such a venting of spleen, such a conglomerate concentration of cuss words and confusion has never been witnessed before, since the laborers knocked off work at the Tower of Babel on account of the same state of affairs; to approximate a faint conception of the noise and confusion, Mr. Editor, imagine a pandemonium let loose in Georgia with ten thousand drunken Belgiumites beating tan bark to the music of five hundred patent "squedunk" and forty four bereaved whangdoodles mourning for their first born. The meeting was just getting interesting to us lookers on, when some wise fellow moved to adjourn which was done, the chair however stating first, that the conduct of the meeting that night had done more harm to the radical party in Edgecombe than had been done in some years previous, and this is what is called a radical rally.

D. E. MOCRAT.

P. S. In justice to the only three white men in the meeting, Keech, Bryan, and Zoeller, I would state they did'nt take an active part in the debates and seemed heartily ashamed of the company they were in.

D. E. M.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

PARING,
CORING
AND
SLICING
MACHINE.

Takes only five turns to pare, core and slice an Apple. It takes a thin paring, thereby saving a large amount of the apple. It is the best ever invented for uneven shaped apples. Price $2.00.

For sale by
july 3 tf — T. H. BRIGGS.

RALEIGH MALE ACADEMY.

SAM'L J. RYAN, Principal.

The next Sesion will begin July 31st. Tuition for a Term of Twenty (20) weeks:
English — $15.00
Classical — 20.00
The "Company Drill," without the "Manual of Arms," shall be taught to the pupils, without extra charge.
July 24-eod3d

MT. ENERGY MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

The Fall Session will commence on Monday, the 31st day of July, and continue 20 weeks. Students are prepared for any class in College, or may take a Commercial course. Students will be admitted at any time and charged to the close of the session. Board in good families from $7 to $10 per month. For Circulars, address the principal, Wilton, N. C.
J. W. WALKER,
july 21 w4w — Principal.
Tarboro' Southerner and Wilmington Journal copy 4 weeks and send bill to J. W. Walker.

FOR SALE.
2 Tracts of Land. One tract of 208 acres, with dwelling house of 6 Rooms, good outhouses, 15 acres in peach and apple trees. Soil well adapted to corn, cotton and wheat: this tract lies 8 miles North of the city on the Louisburg road. For this tract half cash will be required, balance in 6 and 12 months.

ALSO,
One other tract of 150 acres, within 3 miles of the city. 100 acres in wood and balance cleared. This tract is West of Raleigh.
july 24 tf — W. H. JONES & Co.

HAMS! HAMS!!
Best N. C., just received and for sale.
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FOR SALE.
New White Meat, Flour and Corn.
july 1 tf — W. H. JONES & Co.

FOR SALE.
Pure Ground Bone, the best Fertilizer for turnips.
july 24 tf — W. H. JONES & Co.

NEW ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.
Just received 100 Barrels Flour, Patapsco Family, Severn Mills, Super and N. C. Family in sacks.
july 24 tf — A. G. LEE & CO.

SUGARS, COFFEES AND TEAS.
Thirty Barrels standard A, Powdered and C, Sugars. Rio and Laguyra Coffees, various grades and prices to suit the times; Choice Green and Black Teas.
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FIVE KEGS BEST ENGLISH SODA, twenty cases concentrated Lye, cheaper than ever, condensed Milk, Yeast Powders, Tacks, Cotton Cards, Powder Shot Caps, Coffee Mills, Buckets, Wooden Faucets, Horse Brushes, Blacking Brushes, &c.
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TWENTY BOXES BEST STARCH.
100 Gross best Parlor Matches, twenty boxes fresh Soda Crackers, Ginger Cakes, Lemon Biscuit and Mouumental Biscuit.
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WOMAN'S FRIEND SOAP, A VERY superior article. Also, Brown Turpentine Soaps, cheap and good.
Army and Navy Blacking unequaled.
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BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!
Choice N. C. Hams, best Sugar Cured Hams, bright N. C. Sides, Western bulk and Bacon Sides, a full supply, pure family Leaf Lard in Tierces and Tins.
july 24 tf — A. G. LEE & CO.

COLLARS, Hames, Traces, Dump-Cart Harness, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Nails, Horse Shoes, Brooms, &c., &c.
July 24 tf — A. G. LEE & CO.

FINE OLD N. C. Whisky, six years old, mellow and pure, best Apple and Peach Brandy, Genuine Cabinet Rye Whisky, N. E. Rum and Gin.
July 24 tf — A. G. LEE & CO.

RICE in Tierces, Molasses of best quality, Sugar House Syrup by the Barrel or Hogshead and bright Golden Syrup.
July 24 tf — A. G. LEE & Co.

FRESH ground White Corn Meal, Corn, Oats, Bran, Peas, &c., &c.
July 24 tf — A. G. LEE & Co.

CHOICE Family Roe Herrings in half Barrels; also, N. C. Gross Herrings, very cheap.
July 24 tf — A. G. LEE & Co.

EGERTON'S Snuff in Bladders, by the pound or barrel, cheap as the cheapest.
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ROCKINGHAM Sheetings, heavy, white and smooth, inferior to none; Lynchburg Cross Chewing Tobacco, pronounced the best in the city.
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FAMILY Groceries of all the best and most desirable grades always on hand. Consignments solicited. All orders filled promptly.
A. G. LEE & Co., Whole sale Grocers,
Com. Merchants & Cotton Factors,
Wilmington St., East of Market,
july 24 tf — Raleigh, N. C.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is now regarded as the STANDARD BAKING POWDER, and the best article prepared for making light, wholesome and delicious BISCUITS, ROLLS, BREAD, GRIDDLE and other CAKES, &c., &c.

