The Sentinel.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

DEFENDS THEM ALL.

The *Leap Perry*, supported by money filched from the people by office holders, stems ready to defend any felon or defaulter belonging to the party. Saint Lewis Hanes attempted a defence of Billy Henderson in the matter of Darr's mule. Now, if the indictment against Henderson for stealing the mule was ill founded, Mr. Hanes well knows that conviction for mule stealing would not have added much to the odium of Billy's character where he is well known. Mr. Hanes is well aware of the fact that many of the most respectable men of his (Hanes') acquaintance swore in open court that Henderson was not to be believed on oath.

Saint Lewis is aware of the fact that Major Billy Smith has stated that he voted 200 negro women dressed in men's clothes. Saint Lewis is aware of the fact that Major Smith fraudulently leased the North Carolina railroad at a loss of nearly $2,000,000 to the state, and that he made the lease for his own personal gain; yet Saint Lewis does not publish it. He never alludes to it. If he should indulge in proper comment upon the lease and that portion of Billy Smith's evidence where he refused to answer as to whether either had not received money for him, we venture Saint Lewis would be dismissed from the office holders' organ.

The last defence Saint Lewis and his *Perry* makes is of Calvin J. Rogers, our city post-master. Calvin appears in a card in the *Perry*, denying that he was dismissed from the service of the North Carolina railroad company for a misapplication of its funds. We stand corrected as to his dismissal; but he resigned because he was a defaulter to the amount of $3000 in about as many months service to the company as there were thousands of dollars missing. It would have been against the principles of the party for Buw-Your-Horn Billy to have dismissed him. He therefore allowed him to resign. Says Calvin in his card to Saint Lewis:

> The SENTINEL also charges for the hundredth time that the cause of my "dismissal," was the misuse of the company's money. I state here, pointedly, that the North Carolina Railroad Company has never lost one cent by my management.

We say to Calvin and Saint Lewis, that is not the question. You dodge the issue. We say you were a defaulter, and that Billy Smith, the president of the road, made the charge. You were sued by the company on your bond to Graham court, and paid $2,000 of the money you were withholding from the company.

If the postmaster could clear up this whole matter, then what about the indictment against him in Wake court for extortion. The law requires the postmaster to live in the city. The postoffice is less than ninety yards from the court house where the county commissioners meet. When Calvin was county commissioner, he proved residence for some sixty miles travel, when he had traveled ninety yards or less. We called yesterday to see the indictment, but the clerk could not find it. He thought one of two lawyers had it. We called on them for it, but they denied having it. Where is the indictment, and what defence will Saint Lewis make for his new friend, Calvin J. Rogers?

Calvin is a better man than most of his party, and we were content to let him alone but for his putting himself before the public and attempting to show that we were guilty of falsehood in calling him a defaulter. We repeat, Calvin was a defaulter, and after being sued, paid up two thousand dollars to the company.

THE SITUATION.

The Caldwell board of commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution still hold the $5,000 illegally drawn by them through the agency of his Accidency. What are they going to do with it? Is it out at interest for the benefit of the state? Do they propose to divert it from the purposes for which it was appropriated? Do they propose to render themselves liable, by the detention of this money, to prosecution in a criminal court?

The Caldwell board for the penitentiary have $5,000 in hand. Sheriff Gibbs brought them one prisoner, Rev. Frederick Long. The board refused to receive and feed him, though they have $5,000 drawn from the treasury for that purpose.

We append a copy of the note addressed to Messrs. Harrison and Allen of the board.

> TAYLORSVILLE HOUSE,
> Raleigh, March 23, 1872.
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> *To Jacob Allen or John W. Harrison:*
>
> GENTLEMEN:—I am the sheriff of Hyde county and have brought to the penitentiary one Fredrick Long, a convict, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for larceny. The penitentiary board appointed by the legislature refuse to take him because they have no way of feeding more prisoners. I am informed that your board have $5,000 to feed such prisoners. I ask that you receive him or authorize me to lodge him in jail, in this city, to await further developments of the unfortunate difficulty growing out of the management of the penitentiary.
>
> Respectfully,
> HENRY S. GIBBS,
> Sheriff of Hyde County.

The answer to this note was, "We can't do anything with the prisoner—we can't get into the penitentiary ourselves."

The governor plays dog in the manger. He will not feed his radical friend, Rev. Fred. Long, nor will he let others feed him. The governor does not appear so anxious to possess himself of the Lunatic Asylum as of the other institutions. We suppose the reason for the governor's indifference is that Dr. Grissom is in command. We hope Solicitor Cox will not fill to indict Governor Caldwell and his co-conspirators for drawing money illegally from the treasury.

