The Sentinel.

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

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 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.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

We have heretofore noticed the decision of the supreme court in what is known as the Drake amendment. The importance of the decision justifies further notice of it. The effect of the Drake amendment was to prohibit the reception by the Court of Claims of evidence of amnesty and pardon on the part of suitors, but allows the opposite party to refer to such amnesty and pardon as evidence of disloyalty, unless at the time of receiving the pardon and amnesty the recipient protested against the implication of previous disloyalty contained in the official document. The court adverted to the proclamation of Lincoln in 1863, which granted amnesty and pardon on condition of taking the oath, etc., with the restoration of property excepting in slaves. The court asserts the full power of the president in granting pardons and amnesty, the acceptance of which cannot, it says, be rendered of no effect by the legislation of congress.

IMPEACHERS IMPEACHED.

President Johnson was impeached for the non-performance of party duty. His impeachment was a crime for which the radical party deserved the penitentiary. Gov. Holden, Gov. Reed of Florida, Gov. Bullock of Georgia, Gov. Scott of South Carolina, and the Governor of Kansas all clamored for the impeachment of Johnson. These impeachers have all been impeached themselves.

Holden and the radical party now impeach Greeley, Schurz, Sumner and Trumbull of "high crimes and misdemeanors" to the party in refusing to favor the renomination of Grant, and expressing a weak dissatisfaction at radical rascality. We really fear we shall be forced into some defence of Greeley and Sumner.

SAVED DADDY COWLES.

The general appropriation bill being under consideration in the senate, the following amendment was offered:

The branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, shall be abolished on the 30th day of June, 1872; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to sell the said mint and all the public property connected therewith, at public auction, giving reasonable notice of said sale.

Sneaking John, the black man's senator from North Carolina, quit working on his gate long enough to make a speech and defeat this amendment, which continues Daddy Cowles in office at the Charlotte mint.

Said sneaking John in the debate:

"The chairman of the committee says that if it would continue the allegiance of those people and good feeling toward the government he would be willing to continue it. Now, Mr. President, I do not put it upon any such ground as that. I believe the allegiance of these people would not be affected by it one way or the other."

How worse than contemptible was the remark of the chairman! How contemptible was it in John Pool, not to have said a word in defence of his people when thus assailed!

We have always insisted that the denial of postoffices in North Carolina was intended by the radical party as a petty punishment upon the people for secession. No wonder the old man in North Carolina asks the Lord to continue burning in the north and west until the old post-offices are all re-established.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—A gentleman just from Warrenton, informs us that during the progress of the superior court now in session in Warren county, a negro witness swore falsely in order to clear his "dulcinea" from the charge of larceny, for which offense she was then and there being tried. Before this willing witness could clear the bar, a true bill for perjury had been perfected by the grand jury, the capias issued, and the witness arrested by the sheriff.—*Daily News.*

Sam Draper, at Person court, in the days of the honest judiciary, swore a lie in open court before Judge Caldwell, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Before two o'clock in the afternoon he had been indicted, convicted, whipped at the whipping post, and fined $500. Lies by the peck were no doubt sworn before the Shipp Fraud Commission, and no one is indicted.

Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, was given his choice of two positions, namely: Minister to Peru or to the Argentine Confederation, but has declined to accept either.

Judge Settle, who resigned the Peruvian mission because of ill-health, has returned from Lima and is now in this city. In his letter of resignation, he designates the 20th of the present month as the time for expiration of his commission. As before stated by us, Mr. Settle wants to succeed Caldwell as governor of North Carolina, or Pool, as United States senator from that state.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

All this means that Holden will settle down in the pension, patent or land office, where the senate will not have to pass on his appointment.

TRIAL OF STOKES.—The trial of this assassin goes on slowly. The papers report him as care-worn and haggard looking. They say he has grown gray since his imprisonment. We take it he was in the habit of dyeing his hair before he murdered Fisk. Graham, his attorney, says Fisk was the head-center of a band of assassins.

For the Sentinel.

A RAMBLE IN NEW YORK—VISIT TO THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS, &c.—WITH A FAIR COMPANION FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1872.

[CONTINUED.]

