The Sentinel.

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

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina, will meet at Greensboro,' on Wednesday, the First day of May next.

LITTLEFIELD AND CALDWELL.

At last there is a breach between the two whose names head this article.

The governor furnishes the *Long Perry* with a copy of a letter he wrote to a citizen of Florida, dated Raleigh, Feb 15, 1872, in which Littlefield is called a *swindling villain!*

We learn from the governor's letter that he sent a requisition to the new governor, Day, for Littlefield.

The *Perry* also contains the following telegrams, upon the arrest.

Raleigh Feb. 20, 1872.

To Joseph John Williams:

Have you received my letter of the 15th? What result? Answer.

TOD R. CALDWELL, Gov.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Feb. 20, 1872.

To Gov. Caldwell:

If I get Littlefield, which I think certain, will it not be best to send two agents?

JOS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH, Feb. 20, 1872.

To Joseph John Williams:

Do as you think best. Send him to Buncombe.

TOD R. CALDWELL, *Governor.*

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Feb. 20th, 1872.

To Gov. T. R. Caldwell:

Handed your requisition to Gov. Day—promised to deliver. To prevent his surrender, Littlefield's bondsmen have delivered him over to the sheriff of Leon county to answer two indictments for bribery in the circuit court. I am to have another interview to-morrow with the present governor—will then telegraph you. If I need counsel shall I retain it?

JOS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

RALEIGH, Feb. 21, 1872.

To Joseph John Williams:

I have no authority to employ counsel. For God's sake get him if you can.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

RALEIGH, Feb. 21, 1872.

To Joseph John Williams:

Employ counsel if necessary.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

The above is all that has transpired up to the present time. It will be seen that there is a prospect of getting Littlefield at last. Wonder if this news will not grieve the SENTINEL.—*Era.*

It will be seen from the telegram of Mr. Williams that Littlefield has been surrendered to the sheriff of Leon county. This rascal of a sheriff will not commit but allow Littlefield to go at large, he being special bail, just as Carrow did in the case of Kirk. Kirk played fast and loose between Tim Lee and Carrow. So Littlefield will play with the sheriff of Leon county. The arrest of Littlefield depends upon the successors of Holden and Reed, to-wit, Caldwell and Day. We shall have no great confidence in their success. They may be better than their predecessors, but Littlefield has placed their party under obligations which they may be bound to acknowledge. The people will not look for much from the successors of Holden and Reed, who after four years of plunder now begin to cry out "stop thief!" after they have shared in the honors with them.

As to the *Sentinel* being "grieved," as intimated by the *Perry*, it never grieves us to hear of the arrest or punishment of thieves. It should grieve the *Perry*, for Littlefield, with stolen money, built the house in which the *Perry* is published. With stolen money he paid for the press upon which the *Perry* is printed. The *Era* and all of the Long Perry's people may be grieved, for without Littlefield and his stolen money we doubt if the radicals could ever have carried the state.

INJUNCTION.

In another column will be found a lengthy report of the proceedings in the case of Ramsay against Menninger and Brown, at chambers, before Judge Moore.

Judge Moore is indebted to Gov. Caldwell for his position on the bench, by appointment, and we are sure that the feelings of the judge run on the side of the governor, yet he could not decide with and for this partisan malignant. As a politician, Caldwell may rely upon Judge Moore. When Judge Moore joined with Rev. Sinclair in speaking, on the floor of the house of representatives, against a proposition to summon Littlefield and Swepson from Baltimore to give evidence at the bar of the house, he showed himself a good party man, if nothing else.

When he decides against Gov. Caldwell's right to appoint a state printer, it should carry more weight than if it was decided by some other judge.

When Gov. Caldwell refused to obey the law requiring him to notify sheriffs to open the polls for a public expression of opinion on convention, the legislature should have impeached him. The one-man power ended in this country with King George. Mr. Ramsay has sued Gov. Caldwell, Menninger and Brown in an action for damages in taking from him the printing.

The speeches of the counsel for the plaintiff could not be answered, except by Mr. Badger, who answered Judge Moore that even a wood-cutter for the capitol was an officer under the decision of the court in the case of Clark against Stanly. Judge Moore's decision puts Caldwell, Tim Lee and the negroes on the retreat. In August they will surrender to the constitution and the laws, when Caldwell will submit to the legislature and the laws enacted by the people through their representatives.

Arthur Helps says: "Now if I were a person going to preach a charity sermon and had calculated that the sermon would produce, say, on an average, three shillings and sixpence from every member of the congregation, and I were to say to them. 'Make it five shillings and I won't preach the sermon,' don't you suppose the congregation would close at once with this kind and judicious offer?"

Since Mr. Pulliam's evidence before the Fraud Commission, that Littlefield gave parson Welker 20 shares of North Carolina railroad stock, we lay a wager that Welker's congregation would strike such a bargain with him.

For the Sentinel

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1872.

