The Sentinel.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

TERMS.

Daily, one year..........$10 00
" six months..........5 00
Semi-Weekly, one year..........5 00
" " six months..........2 50
Weekly, one year..........2 00
" six months..........1 00

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.

County Convention.—The Conservative and Democratic citizens of Wake county will hold a convention at the court-house, in this city, on Saturday, April 13th, 1872, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the approaching State Convention, at Greensboro', and to form a more perfect organization for the coming campaign. Chairmen of township committees are requested to hold primary meetings in their respective townships and select delegates to attend this (county) convention.

G. H. SNOW,
Chm. County Executive Committee.

WORK FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

After the meeting of the Greensboro' convention, to put into the field our candidates for the various offices to be filled, the public speakers will begin addressing the people in large and enthusiastic assemblies. This will do good by way of enlightening and informing the people and arousing them to a proper sense of the deplorable condition of the country. Public speaking will not convince a negro or an office holding, office hunting radical.

In the better days of the republic, age, wisdom and experience were considered necessary in the proper conduct of political affairs. Not so with radicals in these latter days. Col. Hargrove and Lassiter preferred Cuffy Mayo to Judge Gilliam, and Phillips and Badger preferred Jim Harris to Gov. Bragg, Judge Merrimon and Hon. D. M. Barringer.

Heretofore to argue with the negro was to waste your time. He would not reason. With him everything political was a matter of passion, not reason and reflection. Those who work daily with the negro can exercise great influence over him, now that the carpet-bag charm has been broken. The great body of the negroes are no better off to-day than they were five years ago. They have not realized the promises of the carpet-bagger and scalawag. The black man is in a frame of mind to listen to those who aid them in their daily struggles for bread. Let those who work with them talk with them upon their political rights and duties, and our word for it, it will count more in the campaign than political speeches from the stump.

RADICAL CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The *radical campaign* was recently formally opened in this state, and by whom, pray? Most appropriately, by a lot of *internal revenue officers!* If it were not done by these men it could not be done at all. There is nobody here to open the radical campaign but *radical office holders!* Go anywhere to a radical meeting, and who is there? Nobody but negroes and internal revenue and other office-holders, and now and then a white man trying to get an office.

What better comment could there be on *practical radicalism*, than that the radical campaign should be opened and prosecuted by a lot of internal revenue officers! That is right and proper and consistent! There is nobody to open such a campaign, but such folks! Of course, they are fit persons to enlighten the people! Of course, they are all for Grant and spoils! Of course, every one of 'em is for Caldwell and radicalism! They could not be otherwise! And *of course*, the people will believe all they say and act on their suggestions!! We will see!

"HEAD HIM, OR DIE."

There has been an interesting quarter race going on among the negroes as to who should have the nomination for governor—Gov. Caldwell or Captain Settle. Settle is ahead with the white folks, but Caldwell and Holden lead among the negroes.

The "*Perry*" contains a long account of a public meeting held in Warren, in which Caldwell is recommended for Governor, Holden for Vice-President of the United States, and Hyman for Congress. There are less than a half dozen white radicals in Warren, and for that reason Settle had no chance. The following card appears in the "*Perry*."

It having been rumored that I have declined Congressional honors from the 2nd district, I desire to say to the people of that district that I have not declined. Rumors to the contrary are false. I shall be an aspirant for the position of congressman from the 2nd district, until a candidate shall have been nominated.

JNO. A. HYMAN,
Warren county, N. C.
March 27th, 1872.

This rumor was no doubt put afloat by some sneaking white aspirant for Congress who has not money to buy off John, as Dowson did Jim Harris. Jim Harris sold cheap and only got $5,000 for a membership worth $10,000 and mileage. John Hyman is not a low-priced negro, and the radical that gets his chance for Congress will have to pay at least $10,000, which will leave only mileage for net profits.

A Double Deck Railroad Car.—A European paper gives the following concerning a car said to be in actual use on some railroad on the continent: It is made to seat eighty-four passengers—thirty-two on an upper floor, on eight seats; fifty on the lower floor, on ten seats; and the seat for two in the upper tier, with places for the conductor and the brakes. The car weighs 7,000 kilogrammes, or 15,736 pounds, which is at the rate of 204 pounds per passenger.

MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

We clip from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the following items which show the interest awakened in the North on the subject of cotton manufacturing in the South:

To the Editor of the Commercial Bulletin:

Mr. Editor:—I have always noticed the liberal tone of your paper in commending all *real* business enterprises and opportunities, wherever located, North, South, East or West. These broad and liberal views have caused your paper to become truly national. In a late number you referred to the success of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company's cotton mill at Nashville, and you also alluded to the advantages for cotton manufacturing in the Southern States. I have no doubt Boston capitalists would build cotton mills at many points in the South, if they were made acquainted with the many advantages offered.

On a recent visit to North Carolina (for another purpose,) I heard much said of the advantages for cotton manufacturing in that state, and the result of my observations confirms the truth of this statement. The people are awake to their needs and opportunities in this respect, but wanting in capital and skilled labor. They offer to subscribe to the limit of their means towards building cotton mills, if Northern men will come and lead in the enterprise. *Fine water powers*, with any quantity of land, *can now* be bought there for very small sums. Before the rebellion they had numbers of small cotton factories, aggregating many thousand spindles; but now the whole number in that great state (of 34,000,000 acres) amounts to only about 17,000.

Cotton is raised in every county in the state except in the Blue Ridge Mountains. In the middle portion of the state—the region of the best water powers—the climate is remarkably healthy at all seasons of the year. Many northern and western people have settled there, and they give most favorable accounts of the hospitable and friendly character of the people. Provisions and unskilled labor are abundant and cheap, as also all kinds of building material.

If cotton and naval stores sustain present prices a few years longer, the North Carolinians will be able to build their own factories. *The present* would seem to be a peculiarly favorable time to look into the subject of manufacturing cotton where it is produced. The average cost of raising their last year's crop of cotton was about ten cents per pound, and the average price obtained for it about twenty cents per pound; while naval stores have brought three hundred per cent. above prices obtained the previous two years.

S. L. W.

In addition to the above we take from the New York *World* the profits of certain mills in Massachusetts. These facts evidence the immense value of the establishment of manufactories in our midst, and should encourage our people to embark at once in these profitable investments:

The following shows the annual average dividends of the mills named, between the years 1862 and 1869, with their capital and the highest market value of their stock during that time: Chicopee Mills, dividends, 26 1-3 per cent.; capital, $420,000; value of stock $325 on par of $100. Merrimac Mills, dividends, 15 1-2 per cent.; capital $2,500,000; value of stock, $1,700 on par of $1,000; Middlesex Mills, dividends, 22 1-2 per cent.; capital, $750,000; value of stock, $490 on par of $100; Naumkeag Mills, dividends, 19 5-6 per cent.; capital, $1,500,000; value of stock, $167 on par of $100; Pacific Mills, dividends 21 1-4 per cent.; capital, $2,500,000; value of stock, $2,240 on par of $1,000; Salisbury Mills, dividends, 22 1-2 per cent.; capital, $1,000,000; value of stock, $360 on par of $100.

For the Sentinel.

MAJOR SEATON GALES.

Salisbury, March 2[illegible], 1872.

Messrs. Editors:—I have seen the name of your worthy townsman, Major Seaton Gales, mentioned several times in the papers as a suitable candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

I know of no one who would more acceptably fill the position, and be generally more acceptable. This section of the state would gladly see him elevated to the distinguished position. He is a gentleman of fine education, He is ready, quick, and prompt, and would make a most efficient officer. He possesses all the qualifications necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties appertaining to the office. The writer of this has been always a democrat of the deepest dye, and opposed to him politically, but he now thinks he would be the right man in the right place—one whom conservative democrats, or democratic conservatives, could and would gladly support. Let his name be brought prominently before the Greensboro convention.

"SALISBURY."

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE MEETING!

There will be a meeting of the democratic-conservative party of the county of Granville, in the court house at Oxford, on Saturday, the 13th of April next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Greensboro' and congressional conventions and for making arrangements for the ensuing campaign. The various townships are requested to hold meetings and send delegates to the same.