Messrs. Editors:—To return to our subject, after this long digression. When asked we asked, "Where is Mr. and Mrs. ?"—(never mind names.) "I will run and call them," was the prompt reply from my friend. In a few moments we were congratulating a bride, looking as happy as a bride should feel, and another, now, her sister's brother, seemingly as happy as his wife. The day was wearing on and we proposed, without delay, a walk to the Historical Rooms. Agreed, was the response and in a moment, we were descending the stairs, where, only a few weeks ago, the notorious James Fisk, Jr., fell, not in manly strife but by the hand of an assassin. Reaching the third step above the first platform, "that's the spot," said the door-tender, "where the deed was done." Once on the walk the cold wind quickened our pace. Turning into Bond street, the death of Fisk called up the murder, some years ago, of Bardell, and we pointed out the house where it occurred. Onward we walked, passing presently a store with an iron front, gilded and bronzed. We both suggested, at the same moment, how such a cost would improve "Tucker Hall," and as the energetic proprietors are live men, who would be surprised to find, some day, their fine building thus attired. Now we reached the Bowery and Cooper Institute was pointed out to our friend, and the old Astor Place Opera House, also, where the Macready-Forrest riots happened years ago. We crossed to Eighth street, passing down to Second avenue, and up the avenue to Eleventh streets, there meeting a knowing-looking individual we enquired if the Historical Society building was thereabout. Up the street we were shown a large brick house. Repairing thither and entering, we espied a man when we were half way up a tiresome flight of steps, who pointed out at the place we had left, the house we were seeking. This mistake gave our young married friend infinite delight at our expense, as we professed to be a safe pilot in the great city, and she exclaimed with emphasis "My husband is not the greatest man in the world." I raised my hat in silence. It seems the young gentlemen referred to had been laughed at for being guilty of similar mistakes. Did you ever observe how patiently most every one from whom you seek information in a city, will listen and the trouble they will give themselves to aid you in this respect? In any place or country, too, when a hat is blown off, how those passing will attempt to outrace the owner for it and when caught, it is presented with the lowest bow as if for such trouble they place themselves under obligations. We were speedily back again to the corner, and after failing to get in a fine Baptist church of brown stone and of beautiful architecture, we entered the Historical Gallery which adjoins it, and were surrounded by thousands of specimens of art and of objects of historical interest of ancient and modern times. To tell of all would require a hundred pages, therefore, we shall only call to mind a few things that crossed our way. As you reach the entry on the right hand, over the door of a side room is a Medallion of Frances L. Hawks, D. D., in marble, by David Richards, and presented by William Niblo. Now ascending the stairs you find some of Crawford's marbles, the indian, the Hunter Boy, Adam and Eve, Boy Playing Marbles, the Peri, &c., before you, while against the wall hang some valuable paintings and portraits. We were not yet in the main gallery. However, seeing no obstacle in the way we pushed as directed by a printed notice upon it, the inside door open, and walked up to the clerk or librarian and asked for a catalogue. This was given for the half of a dollar, when he inquired if we had an introduction from a member of the Society, which was necessary to gain admittance. I stated, "We are strangers and know not your rules, and are anxious to examine your collection of objects of interest." Pausing for a moment he replied, "You are now in the stairway, behind me leads to the upper galleries." Shortly I heard the command, "Put up those things" rather sternly given. Looking back I discovered our male companion hastily replacing the camp cot of General George Washington, which he had taken out of its place where it had rested quietly for years, perhaps, for a minute inspection upon the floor. Thus to speak to visitors, how many combats would the excellent and intelligent librarian of your state have in a single month; yet here it is not meant to be offensive. It is simply business and time cannot be lavished in persuading one not to do that he has no right to do, as is customary in the south. Of course if those old articles were allowed to be handled, a few years would consign them all to dust. Our friend was innocently and unconsciously violating a rule, which otherwise would not have been attempted. He was, however, fond of the relics of Washington. Afterwards I noticed him copying one of that great man's original orders issued while he was in the war of the Revolution. My fair friend, who kept by my side, tired out, threw herself in the chair used by Napoleon, when first consul of France, which was rather plain than rich in finish, while I again gazed upon the gold necklace and ear-rings of Manes, the first Pharoah of Egypt, who reigned 2750 years B. C. He is the earliest king in history. There was much jewelry in the collection and some of exquisite workmanship and