Editors Sentinel:

DEAR SIRS.—I thought I would write and let you know of an arrest that will be made here soon—that of a Methodist minister, the Rev. J. G. Barret, for "kukluxing." Mr. Barret, is a gentleman and a christian. Who do you suppose would have had him indicted? "*Mule*" Henderson, or *Auditor* Adams? (two of the meanest men in existence) Mr. Barret asked Henderson if he considered him a gentleman, and if so, why had he tried to injure him as a man and as a minister? Henderson answered, and that it was not him that reported him but Mr. Adams. I fear Billy Henderson will live a long time, because God has no sinners in heaven, and Henderson is so infernally mean that the devil won't have him, and we have to keep him here among us. It is very hard but it is not our fault.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Barret is in the hands of Deputy Marshal Catherell (once a Methodist minister, too).

I noticed a card from "St. Louis" short speaking of Tom Long's severly caning Helper. That was all false. Long did hit him with his (loaded) cane, but it was when Helper was not expecting it. He had gone in the store of J. W. Bitting when Long came in on him.

Would like to hear your opinion of this "kuklux" case and arrest of a christian minister.

Yours truly,

NOT A VOTER.

GEN. GRANT'S QUALIFICATIONS.—Out of his own mouth the President is condemned:

[From a letter of the President.]

HEADQU'RS ARMY UNITED STATES,
Washington, Oct. 21, 1868.

On further and full reflection upon the subject of my accepting the mission proposed by you in our interview on Wednesday, I have most respectfully to beg to be excused from the duty proposed. *It is a diplomatic service for which* I AM NOT FITTED EITHER BY EDUCATION OR TASTE. It has necessarily to be conducted under the state department, with which my duties do not connect me. Again, then, I most respectfully but urgently repeat my request to be excused from the performance of a duty entirely out of my sphere, and one, too, which *can be so much better* performed by others.

U. S. GRANT, General.

His Excellency A. JOHNSON, President, &c.

Experience has only too well confirmed the truth of what the President wrote to Andrew Johnson from the headquarters of the army in Washington.

JO'S BULL.

Jo Lucas, of Auburn, writes to the editor that he has a surley-faced bull, seventeen years old, and for twenty-five cents will call him Greasy Sam. He says the Bull runs at the eyes and looks in many other particulars like Judge Watts.

The editor left Saturday evening for Moore Court to prosecute suits against Marshal Carrow for jailing men of that county who had been summoned as witnesses to the federal court. We have taken the liberty in his absence of answering Jo's letter and sending him twenty-five cents in greenbacks.

"ON WHAT MEAT DOTH OUR CÆSAR FEED?"

Gov. Caldwell has appointed W. M. Brown public printer.

Now there is no such position recognized by the laws of North Carolina as public printer. The public printing has been awarded under contract to Theodore N. Ramsay, Esq., by the legislature. The action of the governor is therefore null and void from the beginning.

But there is another aspect in which this matter may be viewed. However small, petty and malicious the act may be in itself, it shows the spirit of the despot and proves what Caldwell will do when opportunity offers. This man will doubtless be nominated as the radical candidate for governor, and will as such come before the people of North Carolina for their suffrages next summer. He has in his heart all the partisan malignity of that old prince of traitors, Holden, and he takes every occasion to vent his spite on the white people of the state.

This is by no means the first usurpation of Gov. Caldwell. He has before this set aside, as if he were Supreme Judge, the laws passed by the legislature, and has ignored entirely the attorney general of the state, thus presuming to take upon his weak shoulders the Atlasean task of managing the whole state government in all its departments. He owes the present immunity which he enjoys of setting law and precedents at defiance, to the generous forbearance of a democratic legislature, who long ago should have sent him in disgrace to join Holden. The people, however, will alter it, repudiating him on the first of August.—*Baltimore Advance.*

HOW WE HAVE MADE AN ENEMY OF GERMANY.—The *Sun* is showing how the exposure of the sales of arms to France during the Franco-Prussian war is likely to create a prejudice in the minds of the government that have consented to arbitrate under the Washington treaty. And as one of those arbitrators is the head of the nation with which France was at war when the arms were furnished, he will doubtless be inclined to place a higher value on the lives of German soldiers than on the illicit profits of the military ring. The editor also makes the point that—

Had England, instead of permitting the Alabama to escape, equipped the vessel from her own arsenals and then sold her to the rebels, that nation's breach of neutrality would have been no greater than that now charged against Grant's War Department.

The Canadians are sharp local politicians. Kennedy and Hawley were rival candidates in one of the wards of Montreal at the recent election. Kennedy's friends posted a placard bearing the words: "Vote for Hawley, the Communist." The friends of Hawley at once removed the two last words, and so got their electioneering done gratis by their enemies."

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Theo. N. Ramsay
vs. and
H. J. Menninger and W. M. Brown.

Petition for an injunction and mandamus.

The plaintiff petitions for an order to restrain the secretary of state from giving the public printing to Gov. Caldwell's appointee, Mr. Brown, and to command him to give the printing to plaintiff with whom the joint committee on printing have contracted in accordance with the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

This cause was heard at chambers by his Honor, Judge Moore, and was argued *in extenso* by Messrs. Fowle, Devereux, W. H. Battle and Dupre for the plaintiff, and Major R. C. Badger for the defendants.