It is infallible, and always ready for immediate use. The best YEAST POWDER for use on long SEA VOYAGES to ANY PART OF THE GLOBE.

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THE WAKEFIELD
EARTH CLOSET,

Is by all odds the *best yet* patented. Send to WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET CO. 36 Dey St. New York, for Descriptive pamphlet, or call and examine.

Two now on hand at
W. H. JONES & Co.,
may 18 tf — Agents.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
McDOWELL COUNTY.

James McNeeley, John Retherford and Wm. F. McKesson, vs. Alney Burgin, Adm'r. of J. L. Carson, dec'd. — *Creditors' Bill.*

In pursuance to a decree made in this case by the Judge of the Superior Court for McDowell county at the last term, the undersigned will proceed to take the account ordered, on Monday the 17th day of July 1871, (and succeeding days until the same is completed.)

This being a creditor's bill, filed on behalf of all the creditors who may make themselves parties to the proceedings, this is therefore to notify the creditors of J. L. Carson dec'd, to file their respective claims in the taking of this account at the above time, in order that a final decree may be made at the next term of the Superior Court for McDowell county.

The account will be taken at the Law Office of W. H. Malone, Marion, N. C.
C. L. S. CORPENING,
W. H. MALONE,
july 6 d3w — Referees.

5 BBL'S. EXTRA SODA CRACKERS JUST received.
july 18 tf — W. C. STRONACH & Co.

Greensboro' Money Market

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c.,

BY

WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO', N. C.

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" Yanceyville
Merchants' Bank of Newbern
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro'
Miners' and Planters' Bank
Commercial Bank of Wilmington
Virginia Bank Notes average about
South Carolina "
Georgia "
N. C. R. R. Stock

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
mar 10-3m*

Special Notices.

REMBRANDT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Having just returned from a Convention of the National Photographic Association, besides visiting the principal Northern Cities, I take pleasure in stating that I came in possession of many valuable improvements in the Photographic Art, all of which my customers shall have the benefit of without extra charge. Call and see the beautiful Rembrandt or shadow pictures.
june 30 tf — J. W. WATSON.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison, to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine of W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Apply at 16 Bond St., N. Y.
nov 26-dly

The Bridal Chamber.
ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN
ON
GREAT SOCIAL EVILS AND ABUSES,
Which interfere with MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.
Address, HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, No. 2, South Ninth St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
may 15-3m

LANDRETH'S TURNIP SEED
(all kinds.)
For sale by pound or ounce.
N. C. BOOK STORE,
JAS. H. ENNISS, Ag't
july 14 tf — Raleigh, N. C.

Power Pledged
Equal to any Overshot,
with
N. F. BURNHAM'S
NEW TURBINE
WATER WHEEL.

Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, for 1871, sent free by N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PENN'A.
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At W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.'s 20 pieces White Striped Pique at 25c. per yard.
July 10-tf

UMBELLAS AND SUN SHADES.
250 UMBRELLAS AND
Large size
GINGHAM PARASOLS,
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Mrs. W. H. MORROW, (formerly Teacher of Music at St. Mary's, Raleigh,) has charge of the Music Department.

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The Academy is pleasantly located in a most desirable part of the village of Oxford, which is regarded as one of the healthiest in North Carolina.

The course of study is similar to that of other Female Seminaries of high grade.

Terms moderate. Circulars sent on application.

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june 15 d1m&sw3m

BARK.
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For particulars address the undersigned at the above place.
july 20-d2t w&sw2t — R. G. LEWIS.

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12 Ladies Large Saratoga Trunks now in Store.
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"MUSIC HATH CHARMS TO SOOTHE the Savage breast," is the poets language, but those who are civilized are not insensible to the entrancing melody of a
WEBER PIANO,
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To music's soothing power we owe,
Much, that sublimates our life;
The tend'rst passions warm and glow,
And friendship's feeling then are ripe while its numbers flow.

And woman, to train the susceptibilities of the young (which is her task and duty,) should have music to impress upon them a love for the *aesthetic* in art, music, which Pagans so graphically symbolized the power of, when in the mythological story, it describes the effect of the Lyre on Orpheus in moving strains.

And the "music of the spheres," to which our earthly ears are insensible, doubtless makes a harmony of sounds, entrancing to heavenly sensibilities. So music, consecrated in heaven and enjoyed on earth, is worthily employed as an agent in the instruction of the young. Mothers, Sisters and Daughters surround yourselves and those connected with you, with an influence so refining and sweet.

Buy of NASH, of Petersburg, Va.,

A Weber Piano.

"We think there can be no better piano in the world than the Weber Grand."—*Portland Transcript.*

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July 11-d&w3m

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing on our lands situated near the City of Raleigh, and between this place and Crabtree Creek, with Dog or Gun; or otherwise, as we are determined to prosecute all such offenders to the fullest extent of the law.

HENRY MORDECAI,
JESSE F. TAYLOR,
WILLIS H. WHITAKER,
GEORGE TAYLOR.
July 1-tf