pattern, dating from one thousand to twenty five hundred years B. C. An ear-ring in gold terminating in the head of a gazelle, and also a pair with pearl drops, were quite pretty. Of ladies shoes or boots, there was considerable variety—we observed white kid boots, purple leather boots, a red leather boot, all ladies, and a child's leather shoe. The pretty shape of these shoes would surprise you. A specimen of needlework, from Ghiseh, would now take the premium at our state fair's from our mothers and daughters. Specimens of woollen and linen cloths, were fine. A specimen of quilting in variously colored worsted was excellently well done. A broom we saw, very ancient, and made of straw, similar to those in use at the present day, and of the same form as the corn broom we purchase from the stores. A pair of purple leather boots, ornamented with gilded devices from Sakkarah, were beautiful. Glass we noticed of different kinds and of beautiful shapes. The arm of a chair inlaid with ivory representing the head of a goose, from Thebes, was good. A leg of a chair in hard wood inscribed "Pharaoh, of the eighteenth dynasty;" 1430 years before Christ, was before me. Two skeins of thread also quite fine. We observed two hollow porcelain balls colored black and blue; a dress comb in ivory, chased in the back; two bronze needles; one blade of a pair of bronze scissors as the catalogue states, beautifully fashioned on the form of a sphinx; some bronze pins, a wooden comb, to destroy some of the plagues of Egypt in its day; some fake hair plaited; a toilet stand, for containing blacking for the margin of the eyelids; a porcelain stand with instruments for applying the kohl or blacking to the eyes; a reed containing ointment for the toilet; a toilet box in the form of a shell and has the cartouche of a queen; beautiful sphinx handle of a dagger, 1585, B. C.; sticks used for throwing at small birds; a bronze clasp for a waistband, which was of cloth covered with plates of glass; a silver ring representing a serpent holding an apple in his mouth, beautifully executed, from Memphis; Cornelian stone, bearing the name of Rameses, the Great, 1355 years B. C.; an engraved stone from Babylon; red agate finely engraved with pounded lapis; agate ring bearing the name of ..., the Suphis of the Greeks 2835 years B. C.—it was found in a tomb at Gizeh, and is of fine gold and weighs nearly three sovereigns; the hieroglyphics on it are the name of that Pharaoh of whom the pyramid was the tomb, so says the catalogue; a walking stick inscribed with the owner's name—it could be seen where the hand had worn the wood when grasped; the wheel and tire and other portions of a chariot; the wheel has six spokes and is like those we see in paintings and sculptures,—this carried me at once back in imagination to the chariot races of old—the hub and wheel looked to have been much used centuries upon centuries B. C.; an earthenware stamp with a royal name—these stamps were used as we use leaden stamps to secure the doors of cars,—mud from the Nile was spread on the back, then the impression made upon it while soft, which could not be disturbed afterwards without detection—thus we see the earliest sons of men were about as keen as we are, to their interest; a papyrus, in the demotic character of the time of Cleopatra, and Ptolemy—it is a contract for the sale of land; a drill bow and cord, from Thebes; a skull of a female mummy, with plaited hair, from Sakkarah; the leg of a female wanting the foot, which had been amputated at the ankle joint during life, prior to the process of embalming as the cloth covers the joint. If these were the children or descendants of Ham, they have changed wonderfully, in hair and features in modern times. The hair of these mummies is fine, very fine, and their features are finely cut, and their feet small and well shaped, especially is this the case with the females. To continue: an iron helmet with a neck-guard in chain armor, found at Thebes, 971 years B. C.; the head of one of the Pharaohs, in white marble, from Thebes; a beautiful figure of a bird with outspread wings, representing the soul departing from the body. This is gold inlaid with turquoise, and was taken from the breast of a mummy at Sakkarah, I noticed this especially and it is a little gem in design and workmanship; a brick with the maker's stamp, from the city of On, or Heliopolis. There are a thousand other objects of interest in this department which we must now leave to have an opportunity to glance at the paintings in the gallery above. We have, it is only reasonable to suppose, been examining objects which may have crossed the vision of Moses and Abraham and may have been handled by Joseph. We have seen mouths which may have spoken in their presence. It is claimed they have in this collection the stone head of the Pharaoh of the Exodus, Thothmes III of Egyptian history. Also the iron helmet and breast-plate of scale-armour of Shishak nine hundred and seventy one years before Christ, as before mentioned, who took Jerusalem from Rehoboam 2 Chron xi. Further a hawk headed vase, in green earthen ware from the plain of Zoan, with the oval of Zerah, the Ethiopian king, seven hundred and forty one years before Christ, 2 Chron. xiv. Again the burned and unburned bricks made without straw by the children of Israel in Egypt, and dating from the above mentioned Pharaoh.