J. T. LITTLEJOHN,
Chair'n Ex. Com. for the county of Granville.

Cuffee Down East.—The annexed paragraph, read between the lines, gives an idea of what a troublesome subject Cuffee is to his Down East friends. Cuffee is not only a man and brother now—he is a voter and not to be sneezed at. But the popular antipathy to him is intenser among the nasal-twangers than in any other portion of the Union—which explains and gives spice to Gov. Jewell's social visit by the back-door:

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Internecine war rages within the borders of Connecticut. Divers newspapers talk violently at each other, and various politicians are quarreling with effusion. The matter is serious, solemn, sad;—did Governor Jewell, after dining with a party, including several clever and gentlemanly colored men, go out of the house, dwelling, or building wherein he dined, by the front door or the back? The enemies of that popular officer declare that, unwilling to let the cold world know that he sat at table with negroes, he departed with thoughtful slyness by the latter modest portal. His friends, using the counter-check quarrelsome, aver that at the front his handsome face and figure graced the threshold of his host's. The combat thickens; much bad language swells the din, and still the dreadful question remains undecided—the front door or the back?

"Well Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "Oh yes, he be a very good farmer, he make two crops in one year." "How is that, Sambo?" "Why, he sell all his hay in de fall, and makes money once; den in the spring he sell all de hides ob de cattle dat die for de lack of de hay, and makes money twice."

INSANE ASYLUM IMBROGLIO.

Raleigh, N. C., March 26th, 1872.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Pres't, &c.:

Sir:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, appointed by his Excellency Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, held this day in the office of the Private Secretary to the Governor, we as Executive Committee of said Board, were directed to apply through you to the Board appointed by the General Assembly, for a *surrender* of the Asylum into our hands. In obedience to that order of the Board, we respectfully demand that you and the Board over which you preside, will surrender to us the Asylum and all things appertaining thereto over which you exercise control, and that the Board represented by you, will cease exercising any further authority in relation to the Asylum.

Hoping that you, and the gentlemen acting with you, will deem it consistent with their duties as public servants, and to the best interests of the Asylum to comply with this request,

We are, respectfully,
Your obt. servants,
W. WHITAKER,
R. C. BADGER, } Ex. Com.
J. P. PRAIRIE,

Insane Asylum of N. C.
Raleigh, March 2[illegible], 1872.

To Messrs. W. Whitaker,
R. C. Badger and J. P. Prairie:

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 26th inst., informing the directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina that his Excellency, the Governor of the state, has undertaken to appoint yourselves and others, directors of this Asylum, has been received and duly considered. Your letter further states that, as the appointees of the governor, you demand that the present directors, appointed by the legislature, vacate their places, giving the Asylum and the property connected with it into your possession.

Under these circumstances, I am instructed by the directors to reply to your communication and to inform you that they emphatically but respectfully decline to comply with this demand. For, with all due respect for his high office, it must be acknowledged by all unprejudiced persons, that the action of the governor in this and other similar cases, to say the least of it, is both surprising and extraordinary.

The present directors of this asylum were appointed to hold *their* present positions by an act of the general assembly, entitled "an act in relation to the Insane Asylum of North Carolina," which act was ratified on the 5th day of April 1871. Now these directors, having accepted the duties and trusts created, imposed and conferred by that act, have executed the same since the eighth day of May last; and, in all that period, have been uniformly recognized as the directors and the properly constituted managers by law, of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, not only by the chief executive of the state himself but by every other department of the state government.

There is no judicial determination of the supreme or any other court, that that act of the legislature is void and of no effect. Indeed, so far as the directors know and believe, it is in all respects operative and in strict harmony with every provision of the constitution. Under this conviction, the directors would be false to the high and delicate trust reposed in them by the legislature, as well as to themselves, as the thus lawfully authorized managers of this great public charity, if they should, at the simple demand of any person or persons, surrender the places they so occupy and the property and interests thus committed to their custody and control. Therefore, until it shall be judicially determined, according to the regular course of the administration of public justice in this state, that they are not regularly and lawfully appointed directors of this asylum, and that others are, they must continue to decline this demand. When such judicial decision, however, is made, the present directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina will then, and not till then, cheerfully yield up their places and trusts, in obedience to such authoritative exposition of the law of the land.