The plaintiff based his petition on the following grounds:

I. Plaintiff is not a public officer within the meaning of Art. III, Sec. 10, of the constitution of N. C. He is neither appointed nor elected, but merely *contracted* with—is a mere party to a *contract* entered into with the state in compliance with the provisions of the act of 1871–72, he giving a bond binding himself, his *heirs, executors* or *administrators.*

He is not invested with any attribute of *sovereignty*, does not exercise any portion of the *sovereign power* in making, administering or executing the laws. The word "*office*" implies, *ex vi termini*, the exercise of this authority.

Should he neglect to do the public printing he is not indictable for nonfeasance in office. Should he do the public printing in an unworkmanlike manner, he is not indictable for mal-feasance in office, but in either case can only be sued for *breach of contract.*

Suppose that on account of his neglect to comply with his contract, a third party should be endamaged, is it pretended that this third party could bring against plaintiff an action sounding in damages? Certainly not. But is it not otherwise when a *public officer* fails to discharge the duties of his office, and damages accrue to one by reason of the failure? Is not the difference *palpable?*

These considerations show conclusively that plaintiff is not a public officer, that if he be a public officer, the keeper of the Capitol also is a public officer, the servant who tends the shrubbery and flowers in the Capitol Square is a public officer, the servant who hauls wood to the Capitol is a public officer—a *reductio ad absurdum.*

II. Admitting, *ex gratia argumenti*, Clark vs. Stanly, 66 N. C., to be law—admitting the Public Printer to be an officer within Art. III, Sec. 10. of the Constitution, plaintiff is the actual incumbent, holds this office by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly, is consequently an officer, *de facto*, and must discharge all the duties of this office, until he is *amoved according to law.* But how is this amotion to be brought about? By the mere *ipse dixit* of the Governor? Who would have dreamed that the mere word of his Excellency had such magic power, and could bring about results so important?

No! Such is not the mode which the law prescribes. It is a well established principle of law, with which his Excellency ought to be familiar, that a party holding an office by virtue of an act of the legislature, is an officer *de facto* even if such act be unconstitutional, and such officer can be displaced only by a writ of *quo warranto.*

Although this office had been *vacant*, the governor had no constitutional right to fill it without the consent of the senate. But in this case the office had an occupant. So that the action of the Governor in appointing Mr. Brown is doubly illegal, as it is violative of the constitution, and violative of a general principle of law.

III. The foregoing reasonings assume Clark vs. Stanly to be law. But this assumption is not maintainable. Clark vs. Stanley *is not law.*

The construction which, in the case supra, the Supreme Court has placed upon Section 10, Article III. of the constitution is at war with all the principles and rules of constitutional exposition which the Sages of the law have laid down and illustrated for the guidance of judicial tribunals.

The construction in Clark vs. Stanley is arbitrary; it deals in unwarrantable and unnecessary transpositions; it indulges in fanciful *leaps;* It imposes upon the word officer a meaning which it had never before received in the annals of judicial interpretation; it disregards the intent of the people, who, in ratifying this constitution, adopted the meaning which the word "officer" had universally and unquestionably borne for centuries; it unnecessarily nullifies a portion of this section whilst a different construction would have given due weight and force and vitality to every word of the section; it antagonizes with the practical and contemporary constructions which were placed upon this section by the Legislature of 1868–'69, which elected directors for the Insane Asylum, directors for the Deaf Mute Asylum, directors for the Penitentiary; and lastly, it reveals the fact that the Supreme Court itself *felt* that this was a *misconstruction*, as the Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of the court, *throws the responsibility of this construction* upon the counsel representing the plaintiff in the case!

Major R. C. Badger, representing the defendants, insisted with great force:

I. That the decision of Clark *vs.* Stanley is the law of the land until it is reviewed and reversed by the tribunal which promulgated it.

II. That the judges of the superior court are bound to abide by this decision, however erroneous they may consider it.

III. That this decision being the law of the State, it will not be pretended that the public printer is not embraced by the very comprehensive definition of the word officer announced by the Supreme Court.

IV. That the old authorities cited with so much confidence and zeal by the learned counsels for the plaintiff are not applicable, as a new or additional element has been incorporated in the word "officer" by the adjudication of Clark vs. Stanley.

V. That if it be contended that plaintiff is an officer of the General Assembly, his office is defunct—his office expired with the legislature which elected him.

The arguments being concluded, his Honor remarked that this question is of such vital importance that he would take time to consider it.

THE GREAT VIRGINIA PIGEON ROOST.—Sportsmen are now having an exciting time in Buckingham county, Va. A correspondent, writing under date of the 10th instant, describes the great "pigeon roost" on the furnace lands near Canton. He says:

"The area of the roost is four square miles, and to one who never saw a sight of the kind it is truly amazing. From one hour of the sun until eight the air is darkened with countless thousands of the birds flying from all directions (south of the river) inward to the roost. There is grandeur indescribable in the mournful sound of rushing wings as the trackless armies, marshalled in the "viewless wind," come sweeping to their bivouac. But the evening sight is not to be compared to that of the morning when the pigeons are leaving the roost. Rising upward from the bushes like columns of blue smoke, the rays of the morning sun paint them with rainbow tints, and a canopy overshadows the woods like the sulphurous clouds above a battle-field. Wheeling in great divisions in the air, they divide, each army to its leader, and the heavens grow lighter as they disappear to refill their craws with acorns."