A MANLY LETTER.

Cassius M. Clay, one of the founders of the republican party, sent to the late convention of the liberal republicans in Missouri an able letter, from which we make the following extracts:

> Slavery being dead, I resist with the same earnestness that I did its existence the attempt of the Grant conspirators to subjugate the south, and to make us provincials for all time to more than Roman imperialism.
>
> I denounce the attempt to weaken us by a studied policy of arraying the blacks against whites. I denounce the designs of barbarizing us by the corrupt, irresponsible rule of men from the North who have no common interest in our affairs; who divide our people and waste our substance.
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> I denounce the attempt to reverse the natural order of things, by subjecting, by constitutional changes and ingeniously contrived laws, the intelligence and property of the south to ignorance and pauperism.
>
> I denounce the cruelty of the Grant rule to the independence of Cuba, because they know that Cuba must, in interest, finally gravitate toward and belong to the south.
>
> I denounce the union of the powers of the executive, judicial and legislative departments in the military head of the nation.
>
> I denounce the nepotism, favoritism and corruption and proscription of the Grant administration.
>
> I denounce the scheme of subjecting men and measures to the sole end of re-electing a military chieftain.
>
> At last and above all I protest against the unconstitutional and despotic interference with the right of peaceable assemblage of the ballot box by the frequent and alarming use of the cartridge box.
>
> The renomination and re-election of Grant is to consolidate all these usurpations and abuses, and to open a highway to the overthrow of all our liberties.

Mr. Clay concludes by recommending that the convention frame a platform acceptable to the patriots of the country, and suggest a standard-bearer in whom the people have confidence.

BANKRUPTCY AND IMMIGRATION.

We copy what follows from the Salisbury *Examiner*. The *Examiner*, it will be seen, is for settling the state debt by repudiation:

> One of the causes why it is so difficult to obtain immigrants for North Carolina is the ruin which has been brought on the state through radical mismanagement.
>
> The financial character of North Carolina is at a very low ebb. Foreigners are unwilling to immigrate to a country whose bonds are hawked about at a mere song. Capitalists will not invest their money in a state where a huge public debt has been piled up—the payment of which would bankrupt her citizens. Where high taxes are disproportionate to the value of the real estate, it will be impossible to convince prudent men that it will be a good investment to purchase.—*Raleigh News.*
>
> The *News* in the above pointed remarks has made a good argument in favor of repudiation. Perhaps it was done unintentionally, still the fact is not affected by it. What the *News* has said is true to the letter. It is apparent to every reflecting mind.
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> But while the *News* has graphically pointed out the evil that is the "bane of immigration," the curse of the state, and the great barrier to prosperity, there is no remedy suggested. We are all aware that the evil exists, then what is the remedy? This is the important question.
>
> We have heretofore endeavored to point out the way of our deliverance—the remedy for the great evils with which we are afflicted—and the more we think over the matter, the more thoroughly are we convinced that there is but one safe, sure, and effectual way only, and that *is repudiation.*
>
> The *News* says that the public debt cannot be paid without bankrupting the people. This is emphatically true. And we think it questionable, whether the entire property of the state and people would be sufficient to settle the outstanding claims against them, were they forced into bankruptcy to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH.—An interesting article in regard to the Baptist church having appeared in the papers, in connection with the notice of the approaching Baptist Convention, it is thought that the following notes in regard to the large Methodist fraternity would be equally entertaining to the public.

With the Methodists, as with the Baptists, a separation occurred 27 years ago, on the subject of slavery. The supreme legislative body of the Southern church, the General Conference, meets quadrennially. The multiplied interests and ponderous machinery of the church render the sessions of this body very long—they continuing about a month. This, together with the large numbers that compose the conference, preclude the hope that we shall soon have the pleasure of entertaining them in our charming inland city. There are few places in the Eastern slope that are large enough to entertain it without undue sacrifice.

The total number of Methodist communicants in the United States is about 2,760,640. The number in the southern branch is about 727,500; to which, if added to other branches of Methodists in the southern states, we have probably over a million.

Counting different societies in North Carolina, there are between 100,000 and 125,000; the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church South alone numbering 80,000.

There are probably 12,000 traveling and between 15,000 and 20,000 local Methodist ministers in the United States.