In the meantime the directors believe that they are, in all respects, regularly in their places in strict accordance with the constitution and the laws of the state. But, even if it should turn out to be otherwise, they are advised that they are unquestionably directors *de facto*, and that their acts, as such, are valid and good for all practical purposes, and also, that their future acts will be so until they shall be displaced in pursuance of a judicial decision, according with the administration of public justice in this state.

The propriety of the course of action adopted in this case by the directors of the Insane Asylum, is also rendered manifest by the fact that his excellency, the governor, states in his commission issued to you and others from the executive department of the state, and signed by himself, that there is no statute authorizing him to make such appointments, as he there and thus assumes and undertakes by himself to make. He here, by implication at least, if not indeed directly questions his own authority to make these appointments, yet he ventures to do so, and expects *his appointees* to supercede directors who are certainly, as the law now stands, regularly and lawfully appointed, and who are, therefore, to say the least of it, unquestionably directors *de facto*, and whose acts, therefore, also, as such, are valid and good for all practical purposes.

This, even if this extraordinary action of the governor be defensible in any view of this matter and upon any grounds whatever, the directors nevertheless have the strongest conviction, that it is their high and imperative duty not to yield to the demand which has been made upon them, and accordingly they decline to do so.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
Pres't. Board of Directors,
of the Insane Asylum of N. C.

The Kuklux Act.—The Supreme Court decided on the 21st, that on the kuklux case, as appealed from the United States District Court of South Carolina, it had no jurisdiction, and therefore could not hear argument on the merits of the enforcement act or kuklux law, nor on the question of its constitutionality. It appears that the judges in the lower court certified to a division on a motion to quash an indictment, which does not come, it was decided, within the proper scope of a writ of error. Chief Justice Chase, of the court, however, dissented from this decision. The result creates disappointment in those who wanted to see the question of the constitutionality of the kuklux law decided at this term, while on the other hand there was very general rejoicing among the supporters of the administration at the failure to have the act tested in this court.—*Balt. Sun.*

When exposure of the military trading-post swindle was made in the *Tribune*, some weeks since, the administration superserviceables were swift to declare that this was an outrageous attack on the president. It was argued that everything was all right, and that assertions to the contrary were slanderous. The very first witness, Gen. Hazen, brought before the House Military Committee, affirms the truth of the charges made, and suggests what he thinks the best remedy for the abuse. We shall next hear that this competent witness is a conspirator against the republican party.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PENITENTIARY IMBROGLIO.

For the Sentinel.

Editors Sentinel:—Please publish the following correspondence between Gov. Caldwell and myself in reference to the penitentiary. Gov. Caldwell in response to the Franklin county resolutions says, "Mr. Bledsoe delayed a reply to my communication until to-day, and now writes me declining to accede to my proposition." When the intelligent and honest people of Franklin read my reply to Gov. Caldwell, they can see for themselves whether or not Gov. Caldwell proposed to do the very thing recommended in the latter clause of their "first resolution." Did they recommend that the Board of Directors should make themselves parties to a suit to aid Gov. Caldwell in testing the validity of their appointment? I did not so understand them. Have we declined to have "the pending embarrassments in regard to the penitentiary" settled by the courts? Certainly not. The courts have all the time been open to Gov. Caldwell, and we have persistently insisted that he should have the legality of our appointment tested by the courts, or convene the general assembly, which was a still more speedy mode of settling the "pending embarrassments."

Did Gov. Caldwell do "the very thing" recommended by the people of Franklin, and consult the Attorney General, his constitutional adviser, in reference to "the pending embarrassments?" Has Gov. Caldwell acted upon the advice of the Attorney General in this matter? Let him speak for himself, and "the jury can take the case."

Respectfully,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
President.
Raleigh, N. C., March 28th, 1872.

Office State Penitentiary,
Raleigh, March 23, 1872.