SIENNA.

(To be continued.)

For the Sentinel.

ORANGE COUNTY, March 5, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You know me to be a friend of temperance for many years. I have been gratified that the SENTINEL has given space to notices of temperance meetings and published temperance speeches. I desire to say through your columns that if the temperance lecturer for the state at large, is Rev. Samuel Pearce, who lived in Hillsboro' and preached war sermons in 1863, '64 and '65, from the pulpit, instead of "Peace on earth and good will to man," I do not care to hear him. My objections are not so much to his war sermons as to his late loyal radical proclivities.

Yours, TEMPERANCE.

There is very little of the negro in Mexico, and he has not been amalgamated with either the Indian or the Spaniard to any extent. He is not looked upon with any more favor there than here, socially. In Central America and Brazil and other South American countries bordering on the Atlantic coast, and in many of the West India islands, there has been a considerable admixture; but Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the Republics which lie on the Pacific coast are comparatively free from Africanism. The great bulk of the people are Indian. With Cuba it is the same. There is no African taint, though the tint of many of the inhabitants of both Mexico and Cuba may be rather dark. They have straight hair, regular features and rich olive complexions. The Americans, during the Texan and subsequent Mexican war, called all Mexicans "Greasers," just as they styled the Americans "Gringos," both terms being equally meaningless.

The large clock at the English Parliament house is the largest one in the world. The four dials of this clock are twenty-two feet in diameter. Every half minute the point of the minute-hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, but it only strikes for seven and a half, thus indicating any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding up of the striking mechanism takes two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long, the wheels are of cast-iron, the hour-bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter weighing nearly fifteen tons, and the hammer alone weighs more than 400 pounds. This clock strikes the quarter-hours, and by its strokes the short hand reporters in the parliament chambers regulate their labors. At every stroke a new reporter takes the place of the old one, whilst the first retires to write out the notes he has taken during the previous fifteen minutes.

Suit is to be commenced by the government in a short time against the Piedmont railroad, running from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C., to recover the road from its present owners, the government claiming to be the owner thereof. The road was built during the war by the Confederacy.—*Balt. Gazette.*

What will become of the North Carolina branch of this road, as it is now called?

For the Sentinel.

Mr. Editor:—I have seen quite a number of recommendations from time to time in the papers of gentlemen as suitable candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. I don't remember to have seen any recommendations for the other high and responsible positions which it will devolve upon our people this summer to fill.

In this connection I would most respectfully suggest to the Greensboro' convention, the names of N. L. Williams, Esq., of Yadkin county, for Secretary of State, and Gen. J. E. Littlejohn, of Franklin, for Auditor.

The above named gentlemen are well known to be eminently qualified for the positions—are men of the highest integrity—are widely known, and popular—unflinching conservatives, and in their hands the interest of our good old state, would be vigilantly looked after and protected.

A VOTER.

From the Wilmington Journal.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN S. A. ASHE.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1, 1872.

To the Voters of New Hanover County:

Having determined on changing my place of residence, I have this day handed to the governor my resignation as a member of the House of representatives from New Hanover county. This step is now of but little consequence to you, to my constituents, or to myself, as the duties of the present legislature have practically ended; but yet it follows, as a matter of course, my change of residence to this city. While making the above announcement, I desire to avail myself of the opportunity presented to render some account of my stewardship.

But first, let us revert to some of the leading events of the past—events that should never be entirely forgotten. In 1867, the constitution and government of the state were subverted by military power, and your chosen governor and other public officers were driven from the high places to which you had called them. In 1868, men said to have been chosen at an election held without the sanction of law and under the control of United States officers, assembled in convention and framed a constitution, which was subsequently submitted for ratification to the people of the state, without regard to the Constitutional qualification of voters. This was revolution. However, that constitution was ratified, and has ever since been acknowledged, and is the fundamental law of the land. These measures were confessedly undertaken by the republicans to secure this state to the republican party—and they accomplished their design. It was not in vain that they had to resort to military interference—to oppression—to fraud—to revolution. They sought to place their party friends in power, and they succeeded—for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government were completely republican. Now what followed? How did the republicans use the political power obtained by such extreme measures? A ring (and by a ring I mean a conspiracy indictable under the laws of this State) was speedily formed by the leading spirits in that party to obtain possession of the public property and convert it to their own use. Fraud, corruption and bribery were employed to accomplish the designs of the conspirators. By such means the State debt was increased many millions, and the total expenses of the government during the two years of their administration amounted to ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Their entire conduct of public affairs was most shameful and disgraceful. Nothing was sacred from their polluting hands. They prostituted everything to their base purposes. These were dark hours—dreary days for North Carolina, for in this scramble after public money—in this pillage of the treasury the interests of the people were made subordinate to the interests of the conspirators.