Embracing the missions in the various departments of the church, the aggregate number of Methodist communicants in the world may be put down at 4,000,000. Allowing, as usual, five to one, we have 20,000,000 Methodist population on the globe.—*News.*

A CITY OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS DESTROYED—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—On January 18th an earthquake destroyed the city of Schemacha, Russia. According to the official report, one hundred and eighteen persons were killed and forty four wounded, but all the inhabitants were left without shelter. Schemacha is, or rather was, a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and lies on the road between Tiflis and Baku, at the foot of the Caucasian Mountains, about seventy five miles distant from the latter city. Schemacha is 2,316 feet above the Caspian, and 2,220 above the Black Sea, and was formerly the seat of government of the Province, which, however, on account of the frequent earthquakes in that region, was transferred, about ten years ago, to Baku, on the Caspian Sea. The inhabitants of Schemacha are nearly all Asiatics.

The revival at Lawrence, Kansas, is still in progress. Drunkards, infidels, and professional gamblers are among the numerous converts. No church or hall in the city will hold the crowds which flock to the meeting. From two to seven hundred people attend the morning prayer meetings. The city was never half so much stirred religiously.

For the Sentinel.

CHERRYVILLE, Gaston Co., N. C.
March 19th, 1872.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Will you allow me space in your columns to make known one thought of mine, to all whom it may interest. There is no doubt that every man, woman and child in our old state would gladly see a change in our political affairs for the better. The question here arises, how can this change be made. The answer is plain and simple; this power is with the people. Will they exercise it? If the change is desired, and the power with the people to affect that change, will they exercise that power with that caution and prudence which becomes all men everywhere to exercise. This change can only be made by electing good men to enact laws, and honest men to administer them. Let us put a good man in the field as a candidate to fill the gubernatorial chair, and let every man that wishes peace and prosperity to our downtrodden and most grievously outraged people, rally to the polls in August and elect him. Let every man look out for such man. Such qualities are found in the person of the Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, who has always honored the position he held. Let him be nominated and elected, and all will be well. He is not a Shipp of war but of peace; a man in whom even the most radical of radicals must confess and acknowledge confidence, and whom all moderate men of whatever political cast will support. We do not know how this arrangement would meet the feelings of his honor, but we have no fears to make the proposition, from the fact that we are sure he would yield to any arrangement that would bring, or have a tendency to bring about the much desired change, and the speedy return of peace, harmony and prosperity. With the good old Shipp in the field and a fair election (which is doubtful) we may expect to land safely in the haven of triumph. God speed the day.

Let us hear from others. If a better man can be elicited we will yield our proposition and join in the cause. The election is some distance ahead, but let us commence in time and fight with a will to win, and the victory will be ours. The radicals are sounding their trump and are rallying their forces, yea they have beat the long roll and are on the march, and if not confronted will march to a ruinous victory. Let us at one man, fairly and honestly meet them, and manly battle for the right. We can beat them; let us do so. Let us again see the day that men's rights are protected and states rights honored. —W. O. H.

CANDIDATES *vs.* PLATFORMS.

Just now—and it is a noticeable sign in the political firmament—the American people appear to be much more concerned about candidates than platforms, particularly in connection with the presidential election of 1872. Among the causes which have contributed to diminish the popular reverence for "platforms," two have chiefly operated, viz., the character of many of the platforms which have been put forth, and which have proved nothing more than mere bundles of platitudes and glittering generalities, and secondly, the facility with which, in the hour of success, the promises, express or implied, in these manifestoes of party faith and policy have been forgotten or disregarded. Unfortunately for the honesty of our politics, it is getting more and more to be understood that platforms, after all, are only intended for immediate and temporary effect; that they are not so much definitions or pledges of political faith as they are political devices—meant to catch votes—campaign documents, which after the election may mean something or nothing, as occasion requires.

We can all remember when the case apparently was otherwise, and when the sentiment, "measures, not men," or in its less alliterative, but more seductive form, "principles, not men," was inscribed on every party banner. Looking back, however, to those "good old times," we greatly fear that there was as much of a delusion or a sham in the importance formerly attached to party professions of faith as there is now in the professions themselves. Translated out of the political dialect to which it belonged into homely vernacular English, the sentiment, "principles, not men," too often meant that the personal fitness or qualifications of candidates for office was a matter of minor importance; that the preservation of the party supremacy at all hazards and at any cost, even at that of the election of men notoriously unfit or corrupt, but who were reputed "sound on the goose," was the paramount consideration.