His Excellency,
Tod. R. Caldwell, Governor:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing date March 20th, 1872, in which you propose "that the pending embarrassments in regard to the penitentiary be arranged upon this footing, to-wit: A case in the nature of *quo warranto* shall be prepared under advice of counsel, setting forth the respective titles of the directors upon the part of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives on the one side, and those on the part of the governor on the other; this case shall be submitted for judgment to the superior court of Wake at its ensuing session, and carried by appeal from that term, to the term of the supreme court sitting in June next. In the meantime the *status quo* to be observed and the board upon the part of the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be treated by this and other departments of the state, as if rightfully in possession, without prejudice."

We have the honor to inform your excellency, in reply, that you seem to be still laboring under a mistake in reference to our appointment as directors. We were not appointed by the "president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives," as you say, but by the concurrent vote of both branches of the general assembly. We beg, therefore, to be excused for suggesting to your excellency that the case which you propose, if carried up as you suggest, would not decide the legality of our appointment as a board of directors. And as the board of directors are entirely satisfied that they have been legally and constitutionally appointed they respectfully decline to *make themselves* parties to any legal proceeding for the purpose of testing the validity of their appointment.

It, however, there are others who desire to test the legality of our appointment, we have no objection to their doing so by due process of law; and if so tested, and it should be decided by competent authority that we were not legally and constitutionally appointed, we shall most cheerfully surrender the penitentiary into the hands of those who may have the legal and constitutional right to control it. If the decision of this question by the regular process of law should be too tardy to suit you, we would respectfully suggest that you have it entirely in your power to convene the general assembly and have "the pending embarrassments in regard to the penitentiary" settled long before the June term of the supreme court. And as we desire a speedy settlement of this embarrassing question, we hope you will relieve yourself by convening the legislature at the earliest practicable moment.

If you should prefer that the courts should and that the general assembly should not settle "the pending embarrassments," the course suggested by us would only delay the final decision of the matter from June till January next. This delay could not affect the legal question or prove detrimental to the public interest. For these reasons, while we decline to join you in making up a case to be decided at the June term of the supreme court, we cheerfully accede to your other proposition that "in the meantime the *status quo* to be observed, and the board, on the part of the general assembly be treated by this and other departments of the state, as if rightfully in possession, without prejudice."

In conclusion, we beg to inform you again that the necessities of the penitentiary are urgent. Please let us hear from you as early as practicable.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't, serv't,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
President Board of Directors.

The Louisiana wing is a sharp thorn in the side of the republican party at large. Not to speak of the furious internecine contests of the Warmothites and the Caseyites, or Grant men, we have a colored republican of some prominence urging those of his race, particularly in Louisiana and generally throughout the United States, to form themselves into what he calls "the negro citizens' republican party." The great argument adduced in favor of this is that the white republicans have cheated the black, or as the fellow puts it in his manifesto to his race:

"You have had about nine years' freedom, and voting as citizens in our state some three, had men legislating three years, and what have you gained? You are about as you were when the national government freed you."

This same general idea that the negroes have been cheated and must have a party of their own has found favor in South Carolina and Mississippi, which, with Louisiana, are the only states the negro vote can carry, and it thus looks as if there were other rocks than liberal republicanism ahead for Grant.—*World.*

California Wool.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Our wool brought very good prices last year, but probabilities favor better prices this year than ever before. It is expected that thirty-five cents per pound will be the ruling rate. If all the crop sold for that price we would have a total of $6,800,000 for the spring clip alone. These figures are enormous, considering how crudely the business of sheep-raising has been followed and its comparative infancy in California. No branch of agriculture has proved so satisfactory or been so safe and unvarying in its yield as sheep-raising. The market cannot be glutted either."

[From the Syracuse Standard, March 2[illegible].]