At length the people murmured. The yoke was too galling for the patient, honest men of the state to bear in silence. A revolution in public sentiment set in, and progressed with such rapidity that it was soon considered doubtful whether republicans would carry the state. The leaders of that party, notwithstanding the state and federal patronage, feared that they would not be victors in the campaign of 1870, then rapidly approaching.

The idea of defeat was terrible to them, for it meant loss of power—loss of plunder, and perhaps punishment for conspiracy. In their dismay they resorted to the military to control the elections in the central counties. Fear of military force secured their election in 1868; why should it not perpetuate their power in 1870? The trial was made; troops sent for; citizens seized; prominent men incarcerated; the people were terrified; the constitution was subverted; the great writ of Right was suspended, and the mandates of the supreme judicial tribunal were defied! Their scheme was doubtless partially successful, but not entirely, for the legislature then elected was largely conservative, and the state gave 5,000 majority for the conservatives against 18,641 majority for the republicans in April, 1868.

Such was the condition of affairs when you conferred upon me the honor of being a representative from New Hanover county. On assembling at the capital the legislature found that its work would be like that of Hercules in cleansing the Augean stables. But we applied ourselves to the task, nothing doubting, trusting that industry and zeal and patriotism would accomplish much for our unfortunate countrymen.

The Assembly was largely composed of men "salted with fire," trained by the necessities of adversity, whose characters had been formed in the patriotic days of the late war, the trying vicissitudes of which had schooled them into coolness of head—moderation of counsel, quickness of perception and decision, and promptitude of action. And it is well that this was so, for the first measure of importance claiming their attention was the impeachment of the governor for high crimes and misdemeanors. A legislature differently composed, in all probability, would either have been unequal to the hazardous duty, or would have performed it with such vehemence as to have invested the proceeding with a partizan character; while we have the satisfaction of knowing that by our prudence and moderation in this great vindication of popular liberty, all but eight senators were induced to vote for conviction. This was the first successful attempt in the history of the world to deprive such a high officer of his power peaceably and in strict conformity to law. But as the history of the trial is familiar to you, I will only add that this unusual event has been speedily followed by the impeachment of four other governors in different States; so North Carolina has had the honor of establishing a precedent by which the iniquities of a corrupt executive will hereafter find their prompt rewards.

Another subject of importance presented for our consideration was the question of *Convention.* We early discovered that because of constitutional restrictions we would be unable to afford all the relief we desired to the people of the state. We had the opinion of many good lawyers, (some of whom are now leaders in the republican party,) delivered in quiet and peaceable times, that the legislature might lawfully submit such a question to the people; and as we concurred in that opinion, we acted accordingly. The republicans, however, imported Gen. Grant's pliant attorney general into the state to threaten our people with federal interference in case they called a convention, and the result was, as might have been anticipated, the overwhelming defeat of that measure. We subsequently had recourse to the legislative mode of altering the constitution, and passed a bill embodying some of the changes desired.

This bill does not embrace all the amendments I advocated; but every section had to concede something in order to frame a bill that would command the undivided support of our friends throughout the state.

The matter of the public debt occupied the attention of the general assembly at both sessions, and finally an act was passed inviting the bondholders to exchange their bonds for the railroad stock now owned by the state. The advocates of this plan have high hopes that it will lead to an early settlement of our heavy indebtedness. My own views have heretofore been presented to you, and need not be repeated. As for the interest on the public debt, many members were of the opinion that the act just mentioned might so reduce the debt as to render it unwise to levy the burdensome taxes necessary to meet the interest. It was also suggested by some that the people by voting *against Convention* had authoritatively decided that the constitution did not require this tax to be levied at this time. Others again avowed that they held their power as a public trust for the public good, and that it would entail ruin on our people to collect such an onerous tax to satisfy the northern bondholders; while some asserted that when the constitution was ratified in 1868, the people all thought that the plain terms of that instrument limited the tax to 66 2-3 cents, and that the subsequent construction of the "interest clause," if adopted by the assembly, would make the constitution a very different constitution from that which the people ratified. For myself, I conceived it proper to vote for the tax. But those and similar sentiments controlled the action of the assembly on this very important question.

We appointed a commission to ferret out fraud, and have exposed the horrible corruption that prevailed during *the flush times of new North Carolina,* and have taken such steps as are likely to prevent a recurrence of similar iniquities, even should bad men again have the power to commit them. We used our best endeavors to make wholesome and just laws, to secure entire freedom of action to every citizen, and to place the liberties of the people on such a foundation that no future tyrant will dare attempt to subvert them. We sought to relieve the people of the burdens that have weighed them down so heavily. We abolished such supernumerary offices as we could, lessened fees and salaries, and endeavored by all proper means to promote economy in the administration of public concerns.