We are not sure that the present temper of the American people is not an improvement on all this. Principle is not necessarily lost sight of, because the value and importance of men as the embodiment and representative of principle are also properly recognized. Whatever of truth there is in the old maxim is still appreciated, but with an important qualification. The case is parallel to that of another generality with which Senator Carpenter, in debate the other day upon the French arms question, sought to stop the mouth and silence the argument of Senator Schurz. Treating the investigation proposed by Senator Sumner as one calculated to raise a question between our own government and that of Germany as to the fidelity with which this country had observed the obligations of neutrality in the matter of the alleged sale of government arms to French agents, the Wisconsin Senator said that the true maxim in all such cases for every patriot was "our country, right or wrong." Mr. Schurz happily turned the application of the maxim against Mr. Carpenter, by promptly accepting it, but with the explanation, "our country right, if she be right, and if wrong, to be set right." So of the maxim, "principles not men—provided the men be worthy exponents of the principles they profess." This seems to be the drift of public opinion and feeling just now, and hence we find that greater solicitude than usual is felt upon the subject of suitable candidates for the presidency. It is no longer a question of finding a man with a negative record or none at all, but rather who is the man who, from his record, is likely to command the largest measure of popular confidence, and to concentrate upon himself the greatest number of wavering and uncertain votes? It is no longer the "dark horse" in the political stables that is most likely to win the presidential stakes, but who among the public men of the country, by his known weight and honesty of character, and his approved record as a public servant, is best fitted to unite the scattered and somewhat discordant elements of opposition. Upon the answer to this question it may be safely said chiefly, if not altogether, depend the chances of introducing a new regime of administrative reform in March, 1872. As yet the question must be treated as unsolved. The nomination of Judge Davis and Governor Parker, at Columbus, Ohio, by the national labor reform convention, can only be regarded as alentative in the way of an answer, and absolutely without political significance unless taken up and endorsed by some of the more important political organizations or combinations of the country.—*Balt. Sun.*

BEQUEST TO FREEDMEN.—A gentleman died recently in Buckingham county, Va., who owned, at the surrender of Gen. Lee, twenty-two slaves. Twelve of them left him, but the other ten remained with and worked for him until the day of his death, taking for their services just as much as he chose to give them. At his death, to show his appreciation of their services and his gratitude, he gave them his farm, on which they can all live comfortably.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Looking over the returns from New Hampshire, as published in the New York *Tribune*, we see that the republican gains have been mostly in the manufacturing towns. For instance, the reported republican gains are 200 in Dover, 500 in Manchester, 100 in Nashua, 200 in Portsmouth, (Navy Yard, &c.,) Somersworth, 200; Concord, 200; Rochester, 100, and smaller manufacturing towns in proportion.

Of course the operatives were coerced this year over and above other years. By this means 2,000 or 3,500 gain was made for the republican candidate for governor—Straw—superintendent of the Manchester Mills. The tale of fraud in the use of money is thus told in a special telegram to the *World.*

A HEAVY VOTE—BRIBERY.

The vote cast is unprecedentedly large, as was expected would be the case, but from information already received, it is certain that the fraudulent vote cast by the radicals far exceeds the radical majority. Not less than one hundred fraudulent votes were cast in this city, while more than double that number must have been cast in Manchester and in other places in proportion. Bribery was openly resorted to, and voters were bought like cattle in the market. At some of the voting places in this city greenbacks circulated as freely as ballots. Considering all the circumstances, the democracy have made a noble fight, and have done even better than could have been reasonably expected. They have fought the combined power of the Grant administration, the Pacific railroad, and the manufacturing corporations of Massachusetts, and against such fearful odds have well nigh triumphed. On a fair, free vote, New Hampshire is democratic to day by 2,000 majority, and although the democracy are disappointed and indignant, they have no reason to be despondent.

HOWL! OH, YE RADS, HOWL!

When Buchanan, the sheriff of Jackson county, was arrested as a defaulter, under an act of the present general assembly, the radical press howled terribly over the ruin that democratic office-holders were bringing upon the country, and were particularly jubilant over this defalcation, using such phrases as "caught in their own trap," &c.; but now that Jesse Sumner, late radical sheriff of this county, and who was their candidate for the same office at the last election, has decamped, having given our present sheriff the "slip," who had arrested him on a number of bail warrants, and who, out of the goodness of his heart, had allowed him to go to his home under the promise of returning,—now we say that the aforesaid Jessie has left us for "parts unknown," with a judgement for nearly two thousand dollars against him and his sureties for not settling with the state for taxes collected in 1869, and with a suit pending in this county against him for failure to settle his county taxes—we hear not a word from our radical exchanges about it. From the length of some men's faces we occasionally see on our streets, and whose *faith* in Jesse's honesty and devotion to radicalism caused them to sign a certain document known as "sheriff's bond," we are led to believe that his departure has been the cause of *some go of* among the "faithful." Jesse is now "holding over," but with the disconsolates above referred to it is "over the left." Will some brother "*raise the chune!*"—*Asheville Citizen.*