ONE-THIRD OF A CENTURY IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Last Wednesday night an apparently old man, he looked as if he might have been 90 years, came to the station house and applied for lodgings. He said he had traveled a long distance, was tired and hungry, and wanted sleep. And the old man took from his back a little bundle, withdrew a cane thrust through the knotted handkerchief, and sank down in a chair as if utterly unable to take another step. He was given the best accommodation the station house afforded, and that was a warm cell and a bare plank. But his old bones rested sweetly, he said, even in that bed, "for it's more'n I've been used to for these many years." Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Corbett, and there he told a sad story. Although appearing to be full 90 years old, face wrinkled, and back bent nearly double, he was but 55 years of age. His name was Samuel Washburne, and he has just returned from Van Dieman's Land, whither he had been sent as a convict by the British government. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and went to Canada when he was 22 years old. This was in the year 1838. He engaged in chopping just across the river from Clayton, where the Canada rebellion took place in that year. Washburne was near Prescott when the battle was fought. A good many persons from this vicinity were interested in that fight, young men having gone from Selina, Liverpool, and other places in this county. One of the leaders of that rebellion was Papineau, who has a relative now living in this city. Washburne was an American, and in the vicinity of Prescott, as he says, walking along the road just after the fight, when he was arrested and thrown into chains on board a British vessel. He was given no opportunity for trial. Although he strongly protested his innocence he was sentenced to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land. He was sent to that colony with some two hundred others. They were crowded like sheep into the hold of a prison ship. After a tedious and stormy voyage they were landed at Sidney, and here their trials began.

Reporter—Did they make you work?

Washburne—Well, they did make us work like slaves.

R.—What did you do?

W.—I ploughed and drew stone.

R.—You mean you held the plough?

W.—No, I don't. I mean that myself and a companion drew the plough. They hitched us up like horses. Here, see my back.

And the old man tried to straighten up, but no power on earth could ever make that back erect again. He exclaimed:

"You see my bent back. Well, they put straps across and around me; made a regular harness, and hitched Miller—that's my partner—and myself to the plough, and we were obliged to drag it like brutes. But they treated us a great deal worse than brutes."

R.—What did they give you to eat?

W.—They fed us on a pound of meat and a pound of coarse bread per day, and we slept in a hut at night. Miller, my partner, often told me he should try to escape if possible. He made the attempt and succeeded, some years ago, in reaching an American vessel that brought him to this country.

R.—How did you escape?

W.—I was pardoned. I succeeded in getting letters to Canada, and some of my friends there interested themselves in my case, and nearly two years ago I received a pardon. But then I could not leave the country for lack of means to pay my passage. I worked a year and a half—sometimes getting three cents and sometimes five cents per day—until I had succeeded in raising $35. With this and my promising to work on the passage I succeeded in reaching New York a week or two ago. I left Sydney last November, after a residence there of thirty-three years!

R.—Have you any relatives in this part of the country?

W.—Yes; Judge Foster, of Oswego, is my uncle. My mother is his sister. I learned at Utica that two of my brothers were living at Canton (Memphis,) in this county. Their names are Henry and Benjamin Washburne, and I am on my way to see them.

From the Daily News.

MAJ. THOS. SPARROW.

A solitary act in this gentleman's life is sufficient to command for him the confidence of the conservative party of the state, and designate him as a proper person for the highest honors.

The trial and conviction of Gov. Holden by the high court of impeachment must justly be regarded as the turning point in the downward career of North Carolina. To no one man is the credit for his conviction so eminently due as to Maj. Sparrow. As chief manager for the house of representatives, his untiring energy, zeal and patriotism were crowned with success. Especially should the citizens of Alamance and Caswell recognize him as the most prominent avenger of the wrongs inflicted on them by Kirk and his minions.

A Confederate soldier who surrendered with Lee, a talented lawyer of unusual literary acquirements, fascinating in the social circle, modest and unassuming, and with all, a christian gentleman, would not his nomination by the Greensboro' convention for the office of Governor be a well-deserved tribute to his merit? Will not Alamance and Caswell, discarding sectional prejudice, demand a recognition of his services to them?

ALAMANCE.

Wendell Phillips says: Recently, while on a visit to the West, in the vicinity of Grant's former home, I asked a friend of mine, at whose house I was stopping, what the people there thought of the president, and he replied that they had a very poor opinion of him; they did not think he was an honest man. My friend asked me to ride around within the neighborhood and he would show me at least five grog-shops where the now president of the United States has yet whisky bills standing against him, the score not having been wiped out!

To which the *World* adds: when Mr. Grant was charged with being in debt to the United States treasury on an old account dating from the time of the Mexican war, the charge was as fiercely scouted as this statement of the great agitator's will no doubt be. But the account was correct, and under pressure Mr. Grant liquidated it, the inconvenient clerk who hunted out the item receiving his discharge. What is to be done with the whisky bills remains to be seen. Perhaps from their peculiar nature it would be politically more profitable to ignore than to pay.