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Louisburg *Courier* places at the head of its columns the name of Hon. A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe, for governor, and Col. R. H. Cowan, of New Hanover, for lieutenant governor, subject to the call of the state convention. It accompanies this recommendation with the following editorial:

"We place at our mast head the names of two gentlemen as suitable candidates for the two highest state offices, subject, of course, to the action of our state convention, which meets in Greensboro' in May next.

Both are well and favorably known to the people of the state; both distinguished for abilities, high moral character, and strict devotion to the principles of liberty and constitutional law.

By these gentlemen both sections of our state will be represented, and the interests of both and of the whole could be confided to no better hands. Both command, to an unusual degree, the confidence of the people, and we believe will come as near, if not nearer, commanding the united support of our whole people, as any who can be nominated. They are known by all, respected by all, and will be voted for with enthusiasm by all.

We respectfully submit their claims to the consideration of the convention, believing that our party can do no better than to have them as their standard bearers."

In copying the foregoing paragraph, the Wilmington *Journal* says:

We cheerfully endorse all that our cotemporary says of these two distinguished gentlemen, and the party would do honor to itself could it place upon its standard the names of such candidates, and certain success would attend the result of a canvass led by such men.

We cannot tell what may be the disposition of these gentlemen in regard to the use of their names as candidates. Colonel Cowan is deservedly one of the most popular men in this whole section of the State, and his name would give strength to the ticket were he placed at its head. His voice has been heard in all portions of North Carolina in former campaigns, and there are few men in the State who have done greater or more efficient work for the party.

We are aware, too, that he is the recipient of a large number of letters from all portions of North Carolina, urging him to allow the use of his name as a candidate before the Greensboro Convention for governor. If he should consent, our people will rally to him as one man and support him both in the Convention and at the polls with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed in the political contests in North Carolina.

H. W. GUION.—A correspondence of the *Journal*, signed "Mecklenburg," suggests the name of Hon. H. W. Guion for Governor. He says:

"Mr. Guion has a state reputation—not only as a distinguished lawyer and able statesman, but as a gentleman of liberal culture, incorruptible integrity, and brilliant fame as a writer. On the stump few men can stand before him, and should he be nominated, will make a canvass as brilliant as it would be successful."

THE SHAMEFUL EXHIBITION OF THE GRANT SENATORIAL RING.

From the Providence Press (Rad.)

The political nest is most profoundly agitated. The more it is disturbed the fouler it appears. Hardly had the leeching, swindling villanies of Tweed & Co. been exposed, and the corruption in the New York custom house been ventilated in spite of the tactics and protestations of the miserable ring which surround Gen. Grant, before certain data were produced showing that in an enormous sale of government arms, ordnance and ammunition, involving $10,000,000, the members of the ring had thrust their dirty fingers into it, raised a question of the honor of this government in the matter of keeping its treaties sacred, and generally disturbed the public peace. The exhibition was such as to call for prompt and thorough examination without word or question.

How was it received or treated? The Ring fled to the cover of the majority of the Senate and the world has witnessed the humiliating spectacle of the Administration Senators opening a political debate, putting the administration on its defense for days, and pettyfogging the question which properly belongs only to the people and their representatives in the coming Philadelphia convention. Is the administration blind or demented that it runs giddily into a trap of its own making? Are the Senators who have assumed to be the conscience keepers of this administration beardless boys with most immature judgment? It would seem so.

If Gen. Grant would have a peg to stand upon in his renomination and election, he must cut short this folly of his friends, dismiss in disgrace the rings, which, like harpies, are destroying the good name of the administration, peremptorily demand thorough and exhaustive examinations into all cases of corruption and peculation, stop fighting sound republicans, who have the interests and success of honest republicanism at heart, and think more of being the unsullied president of the entire republic than of being renominated. Only in this way can he retain the confidence of the party and people, already so profoundly shaken by the folly of his apologists and defenders.

It seems, on the authority of the London *Times*, that we are to have a new transatlantic cable. The companies now holding the monopoly of the telegraph business between this country and Europe, have arranged that a new cable shall be laid by the proprietors of the present French cable. This new cable would not be laid were it not that the present cables are insufficient to transmit all the messages now offered to the monopoly. By what possible argument, then, except that of insatiable greed, do the monopolists keep up the present exorbitant tariff on transatlantic telegrams? They have all the business they are capable of transacting, and are now about to extend their facilities in order to increase their business. They give, however, no indication of any real intention to lessen their charges, and had they ten cables instead of three, they would still charge the highest which the public could be induced to pay. By all means let us have more cables; but if some of them could be controlled by an opposition company, we should soon have a reduction of rates.—*N. Y. World.*

During the recent discussion in the Missouri House on the currency question, Mr. Brown, of Monroe, in an oratorical flight—speaking of his excellency the Governor—declaimed as follows: "He (the Governor) now dictates to the party who made him. In astonishment we ask:

"In the name of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth this, our Cæsar, feed,
That he is grown so great?"

Col. Wingate, of St. Louis, responded in an audible voice, "possum."

Boswell once asked Johnson if there were no possible circumstances under which suicide would be justifiable. "No," was the reply. "Well," said Boswell, "suppose a man has been guilty of fraud that he was certain would be found out?" "Why, then," said Johnson, "in that case let him go to a country where he is not known, and not to the devil, where he is known."