COMPULSORY PHILANTHROPY.—The treatment of the boys at the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston has recently attracted attention in that city. It is stated that the worthy superintendent of the institution has been in the habit of plunging the boys every morning, as soon as they get up, into an ice cold bath. Physicians have protested, but the superintendent was sure he knew all about it, and that the boys were all the better for it. Meantime some boys ran away, others cried all night in anticipation of the morning's ordeal. One boy hung himself. The boys begged the trustees to change the system. But the old obstinate at the head of affairs had his own way, and every morning the poor little sightless creatures were tortured to carry out a theory. The superintendent never took these baths, nor did the teachers, except on occasions. Finally the mother of a blind boy rebelled. She went to the papers and she went to the legislature, and she made it altogether too hot for the barbarians of the institution. Now they graduate the water, but they duck the boys whether they will or no. This is philanthropy of the compulsory sort.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ARE WE TO BE KNIGHTED BY TOM SCOTT.

"Angels and ministers of grace d-fend us!"

We alluded yesterday to the patronizing attitude of the Memphis *Appeal*, which grandly offers to rejuvenate, reinvigorate and reinvest the state of Virginia with a large share of that political, financial and intellectual authority which once made this commonwealth prominent among the states of this Union, and gave her people "a patent of true nobility."

We beg leave with respectful emphasis—mark you! we do not say with indignant scorn—to decline the honor of being rejuvenated, reinvigorated, reinvested and restored by Tom Scott!

We protest against any "patents of nobility" which are to come from this source. We spurn the imputation that Virginia can be seduced from the policy of George Washington by the policy of Tom Scott!—*Norfolk Virginian.*

TRAINING FEMALE PUGILISTS.—Some days ago there landed at Akron, Pa., by way of the Erie railroad, a party of six males and two females, and at the depot they were met by two men, evidently of the same party. Carriages were quickly provided, and the party, with their baggage, mysteriously moved for some point in the country in a southward direction. They proved to be sports from New York city, and are engaged in training the two young women for a genuine prize fight for $1,000 a side, and which will shortly take place. The women are of some foreign nationality, having arrived in this country at an early age. They are in good trim. One has been reduced from 200 to 172 pounds, the other from 183 to 156 pounds. Their ages are respectively nineteen and twenty-two.

Dr. Prime, in his "Travels in Japan," says: "Passing through a street and seeing some forty or fifty coppers hanging on as many nails (it the front of a shop, (the copper coin has a hole in the center,) I inquired what they were for, and was told they were placed there by the shopkeeper to save time and trouble in answering the calls of the mendicants. When one came along he simply took a copper and passed on, never abusing the charity of the shopkeeper by taking two."

Many persons who wear reading glasses are sorely annoyed at the difficulty of keeping them in their proper position on the nose. To all such it will be interesting to know that a rising young optician has devised a very ingenious expedient by which that end can be accomplished. It consists simply in rubbing the bridge of the nose with box wax.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria is universally admitted to be the handsomest princess in all Europe. She strongly resembles the American type of beauty, so letter writers aver.

TEMPLE NOTES.

If I mistake not, my last communication was concluded at Camden C. H., from which point it is only four miles to Elizabeth City in Pasquotank county. There is no lodge at this place, but the brethren are making arrangements to obtain a dispensation. Years ago, masonry was very flourishing in this county, and even now there are said to be 250 non-affiliated masons, whose names have not appeared in our grand lodge proceedings, because there was no lodge to take jurisdiction over the territory. There ought certainly to be good material in Elizabeth City to form and keep up a lodge and chapter too, for I suppose no place of the same size in the state is now in a more growing and prosperous condition. Large quantities of timber, lumber and shingles are annually shipped from this point, by northern capitalists who have settled here since the war, and put up extensive saw mills, which line of trade alone affords employment to many of the citizens, and gives impetus to all other business. The consequence is, large accessions are made to the population and material resources of the town, which now numbers over three thousand inhabitants, and if it continues to advance in the same ratio, that it has done during the last five years, it must soon be one of the most important depots for trade in the state. There is daily communication with Norfolk by steamboat, and transportation being cheap, the place must flourish. I only remained one night in passing through, and hence had very little opportunity of canvassing for the Temple. One brother started a list by taking $100 worth of stock, and the whole matter was left in the hands of Bro. Overby, the proposed master of the lodge U. D., who promised to do all he could in increasing the list, and I have no doubt but that much will eventually be accomplished in Elizabeth City.