The work on the penitentiary building has been, for the present, suspended, but we have required the erection of a stone wall around the prison yard, and the early completion of substantial workshops for the employment of convict-labor.

In a word, no stone was left unturned to reduce current expenses, consistent with good government and an efficient administration of the laws.

Our ordinary expenses for the current year will be about one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and the taxes will be 38 1-3 cents on the one hundred dollars—divided as follows: 16 2-3 for ordinary expenses, 8 1-3 for the asylums, 6 2-3 for penitentiary, and 6 2-3 for free schools.

But while a consideration of these subjects engaged us, we did not neglect other matters of prime importance, as the correction of omissions in existing laws; their amendment; the repeal of odious laws, and the enactment of new ones which we hope may prove wise and judicious. Particularly, I will mention the election act, which is calculated to check fraud and to secure the inviolability and secrecy of the ballot-box; and the act for the suppression of secret political societies, intended to break up kuklux organizations and union leagues, both of which are entirely incompatible with good government. The school act also is worthy of notice. Under its provisions money raised for school purposes is to be expended in the county where it is collected, and state assistance is rendered only to those who assist themselves. This *co-operative system,* as it is called, must commend itself to the judgment of those who favor the policy of free schools. I might, in like manner, refer to many other public laws of interest, passed with a view to work reform, correct abuses and promote the well-being and prosperity of the state at large, but they are too numerous to mention in detail.

As for local legislation, the zealous endeavors of Major McClammy, together with my own efforts, aided by the kindness of many friends from beyond the Blue Ridge, as well as from the shores of Albemarle, have resulted in securing for our county almost every measure that was desired.

I may recall the various acts for the relief of the Charlotte Railroad, which it is to be hoped has snatched that important work from the clutches of the bond holders, and given to stockholders another opportunity of building the road and controlling it in the interest of North Carolina.

Likewise the remodeling of the inspection laws, whereby great abuses were checked, and the cost of inspection has been much reduced to the manifest advantage of the producer.

Also, such provisions of the revenue act as relieve trade of the restrictions heretofore imposed upon it, and tend to promote the growth and prosperity of our commercial emporium.

In addition we have restricted the power of city authorities to lay a greater tax than one and one-half per cent., and by the adoption of "*cumulative suffrage*" have rendered it possible for the minority to have representatives on the board of aldermen of Wilmington.

We early abolished the odious city court, and have since invested the mayor with power to try petty misdemeanors. In fact, we have used our best endeavors to ameliorate, as far as practicable, the condition of our constituents, and to further their desires and advance their interests.

Assuredly, because of the mass of business that claimed our attention, some important things have been left undone—some things have not been wisely done—and it were well that some things had not been done at all; but taken as a whole, I can reasonably hope that our work will commend itself to the favorable judgment of our countrymen.

In conclusion, as I now return to you the commission with which you entrusted me, I beg leave to thank you for the kindness I have received at your hands, and to assure you of my grateful appreciation of your confidence.

Very respectfully,

S. A. ASHE.

FACETIÆ.

Culinary Mem—How to serve a dinner properly—Eat it.

Another One—If a dinner could speak, what would it say—Give me none of your jaw.

Needy farmers, like some poets, are partial to an acre on tic(k.)

Close quarters—A washerwoman's.

An early dinner—The milk bolls.

Why is a parson generally a patient angler? Because he would like to have the reputation of a judicious Hooker.

A dumb man recently went to law with a deaf man; the latter of course was the deafendant.

What class of persons are most subject to shooting pains? Poachers.

A Cold Stream Guard—A gingham.

A simpleton—20 cwt.

What always follows the hounds? Their tails.

To night birds—Whatever you do, mend the break of day.

Looked at one way, anti-vaccination ought to be pitted.

Proverbial. Fiery men are easily put out.

Who first invented trains? Why, Ninon de Longclothes, of course.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN DUPLIN.