ARLINGTON.—The most unprecedented outrage committed upon individual rights by governmental power in the matter of the Arlington estate still remains to be redressed. Arlington, as is well known, was bequeathed by the late Mr. Custis to his daughter, the present Mrs. Lee, with remainder to her grandson, and namesake, George Washington Custis Lee (late Maj. General of the Confederate States army) and his heirs forever. In that estate General Robert E. Lee had no property and no power by any act of his own to divest his wife of her vested and separate interest therein. The estate was sold for taxes in 1864, under an act passed in 1862 for the assessment of lands in the states at war with the Washington government; it was bought in for the government, the amount of the tax being $82.07; and, while $26,000 is claimed to have been paid for it at the sale, not a dollar went to Mrs. Lee. The equity of redemption, attaching to lands sold, even in regular sales, for taxes, should alone enable Mrs. Lee to recover her estate. It has, however, been converted into a huge graveyard, and the plain proposition remains without denial and without excuse, that the government holds Arlington as a fraudulent tenant, in defiance of private right, of public law and of common decency. With this proposition Gen. Lee, and the war, rebellion, treason, or whatever any man may call the life and acts of the Confederacy and its armies, have no more to do than the man in the moon.

The public may remember, certainly, Virginia remembers, the abortive and most mismanaged motion made last winter by Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, toward bringing this question before the United States Senate. Mr. McCreery allowed himself to leave the point at issue, and the radicals rushed with a howl to the attack of the South, mangling the fair fame of its best and purest, and pouring out floods of frothy praise to the dead who lie buried in Arlington, victims, said the Radicals, on the patriot's altar. Yet all the while, the matter in issue was whether the government of forty millions of men should steal from a widow the heritage of her fathers, and, all the while, our Senator Johnston kept silence with such care as if, like the boy in the story, he feared to open his mouth lest he put his foot in it.

Mrs. Lee's petition is now before congress, asking for compensation for the property of which congress despoiled her. That petition must sooner or later be granted, law and reason and the very right of the case all require it. The sooner it is done, the sooner will a foul wrong be redressed, and a stain be removed from the fame of the United States. Many republican journals, we are glad to see, are urging the execution of justice in this regard and the day cannot be long delayed when the tardy justice will be done.

What radical representative in the national legislature will first dare to pursue for himself and to point out to his fellows the plain path of the right, and, disregarding false issues and party cries, set himself to repair a wrong, private and individual in its effects indeed, but, as to its agents, public and powerful?—*Petersburg Index.*

Senator Schurz's magnificent speech will bring into notice once more the refusal of the republican majority in congress to consider any such amendment of the federal constitution as would put the foreign born citizen of the United States on the same footing as respects the presidency and vice presidency as the ignorant negro savage of the south. Here is a man of the same blood and nationality as the Baron Steuben, who drilled our old continental armies, approving himself that rather rare thing now-a-days a real orator in a cause which finds few great advocates at present, the cause of honesty and law; and yet orator and honest man as he is doing yeoman service for the plundered and plotted against American people, he is the political inferior of the most worthless black vagabond who pilfers at night and makes laws in the day down south. Our revolutionary fathers thought so well of Senator Schurz's oldtime countryman, the Baron Steuben, and of all other good and true men of foreign birth who stood by the rights of the people in that trying time, that it was expressly provided in the constitution that they should be eligible to any honor in the gift of the people as the native born. Feeling now the justice of this same rule, and revolting at the hideous anomaly of conferring an eligibility on the rice field Congo which is denied the naturalized citizen, the democrats in the house sought not long since to break down the distinction. Even on strict republican ground they were justified, for with what does republicanism deafen us if not with the cry that all men are equal? And this was an effort at equality, but by republican strength the effort was foiled. That the foreign born citizen shall not be the full political equal of the negro is republican doctrine as laid down by the votes of its expounders. That citizen may be of great reputation, of rising influence, foe of the corruptions which are over clouding our liberties and the friend of reform. It does not matter; he and all like him shall lie under the ban.—*N. Y. World.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad company was held in Philadelphia on the 20th instant. The report of J. Edgar Thompson, president, for 1871, shows the revenues of the lines operated by the company and the amounts paid for their working expenses, &c., as follows:

From the Pennsylvania railroad and branches, $18,719,836.85; Philadelphia and Erie railroad, $3,542,263.73. Total $22,262,100.58. Expenses of railroads, $15,365,697.07; profits, $6,896,403.51. Deducting dividends, interest, &c., amounting to $5,426,112.73, there is left a balance to the credit of profit and loss on account of the Pennsylvania railroad company of $1,470,290.78.

The lines controlled by the company beyond Pittsburg are held by the Pennsylvania company. This company has a capital stock of $12,000,000. Of this $8,000,000 (preferred stock) is held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in exchange for its leased roads, etc., transferred to the Pennsylvania company. The remaining $4,000,000 of stock (common) is held subject to be disposed of to individuals at not less than par. The president believes that after 1871 this company will pay 6 per cent. per annum.