The next morning after a pleasant drive of sixteen miles, I reached Hertford, in Perquimans county, where I found a lodge in waiting. The brethren turned out well and gave me a good subscription, (for the size of the lodge) amounting to $550.—This will be doubtless largely increased under the management of the efficient local agent, brother T. G. Skinner, who promised not only to finish up what I had to leave undone, but to visit a lodge in the neighborhood, which I had unwittingly left out in making my appointments, explain our plans and give the brethren an opportunity of taking stock in this important enterprise.

I shall have to visit Edenton and Plymouth again sometime, as my notices to both these places failed to reach the proper officers soon enough to have the lodges called together. No canvassing was done in either place, though my mission was explained to a few of the brethren, who promised to work for the temple. I believe one subscription of $50 was taken at Plymouth, but something more will surely be done at each of these points. Plymouth shows signs of distress and suffering from the effects of the war. She has not yet recovered, and but little is doing in the way of new buildings. The old custom house is still standing, and shows evidence of hard fighting in its neighborhood, from the large holes in the walls made by cannon balls, thrown by both Federals and Confederates, at different times. The principal trade of this place is shingles, several millions being exported annually. The fishing interest is also considerable and brings much money to this people. Thousands of fresh herrings are now being daily shipped by steamer to Franklin Depot on the Blackwater river, to the northern markets. The "main run" as it is called, has not yet commenced, and if any of our highlanders wish to see the fishing operation in these regions, they should not go down until after the first of April, when the season may be said to be fairly open. The fisheries in the Sound region of North Carolina bring untold thousands of dollars to this people, and a good fishery, I presume, is far more valuable than a first-class cotton plantation.

From Plymouth I went to Windsor, the county-seat of Bertie county. A small steamer named Kolula plies three times a week between these two places. This boat is entirely too small for the trade on the line, being only 40 feet long and 15 tons burthen. The owners, Messrs. Askew, are, I understand, making preparations to build a large boat which they expect to finish and have on the route in a few months. There is a good lodge at Windsor and the officers are endeavoring to become proficient in the work. The subscription taken here was not so large as I had anticipated, having heard that Bertie was one of the most flourishing counties in the state, that it had suffered less than its neighbors during the war, and that it was, financially speaking, well off. But the citizens told me I had been misinformed,—that they being on the border, had suffered more than their neighbors. It was court week here, and in spite of the snow storm, a goodly number of citizens were in attendance, and every one seemed busily engaged at something. I noticed several tobacco wagons from Granville and other counties, and each one had customers in abundance. Chewing tobacco of various grades sold readily, and to my surprise many negroes might be seen walking off with several pounds of the weed for home use. They all seemed to have a little spare change, and we all know that Sambo is "hard up" when he can't buy whiskey and tobacco. There was also much speculation in horses and mules. I saw some very fine, and some very poor horses. The prices ranged from $2 up to $200. The $2 horse though, was, I thought, on its last legs, and probably some good Samaritan took compassion on the poor beast, bought it to kill for the hide. The subscription to the Temple made at this place amounted to $150, but the secretary, Bro. Askew, told me he would endeavor to obtain $500 more.