According to previous notice, a considerable number of the citizens of Duplin county assembled in the court house, in Kenansville, on Monday the 4th day of March, inst., when, on motion of J. D. Stanford, Esq., Isaac B. Kelly was called to the chair and W. H. Grady requested to act as secretary. Mr. Kelly on taking the chair, explained in appropriate terms the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the Greensboro' convention to nominate democratic-conservative candidates for governor, &c., to be supported in the next August election.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to present resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: J. D. Stanford, Benjamin Oliver, Wm. E. Hill, J. G. Branch, Esqrs., and Dr. J. W. Blount. During the absence of the committee Col. Wm. A. Allen was called on and briefly addressed the meeting. The committee returned and reported the following:

WHEREAS, A state convention of the democratic conservative party of North Carolina is to be held in Greensboro' on the 1st day of May for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor and other state officers, and believing that Duplin county should be represented in said convention, therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent this county in said convention, and that any democrat or conservative of this county who may be in Greensboro' shall be considered a delegate.

Resolved, That while we pledge a hearty and cordial support to the nominees, whoever they may be, we respectfully recommend to the convention the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. Wm. A. Allen as one eminently proper in every respect to be placed upon the ticket as our candidate for lieutenant-governor.

Resolved, That the late legislature, by its manly vindication of the great principles of civil liberty and the system of rigid economy in the administration of our financial affairs which it has inaugurated, has entitled itself to the thanks of all the good people of the state.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all good men, without regard to former political connection, race or color, to unite with us in rescuing the government from the hands of those who now control it, and place it in the hands of those who will honestly administer it for the benefit of our whole country.

Mr. Standford addressed the meeting in explanation of the resolutions, when Major Hines suggested the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Duplin county are due, and are hereby tendered to our representatives in the legislature for the able manner in which they have discharged their various and arduous duties, and that we say to them, "well done good and faithful servants."

The meeting was then addressed by Major Hines, Wm. E. Hill and Major H. H. Foster, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Standford offered the following resolution which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting shall appoint a committee consisting of one member from each township in the county, of which committee the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman, whose duty it shall be to determine the time of assembling the county convention and other meetings of the party necessary for perfecting our organization.

Wm. E. Hill, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, without regard to party owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., for his manly exposures of corruption, frauds and extravagances.

This resolution was likewise unanimously adopted.

It was then resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilmington *Journal,* Wilmington *Star,* Goldsboro' *Messenger,* Raleigh SENTINEL, and Magnolia *Advertiser,* and also that the chairman of the meeting furnish a list of the delegates to the State Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

ISAAC B. KELLY, Chm'n.
WM. H. GRADY, Sec'ty.

Prince Napoleon some time ago purchased a mansion at Lancaster gate, fronting Hyde Park. Here he stowed the remains of his splendid art collection, two thirds of which were burned or stolen by the mob, at the Palais Royale, last May. Fortunately, some of the finest works were among the number saved, including a statue of the mother of the Prince, which was broken but reconstructed; six busts of Napoleon I; a statue of Washington, by Canova, almost ruined, however; a bust of Victor Emmanuel; and a vast collection of ancient and modern masterpieces of painting, together with a bewildering array of Sevres and other china, plate, lamps, and articles of vertu. All but those articles which possess a family interest are to be sold soon.

NEW WORDS TO AN OLD TUNE.—[A description of Windsor Castle—from "The American Girl Abroad," by Miss Thralton.]

"This is the Castle of Windsor.

"This the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"These are the ladies that attend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"These are the pages that bow to the ladies that" tend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"These are the lackeys that wait on the pages that bow to the ladies that" tend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"These are the soldiers, tried and sworn, that guard the crown from the unicorn, that stand by the lackeys that wait on the pages that bow to the ladies that" tend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"These are the military knights forlorn, founded by Edward before you were born, that outrank the soldiers tried and sworn, that guard the crown from the unicorn, that stand by the lackeys that wait on the pages that bow to the ladies that 'tend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"These are the knight that the garter have worn, with armorial banners tattered and torn, that look down on the military knights forlorn, founded by Edward before you were born, that outrank the soldiers tried and sworn, that guard the crown from the unicorn, that stand by the lackeys that wait on the pages that bow to the ladies that 'tend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"This is the dean, all shaven and shorn, with the canons and clerks that doze in the morn, that install the knights that the garter have worn, with armorial banners tattered and torn, that look down on the military knights forlorn, founded by Edward before you were born, that outrank the soldiers, tried and sworn, that guard the crown from the unicorn, that stand by the lackeys that wait on the pages that bow to the ladies that" tend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor."