The Baltimore and Potomac railroad will, it is stated, be completed during the ensuing winter. It will be connected through Richmond, Virginia, "with the whole system of southern railway south of this point now largely controlled by the Southern Security company in which this company became a shareholder to protect its investment in the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. The Southern Security company is composed of gentlemen friendly to our interests and objects, and of which Gen. G. W. Cass, is president."

Warmoth and Carter met face to face in the St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, the other day, but disappointed the expectant crowd by merely shaking hands in the most placid manner, and passing on.

Judge Jeffrey's, pointing with his cane at a prisoner before him, observed, "There is a great rogue at the end of this stick." The man replied, "At which end, my lord?"

For the Sentinel.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 10, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to many inquiries in regard to the action of the present legislature in regard to the state debt, we would say that the only measure that has passed is the act to authorize the exchange of the stocks owned by the state in the various railroad and canal companies for the bonds for which such stocks were obtained, where in the act of incorporation, such stocks were specifically pledged for the redemption of the bonds so issued; if the stocks are not so specifically pledged, then to take in exchange any bonds of the state, not special tax bonds, or bonds declared unconstitutional, or considered to come within the principle decided in any case. The bonds that will be taken are all those issued prior to May 20, 1861, and those issued during the war for purposes of internal improvement, (but the scale of three bonds for one share of stock, will be applied to those bonds issued on January 1, 1863, in aid of Chatham Railroad.) Also all bonds issued since the war, prior to October 1, 1868, or under authority of acts passed prior thereto; and, also, under funding act of August 20, 1868, in regard to the state stock in the North Carolina Railroad. The party offering to take (20) twenty shares, (no less will be allowed,) must also, in the offer agree to take (20) twenty shares in the Western North Carolina Railroad (Eastern Division,) and ten shares in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and to pay for the fifty shares so taken, two bonds issued for the North Carolina Railroad under chapter 106 of laws of 1866 and '67, which also contain mortgage of the stock of the North Carolina Railroad, and one bond issued for Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. This may seem a hard offer, but we must consider that the bonds for the North Carolina Railroad are not due until 1883, and the stock cannot be subjected for their payment until that time. The Atlantic and N. C. R. R., entirely in the hands of the private stockholders, could be made a profitable road.

The Western North Carolina Railroad is at present somewhat embarrassed, but as the amount is very small compared with the value of the road, arrangements could easily be made to complete the road to Asheville, and pay off the present indebtedness.

We would suggest a general meeting of the holders of the classes of bonds issued for the three roads above mentioned, either in New York or Baltimore, to take the matter into consideration, and advise them immediately to measures to accept the terms offered in the act. The stock in the Western Railroad (Fayetteville and Coal Fields) is not specifically pledged, and any of the bonds we have mentioned in the former part of this letter will be accepted in exchange. There is little probability that the State of North Carolina will resume payment of interest on the public debt for many years to come, in fact it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, if payment of the full amount of interest ever will be resumed. A strong effort has been made in the present legislature, to provide for the payment of interest upon a compromised debt. This has been badly defeated. We believe that those who accept the terms of this act, will get more for their bonds than will be paid to any other creditors. The Attorney General and Treasurer are appointed commissioners, and will make due advertisement of the time and place at which the exchange may be made.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
J. M. WORTH.

P. S.—In all cases bonds will be taken at par and coupons can be retained or certificates given for them if surrendered. In addition to the exchange of stocks, all corporations bonds held by the State, will be exchanged for the State bonds issued to such corporations and coupons on either side may be retained to make equality.

J. W. G.
J. M. W.

To SAMUEL EDMONDS, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST.

OFFICE, ON FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL.

feb. 24d3m.

FOR SALE!

5,000 Grape Vines

Of the following varieties:

IVES' SEEDLING,
CONCORD,
CATAWBA, AND
SCUPPERNONG.

W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE!

RYE FROM WESTERN N. C.

W. H. JONES & CO.

feb. 24dtf.

THE GREAT FERTILIZER.

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

SNANDARD. GUARANTEED, 200 lbs.

Manufactured by

WALTON, WHANN & CO.,

Wilmington, Delaware.

We are prepared to furnish the above fertilizer in any quantity for cash, or on time, to prompt paying customers.

M. A. PARKER,
No. 2 South Side Market Square.

feb. 24d2m.

Important Sale!

AT AUCTION!

On the 9th Day of March, 1872,

AT THE FOUNDRY OF

Separk, Hicks & Gayle,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A 35-horse power Steam Engine, with a first-class Boiler of 50 horse power.
Saw-Mill, in complete order.
2 Grist Mills, Log carts, Wagons, Chains, &c.
2 Yoke of Oxen.
2 Pair of Mules.
2 Pair of Horses.
A complete outfit for a Steam Saw Mill.

Terms of sale cash, or a credit of six months with note and approved security.

T. F. LEE, Sheriff.

Charlotte Observer and *Wilmington Journal* copy and send bill to Sheriff's office, Raleigh, N. C. feb 12-dtf

Parrish & Blacknall

Auctioneers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

DURHAM, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Special attention given to the sale of country Produce.

PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.

Refer, by permission, Ed. "Tobacco Plant," J. F. Freeland & Co., W. T. Blackwell.

feb. 20d2w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important Sale!