I left Windsor for a point on the Roanoke called Speller's Ferry, where I obtained a small canoe and was taken down the river about six miles to Williamston, in Martin county, to meet a lodge. This trip in the little boat was rather novel, but very pleasant, I imagine, in good weather. The day was disagreeable, owing to a fresh, cold wind which was blowing, and whenever a crook in the river was turned, bringing the wind ahead, I suffered with cold, but on the whole, the trip was interesting, and I learned much concerning the manner of obtaining timber from the swamps and lowlands bordering on the Roanoke river. It is a very deep and a bold stream, and but for the sudden crooks the largest steamers might go several miles higher than Hill's Ferry. Lumber men from the north come here and buy the trees standing in the swamps, have them cut into proper lengths and let them remain on the ground until a freshet comes, when they are floated out to the river, and formed into immense rafts, in which condition they are confined by strong bolts and chains until a sufficient quantity is obtained for a shipment. The raft is then made ready, taken in tow by a steam tug, and transported to all points north, even as far as Maine. I confidently believe there can be found no better timber of its class in the world than the ash, pine, cypress and juniper of Eastern North Carolina. I judge that it is superior to that found in the forests of Maine, or this timber would not be sought for that market. These large sticks are bought for about 8 cents per square foot. At this price these logs average about $5 each. This would seem cheap for such valuable trees, but when we take into consideration the expense of transportation, it is better to sell at home for the ready cash than take the risk of shipping. Williamston is a small village, containing 800 or 1000 inhabitants. This is also an important point for the shingle business, rivaling even Plymouth in this branch of trade. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and the members are attentive to their duties as Masons. A conditional subscription was made to the Temple stock, but I will not name the amount until I hear definitely from those brethren. It is certain that something will be done, but how much cannot be decided on until the next regular meeting. Do your best, ye masons of Williamston, that Skewarkey Lodge may not be behind the rest in good deeds. I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to these brethren for kind favors received, and especially to brother Hatton for valuable attentions at Hamilton, when I was sick and needed the kind offices of some friend. Leaving Williamston on wheels, I arrived at Hamilton after a pleasant drive of about 3 hours, to find that no Lodge had been called, owing to the fact, as the Master informed me, that the members were so scattered that it was deemed impossible to collect enough to transact business, and I had to leave the whole business in the hands of the local agent who may bring the subject up at the next meeting. The farms on the road from Williamston to Hamilton show signs of thrift on the part of the farmers, if I may judge from the large heaps of compost I saw in the fields. Extensive preparations are being made for a large cotton crop, which is the main dependence of this people. The residences along this road are generally better than in most sections, and exhibit evidences of former wealth and prosperity. Martin is doubtless one of the wealthiest counties in the state, and with an improved system of labor and the proper application of the rich marl to the soil, must become one of the most important cotton-growing sections. To Dr. Watts, of Hamilton, I return thanks for kind attentions, which will long be remembered with gratitude. From this point I journeyed the next day to Scotland Neck, in Halifax county, where I met this young and flourishing Lodge on Saturday the 9th ult. Although suffering much in body, I explained briefly our plans and offered to the brethren an opportunity of exhibiting their love for Masonry by subscribing to the Temple stock, and most liberally did they respond. In a few minutes $1,050 worth was taken, and I do believe this amount will be very largely increased by members who were absent on this occasion, who need only to have the plan explained, to respond also, as did their fellow-members. In a few years this will be one of the most substantial Lodges in the state. It is located in one of the finest sections through which I have yet traveled in this state. There was much wealth here before the war, and, from appearances, times are nearly "as of yore." The dwellings are superb, and look more like city mansions than country residences. This is a people of cultivation of a high order, and I came to this conclusion from the taste exhibited in the arrangement of their yards and gardens, and the beautiful church where they worship. The church yard is tastefully arranged, by the design and direction of that cunningest artist, the Rev. Mr. Cheshire, whose skill in this department may be seen in many church yards and flower gardens in different sections of the state.

The trade of this place is very considerable, and nothing but railroad facilities are wanting to make it an important business centre. To the Masons of No. 68, I say, go on, brethren, in your noble work, in disseminating the principles of our ancient and honorable order, throughout your beautiful neighborhood. Let Temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice be your cardinal virtues, to direct and govern in all your acts, and my word for it, your lodge so lately started, will prove a power for good which will be irresistible. Many thanks are due and hereby tendered to all the brethren for their kindness to me when sick, but especially to brother Fenner, more familiarly known as the "fat secretary," who had all the trouble with the AGENT.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—South Carolina District, Fourth Circuit—The United States vs. Jno. Fraser & Co., James Robb and C. T. Lowndes, Trustees, in Equity, Same vs. Same, Supplemental Bill.

BY LOWNDES & GRIMBALL,
AUCTIONEERS.

Pursuant to the order of the Circuit Court of the United States, made in the above stated cases, the undersigned will sell at public auction, in the city of Charleston, at the East end of Broad street, on the Second Monday, (eighth day) of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

ALL THE REAL ESTATE

set forth and described in the mortgage of 29th February, 1868, made by T. D. Wagner and W. L. Trenholm, to the undersigned as Trustees, on the following terms: One-third cash; balance in one and two years secured by bond bearing interest with mortgage of property and assignment of policy of insurance. Purchasers to pay for papers and revenue stamps.

Among the above is the following

REAL ESTATE IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C.
COAL FIELD LANDS.

All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on both sides of Deep River in Moore county, N. C., containing six hundred and fifty acres more or less.

JAMES ROBB, } Trustees.
C. T. LOWNDES. }

mar 18-monthdtt.

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 26-dtf.

Studwell Brothers,

17 Murray Street,

New York,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR

SOUTHERN TRADE,

Have a complete stock in all lines, including their popular GRANITE STATE BALS, KIP PLOW BOOTS and WOMENS PEBBLS.

Orders solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.

J. E. MOORE, Salesman.

Jan 30-dtw

100 BALES NEW HAY.

mar 13-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

WAKE COUNTY.

On Monday, the 8th day of April, 1872, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the property listed by the following named persons, for the taxes due thereon for the years 1870 and 1871.