WM. CARL BROWNE,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
No. 15, Fayetteville Street.
Life size Pictures painted *from life,* Photographs or Daguerreotypes
Old family Portraits and Pictures thoroughly repaired and restored to freshness.
mar 6-3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

DOMESTICS! BLEACHINGS!
Anticipating an advance in the RAW material, we have purchased and have in store
75 bales Unbleached Domestics.
25 cases of Bleached Domestics of the most popular and standard makes, on which
WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
feb 26dtf.

PRINTS! CALICOS! PRINTS!
25 cases new Spring styles of
PRINTS!
Ordered before the late advance in prices, will be opened March 1st, which will be retailed to customers at the old prices,
12½ CENTS PER YARD!
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
feb.26dtf

IF YOU WISH THE MOST STYLISH
SILK HAT,
GO TO
PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM'S.
Was have this day received the
LATEST STYLE OF HATS,
FOR SPRING, 1872.

RUBBER SHOES!
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
PRIMROSE, PETTY & NEWSOM'S,
No. 20 *FAYETTEVILLE STREET.*
feb.26tf.

FRESH GOODS! FRESH GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED!
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CANDIES. COCOANUT CREAM, STRIPS AND PASTE.
Received this day
500 LBS. ASSORTED NUTS,
COCOANUTS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS, &c.
RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS AND CITRON.
Pickles and Sauces.
Copeland's imported and American Pickles. Lea & Perrins' and Heslop's Worcestershire Sauces.
Received this day a fresh supply of
PRESERVES,
JELLIES,
AND CATSUPS,
BRANDY PEACHES, &c., &c.,
SARDINES,
FRESH COVE OYSTERS,
PICKLED OYSTERS,
SALMON, &c.

CIGARS and TOBACCO!

I make a specialty of this line of goods, and ask those in pursuit of a good smoke to come and give
BRADLEY'S OWN BRAND
(clear Havana) a trial. I keep on hand the genuine brands of Durham Smoking Tobacco.
R. H. BRADLEY,
Opposite the Post Office
☞ Sign of the Indian Maiden ☜
feb. 14d6m3ow

TO OUR FRIENDS.
WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR
BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS
A COMPLETE LINE OF
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of the following articles all of the lastest styles:
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
SCARFS
NECKTIES,
HANDK'CHFS,
GLOVES.
Cheap for cash.
C. D. HEARTT & CO
P. S.—Latest styles of
SPRING HATS,
Just received.
Raleigh, March 7th, 1872. mar 7-d1m

COOK WANTED!
A good Cook can find steady employment and good wages by applying soon at Mrs. H. W. Miller's, Newbern street.
mar 7-tf

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, 1860-tf

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. Fornell, C. P. Pullard and others, and running back to No. 2 in this list, being part of lot 1.9 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 line 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, part being 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, ... R. lot on the East, McDowell Street on the West, and North Street on the North, known as part of lot No. 214 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 ...boro road, containing forty-nine and ¾ acres, adjoining the lands formerly owned by Geo. Bryan Grimes, Wm. Mills and others.
8. Tract of land containing about eleven acres adjoining the lands of Jeff. Fisher on the East, B. F. Moore on the South, J. H. ... 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 fifty 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. ..., West by lands of Jackson Hays, and North by lands of Nixon Lane.
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

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 24-1f.

PIANO FORTES.
JAMES PIRSSON & SON respectfully inform the public, that they have just received a new stock of those superior Piano Fortes of the GREAT UNION COMPANY OF NEW YORK to which they invite 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.
Send for circular to
JAMES PIRSSON & SON,
Cor. Hargett and Salisbury streets,
mar 5-tf Raleigh, N. C.

OVER COATS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
A new supply of Fine, Medium and Low Priced Overcoats.
Just received at
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS,
Next door to Tucker Hall.
dec 20-tf

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 Sigan 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 13-3d

NOW OPENING
A Large and Complete Stock of
TRAVELING BAGS,
SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
AND
SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
Which will be sold at the
LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.
R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers
dec 20-tf.

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES.
Received to-day.
mar 5-tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

AMONG MY BOOKS
E. J. HALE & SON, PUBLISHERS, N. Y.
BEAUTIFULLY BOUND IN CLOTH,
Price $1.50.
From the "Southern Home"—(Gen. Hill's paper.)
"Our expectations were far surpassed. We have never before read anything so charming, and we may add, so instructive. Its intrinsic merits will arrest the attention and evoke the enthusiasm of all persons of taste and culture. It is the condensed wisdom of a life thus devoted to study and reflection."
Just received a second supply of the above very readable book, and for sale at the Book Store of
ALFRED WILLIAMS.
June 13-tf