A Campaign of Slander.—Under this caption the New York *Express* comments on the "campaign" now making in Connecticut by Senator Wilson against what he calls 1,000,000 rebel voters! Mr. Wilson's case worse than that of the Pharisees and hypocrites denounced in scripture. They told no open lies, slandered no absent people, invented no fiction, but were mainly pretenders, hypocrites, and often extortioners. They would have scorned to call their enemies rebels in the midst of weakness, and after prolonged persecutions and injustice, and while they defended their own craft with all possible skill, they content with pouring contempt upon those they did not like, rather than repeating calumnies and libels from year to year, and from state to state. In the name of all that is decent and honorable (it is asked) when is this high ing of 'rebels' to end?

The Huston Investigation.—The investigation on the part of the church into the charges made against Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston will, we learn, commence this week. The presiding elder of the district, Rev. Samuel Rogers, has, we are informed, appointed the following clergymen as the committee to make the investigation: Rev. A. W. Wilson, presiding elder of the Washington district; Rev. J. S. Gardiner, located at Fredericksburg, Va.; and Rev. Dr. S. Regester, located at the Maryland Agricultural College. Dr. Huston having charged the clergy of the Baltimore district with being imbued with a feeling of jealousy and hatred against him, has probably induced his presiding elder to select the committee from other districts. The high character of the gentlemen named gives promise that the truth will be vindicated. Rev. Mr. Rogers, who will preside over the examination, is also distinguished for purity and firmness of character, and will see that there shall be no intimidation of witnesses, but rather that all who know anything relative to the charges, whether for or against Dr. Huston, shall be encouraged to come forward and testify regardless as to whom it may affect.—*Baltimore American.*

One of the bravest actual soldiers of the civil war, Sherman's choice lieutenant is now a democratic member of the House of Representatives from this neighborhood. In a speech the other day General Slocum thus referred to some of his fellow soldiers:

"If a citizen would pay his respects to the chief magistrate he must first pass in review at the White House before three or four brigadier-generals. If we desire to negotiate for the purchase of an island in the sea the negotiation must be carried on by a brigadier-general. If the merchants of New York wish storage for their goods they must go to a colonel of the staff. We can hardly pass a bill through congress without the aid at least of a field officer."

He then added:

"For the good of the country, and particularly for the good of the army, I would in this respect gladly see a return to old customs. I believe a majority of our officers sympathize with me in this desire, and the few who seek preferment by becoming violent partisans would do well to bear it in mind that while military men hold positions for life a political party in our country can at best hold power but for a few brief years. The military gentlemen who, by reason of their zeal in behalf a political party, are basking in the sunshine of official favor, should remember that

"Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceedingly small."

When the poet's pulverizing process begins how very fine powder will be Porter and company!—*World.*

Is Collector Murphy in Trouble?—Ex-Collector Murphy, of New York, testified in Washington that he gave $400 to one Bennett to defeat Mr. Greeley at a primary election. But there is a law of New York, enacted in 1866, which says that "any person who shall by bribery or any corrupt means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any person in any primary meeting," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. "Now," says the *Tribune*, "since the United States District Attorney has been instructed to take measures for prosecuting under the bribery laws merchants who testified before the committee as to the corruption of minor officers of the customs, will it not be in order for Attorney General Barlow to inquire whether the ex-Collector of the port is not liable to prosecution for a similar offence?"—*Balt. Sun.*

A piece of codfish skin the size of a penny washed thoroughly and dropped in the boiling coffee will make it perfectly clear, and requires less coffee and less boiling than when egg is used. A very economical way of settling coffee with eggs is to brown a pound at once; immediately on taking it from the oven, break on the hot coffee one egg, stir rapidly until every kernel becomes moistened with the egg; the heat of the coffee will soon dry it, when it is ready for use.

C. D. HEARTT. HERBERT BRAGG.

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'CHIFS,
GLOVES.

Cheap for cash.
C. D. HEARTT & CO.
P. S.—Latest styles of
SPRING HATS,
Just received.
Raleigh, March 7th, 1872. mar 7-d1m

GROCERIES.