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday the 16th of March, 1872, the following town lots and lands in Wake County:

1. Two lots on the east side of Wilmington Street, on each of which there is a brick store house, with large framed ware house and backyard, adjoining the lot of A Sorrell, C. Pollard and others, and running back to No. 2 in this list, being part of lot 159 in the plan of the City.

2. Lot situated on South side of Hargett Street, with framed wooden shop, and stone and brick blacksmith shop, and a small house—adjoining Mrs. M. Ferrell's lot on the West, M. Grausman on the east, and running back to, and bounding lot No. 1 on the East.

3. Lot on Northeast corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets, fronting both streets, adjoining lot of late Mrs. P. Smith on the north and the next described lot on the East, being part of lot No. 145 in the plan of the City.

4. Lot on North side of Hargett Street, adjoining lot No. 3 on the West, and the lot now owned by J. P. Prairie being also part of lot No. 145.

5. Another lot on Hargett Street, adjoining the last described on the West, the lot of Alfred M. Upchurch on the East, being also part of lot No. 145.

6. Lot on the Southeast corner of McDowell and North Streets, adjoining lot of Jonas Matthews on the South, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. lot on the East, McDowell Street on the West, and North Street on the North, known as part of lot No. 274 in the plan of the City.

7. Tract of land known as the home place and former residence of John O'Rourke, dec'd, on both sides of the road known as the Tarboro road, containing forty-nine and ¾ acres, adjoining the lands formerly owned by Gen. Bryan Grimes, Wm. Mills and others.

8. Tract of land containing about eighteen acres adjoining the lands of Jeff Fisher on the East, B. F. Moore on the South, T. H. Selby on the West, and the road leading to Sater's Mill on the North.

9. Tract of land in St. Mary's Township, containing about one hundred and fifteen acres, about four miles from the city of Raleigh, on the Smithfield road, bounded on the East by said road, on the South by lands of Wm. Hicks, West by lands of Jackson Hays, and North by lands of Nixon Lins

These lots and lands are sold under a decree of Court, for division among the heirs at law of John O'Rourke dec'd.

Terms of sale, 5 per cent of purchase money cash. Balance in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bond with security, bearing interest from day of sale. Title retained until purchase money is paid.

R. H. BATTLE, } Comm'rs.
JOS. B. BATCHELOR. }

feb.16dtd

J. H. SEPARK, W. J. HICKS, J. B. GAYLE

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL Machine Works, being now owned by "Practical Mechanics," and having also increased their capacity and efficiency by the purchase of additional machinery, and the employment of the best workmen, announce to the mill owners, machinists and farmers of North Carolina, that they are prepared to furnish machinery, and do any repairs, promptly, and at prices that cannot but give satisfaction.

We would call the attention of farmers, and dealers in agricultural machinery, to our vast stock of improved Plows, the "best in use." (Send for Price List.)

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, and Forged work done promptly,

Terms strictly cash.

SEPARK, HICKS & Co.

dec 18-3m

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Fourth Session will open on Monday, Jan. 15th, 1872.

This Institution combines the comforts of home with the advantages of a First Class Female School.

Instruction thorough; teachers experienced and successful; every facility offered for acquiring a thorough education; charges moderate.

For Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Principal.

F. P. HOBGOOD, A. M.,

nov 30-tf

Randolph Macon College,

ASHLAND, VIRGINIA.

Session opens Thursday, Sept. 28, 1871.

For further information, catalogue, &c., Address, WM. WILLIS, Richmond, Va., or Prof. H. [illegible], Ashland, Va.

july 18-tf

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY, OXFORD N. C.

Miss. M. E. Mitchell, Principal.
Mrs. E. N. Grant, Associate Principal.
Mrs. W. H. Morrow, Teacher of Music.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 10th, 1872.

Circulars with terms, &c., on application.

References:—All friends of the late Prof. Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina.

dec 28 d & sw-3m

NOTICE.

Any person caught selling liquor within three miles of the Forest Paper Mills, will be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law.

WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1872—dtf

BOARD.

GEORGE B. BAKER can accommodate six or eight persons with good Board and Lodging at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Miller, corner Newbern and Person streets. Rooms large and comfortable.

February 1, 1872.

TO RAIL ROAD COMPANIES AND

Public Corporations,

Notice!

Section 8 of an Act ratified on the 12th day of February A. D., 1872, entitled "An Act for the better government of the Penitentiary and for other purposes, is as follows: "That the Directors are hereby authorized and directed to farm out to Rail Road companies or other public corporations, each and every able bodied convict, who cannot be employed to advantage on the work above mentioned, on such terms as will best promote the interest of the State, for consideration not less than food and clothing." We have in the Penitentiary at the present time about three hundred convicts, besides the women and others who cannot be farmed out under the provisions of this Act. The Board of Directors are now prepared to receive proposals for farming out at least 250 of said convicts upon the terms and conditions prescribed in said law.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. A. BLEDSOE, President.

STATE PENITENTIARY, Feb. 22d, 1872.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Eagle, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville Citizen copy 4 times and send bill to SENTINEL office.

feb 24-3tf.

WANTS.

TEACHER WANTED.

A young gentleman is wanted to teach a private family of eight pupils, one qualified to teach the higher English branches and the Languages.