	No. of acres.	Tax
RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.		
Z. T. Avent,	100	$1 80
Young Booker,	2	6c
N. A. Dickson,	64	1 14
Squire Holt,	65	80
W S Mann,	1	31
CEDAR FORK TOWNSHIP.		
Heirs of D Brassfield,	50	6c
HOP'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
R P Finch,	155	7 12
Joshua Johnson,	43	80
Littleton Vaughn,	40	3 80
Nat Warren	42	3 01
John Whitelaw,	45	4 41
MARK'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
W H High, Adm'r.	200	6 22
Josiah Whitley,	80	1 42
N J Whitley,	80	1 47
Richard Terrell,	200	4 26
MIDDLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Allen Rowland,	10	2 41
James Suggs,	27	42
John Thomas,	11	11
Giles Ray,	1	2 [illegible]
OAK GROVE TOWNSHIP.		
T S Smith,	216	2 42
ST. MATTHEW'S TOWNSHIP.		
Ellen Etheridge,	27	68
Mrs L L and W L Saunders,	572	35 47
SWIFT CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
Thos R Adams,	25	4 25
William Davis,	14	90
Quintin Adams,	112	2 15
J G M Jones,	218	2 40
William Medlin,	50	2 73
George T Cook,	542	29 15
WAKE FOREST TOWNSHIP.		
Walter Debnam,	295	15 50
Mrs M A Hill,	150	23 17
Thomas Yeargin,	40	6 50
RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.		
John Ashe,	1½	2 74
Ralph Andrews,	½	4 48
E V Bynum,	1½	37 96
W G Brown,	part lot 86	29 84
J S Bryan,	¼	4 66
J G Bagwell,	part lot 151	98 85
Quent Busbee,	part lot 149	3 42
Daniel Clessay,	3 acres	9 60
G L Dodd,	5 acres	13 20
Pulaski Cowper,	part lot 195	98 86
Lucy B Evans,	part lot 213	45 93
C B Edwards,	" " 85	4 48
T R Pentress,	" " 161	62 07
John Flagg,	8 acres	5 56
" " 1870,		7 36
Lewis Ford,	¾ acre,	3 10
Mrs M Gallagher,	2¼ acres	11 41
W J Gant,	¾ "	5 31
do do 1869,		5 72
J H Green,	part lot 41	27 93
York Gaston,	¼ acre	2 25
Osborn Hunter,	part lot 54	9 45
Henry Hunter,	½ acre	5 69
Washington Hays,	¾ acre	3 96
Henry J Hughes,	part lot 64	8 57
do do 1870,		11 42
do do	310 acres	43 74
W H Harrison,	part lot 204	33 27
Lemon Hilton,	¼ acre	7 82
W D Haywood,	part lot 240	57 65
Mrs W D Haywood,	7 acres	6 09
W N Harris,	½ acre	16 11
Louisa Ingram,	part lot 53	7 09
Henry Jones,	1-6 acre	4 66
Lucy E Jenkins,	part lot 87 bal	11 62
Martha Jolly,	" " 46	80
Harrison Johnson,	" " 9	7 22
do do 1870,		9 75
W H Jones for McClintock,	15 acres	9 00
W D Jones,	¼ acre	18 90
Elvis Killian,	¼ acre	6 43
do do 1870,		10 62
J H Kirkham,	2¼ acres	35 49
Michael Kelly,	¼ "	2 32
Jacob Karrer,	part lot 100	30 71
Elizabeth Lassiter,	¼ acre	2 43
R G Lewis,	part lot 22	48 28
do do for 1870,		126 69
W H Matthews,	¼ acre	10 59
W H Morgan,	2¼ acres	1 30
W B Morgan,	4 "	1 33
James D Morgan	1 acre	3 06
do do agt	6 acres	2 65
James H Matthews,	¼ acre	7 38
Jack Morse,	part lot 47	10 09
Beedey Morse,	18 acres	18 09
N. C. Land Co.,	34 acres	12 41
Thomas Owens,	20 acres	11 67
Jack Pool,	2½ "	6 26
Wm C Parker,	part lot 63	99 93
Wm Pope,	¼ acre	3 73
Geo E Perry,	¼ "	4 66
Charles J Proctor,	¼ "	3 33
Alfred Patterson,	1¼ "	4 21
John Ray,	5 acres bal.	17 46
W T Rogers, guard.	part lot 107	3 55
Mary Nuca,	¼ acre	4 43
J R Suggs,	20 acre	1 80
Britton Suggs,	¼ acre	7 09
Sidney Stallings,	1 "	6 63
H M Tupper,	¼ acre	9 55
J D Thompson,	part lot 105	12 64
Ben. Turner,	part lot 76	4 [illegible