Address, stating terms,

HON. A. H. ARRINGTON,
Hilliardston, N. C.

jan 29-sw4w

WANTED. LOOK HERE.

Profitable employment furnished every man willing to work in his own neighborhood; (no lazy persons wanted). Profits are 200 per cent. Enclose $1 for samples and particulars. Sales rapid. JONES & METZGAR, Pittsburgh, Pa.

aug 25-tf

NOTICE.

GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED. NONE need apply who cannot give good references and the necessary bonds. A good opportunity for energetic men to make from two to four thousand dollars per year. Apply to

H. HETH, Gen'l. Agent,
Life Association of America,
Raleigh, N. C.

ap 24-tf

WANTED, a gentleman to take charge of a small neighborhood School, must be competent to teach English, Mathematics, Latin and Greek.

Must come well recommended for competency and moral character. School to begin 1st February next.

feb.21dtf

E. A. CRUDUP.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

M. B. & L. A.

THE 24TH REGULAR MEETING of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association will be held in the Court House on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock.

THE SECOND CLASS

of the above Association will hold their second regular meeting at the Court House on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when members will receive their certificates of Stock.

Members of either class can pay their dues to Mr. Blake, Treasurer, at the Raleigh National Bank, on or before the days above-mentioned.

Fines will be strictly enforced against delinquents.

WM. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

feb 6-dtd

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Studwell Brothers,

17 Murray Street,

New York,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR

SOUTHERN TRADE,

Will remain at the old stand, where at less than half expense, will be enabled to sell their goods on a closer margin than if up-town.

J. K. MOORE, Salesman.

jan 30-6m

LAND AGENCIES.

North Carolina Land Company,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE

Transportation and Location

OF

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN SETTLERS

IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE

TUCKER HALL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for nearly two years, and will continue to SELL, LEASE, or RENT real estate, on the most favorable terms, and if divided into small tracts are more saleable.

All persons having Lands to sell will find it to their interest to call at our office, or correspond with us, as our facilities for selling are increasing every day.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION HAS NOW SET IN, and we call upon all North Carolinians to aid us in promoting this great enterprise, and help to build up our waste places.

The President and Directors of the company are well known; and persons entrusting business in their hands, have the best assurance that they will be fairly represented.

We have no connection with any other Land Agency or company professing to do business in this State. But are operating only under the name and style of "THE NORTH CAROLINA LAND COMPANY," as chartered by Special Act of the Legislature bearing date February 8th A. D. 1869.

Address all communications to "The North Carolina Land Co., or to Wm. Scott, Secretary.

GEO. LITTLE, Pres.

WM. SCOTT, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Col. Geo. Little, Gen. R. F. Hoke, Hon. W. Best, Dr. J. B. Smith, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Wm. Scott, Esq.

jan 11-dawtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a new stock of those superior Piano Fortes, of the GREAT UNION COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to which he invites their attention. The immense resources of this company in the shape of capital, machinery and other facilities, enable them to put their Pianos at a much lower rate than any other first class establishment, and persons about to purchase will find it much to their advantage to call and examine these Pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

oct 4-tf

THOMAS CHATTERON & CO.,

265 and 267 Canal Street,

(*Near Broadway*),

NEW YORK,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Common, Medium and Fine Clothing for Men and Boys.

Our Spring Stock is now ready and made with a special view to suit the wants of Southern trade

feb 15d1m*

J. W. BEARD, Salesman.

15 BBLS. EARLY ROSE POTATOES—guaranteed genuine.

feb 1-d1m

W. C. STRONACH & CO.

LANDRETHS' EARLY ROSE POTATOE.

A few barrels of genuine Early Rose Potatoes for sale by barrel or bushel.

N. C. BOOK STORE,

jan 2-tf

JAS. H. ENNISS, Ag't.

WANTED!

A thirty to sixty horse power engine. Address W. W. Wilson, Rush Hill, N. C., with description of engine and price.

February 2, 1872—d2w2t

WILL BE

Sold on 21st inst., to the highest bidder one valuable lot of land lying on Main street in the town of Henderson, on R. & G. R. R., about 100 by 150 feet, and formerly known as the Rep ey Wynne lot.

Will be sold in small lots if desired.

Terms made known on day of sale.

B. C. WILLIAMS,
Franklinton, N. C.

feb 20dtd

WANTED!

A good Cabinet Maker. Also a good Moulder. Apply to R. Roles, 3 miles above Carey, on the Chatham R. R.

Also, a fine young mare for sale, perfectly sound.

feb 5-d2t

UNIVERSITY SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS!

Holmes' History of the United States.
Maurey's Geography.
Venable's Arithmetics,
and a variety of other School Books.

For sale at

feb 5-dtf

J. A. JONES' Bookstore.

SECOND HAND LAW BOOKS!

I have on consignment a large lot and variety of second-hand

Law Books,
Text Books,
and Reports

For sale at low prices.

J. A. JONES, Bookseller,
Raleigh, N. C.

feb 5-dtf

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

BOOKBINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

OVER THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Trial, Execution, Minutes and Recording Dockets made to order.

North Carolina Reports and other Law Books, bound in superior Law Binding.

Missing numbers of the Reports supplied and odd numbers taken in exchange for binding.

dec 1, 1869-tf