LEACH BROTHERS,
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TO LET.
Two new, comfortable offices, over our Store on Wilmington street, fronting the Market. LEACH BROS.
mar 8-dtf

SUGAR AND COFFEE.
50 Bbls. Sugar.
"A," "B," "C," and Yellow Coffee Sugar, crushed, powdered and granulated.
25 Bags Rio Coffee.
10 " Old Government Java.
5 " Maricaibo.
mar 9-dtf LEACH BROS.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSON,

Physician of this celebrated Institution, discovered, when in the Great Hospitals of Europe, viz: England, France and elsewhere, the certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all excesses or abuses of the system.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affection of the Kidneys or Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible Disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible, destroying both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, Loss of Procreative Power (Impotency) Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored.

This distressing Affliction—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands this subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility and Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

A CURE SPEEDILY WARRANTED.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the best part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another is blighted with our own.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment; or, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, cause the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease to make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to that undiscovered country "from whose bourne no traveler returns."

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnson offers the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world.

Office, 7 South Frederick St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

☞ No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

The Doctor's DIPLOMA hangs in his office.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousand cured at this establishment within the last twenty years, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the Representatives of the Press and many others, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a man of honor and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
mar 26-dly.

NOTICE.
Any person caught selling liquor within three miles of the Forest Paper Mills, will be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law. WM. F. ASKEW.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1872—3tf

NOTICE.
Having qualified as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mrs Anna H. Saunders, I give notice to all creditors of the estate to make payment forthwith, and to all creditors to present their claims to me.
KEMP P. BATTLE.
Raleigh, Feb'y 21st, 1872.

138 BBLS. WHISKY.
mar 12-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

W. H. JONES & CO.
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
sept 27-tf

KENTUCKY MULES.
50 nice young mules, some well broke, for sale on reasonable terms.
WYNNE, YANCEY & CO.
mar 23-2w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DE VALCOURT & WILTZ'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!
THE GREAT
Southern Advertising Agency
OF de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
Richmond, Va.,

Offers unparalleled inducements to the business men of the South—
1st—Incredibly low rates.
2nd—First class Papers.
3rd—The largest circulation of any known list.
4th—Promptitude in filling all orders.

One inch space in 238 Papers, (16 Dailies,) four weeks, for $155, giving to the advertiser 988 insertions in weeklies and 434 in dailies, making 1332 insertions for $155.

Each State and each Paper taken separately at the very lowest rates.

Although our Agency has existed only since January last, we have among our patrons a number of the leading merchants of Richmond and elsewhere, including Levy Bros., C. L. Radway, Mann S. Valentine, Richmond; the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Virginia; Bowers & Mercer, Baltimore, Marietta Iron Works, Ohio, Baltimore business College; Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, and many others.

Advertising in Religious, Agricultural and Scientific Papers a specialty.

Call on us or write for estimate. This will cost you nothing, even if you decide not to advertise through us.

Get an estimate made out and judge for yourself. Address,
de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
mar. 10-d4w. Richmond, Va.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS, SILVER JEWELRY, &C.

On Saturday, the 6th of April next, at the residence of the late Mrs. A. H. Saunders, I will sell at auction many very valuable

OIL AND OTHER PAINTINGS,

by the old Masters, including a magnificent picture of

THE ANNUNCIATION, THE VIRGIN, FLOWER-PIECES, &C.

Many of these paintings are originals.
Also at the same time and place, articles of furniture, likewise handsome

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Also a splendid

DIAMOND BRACELET.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms 6 months credit, interest from date.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Adm'r
of Mrs. Anna H. Saunders.
mar 18-td.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of orders made in the special proceeding now pending in the Superior Court of Wake County entitled, George G. Lougee and others to the Court; George G. Lougee and others against Caroline E. Lougee and others; and John W. Cain and others to the Court; the undersigned, appointed commissioner for that purpose in said orders, will, on Saturday the 4th day of May next, sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, the following described real estate:

1st. The lot now occupied by R. B. Andrews & Co., situate on the eastern side of Fayetteville street, being part of lot No. 140 in the plan of said city. This lot has a front of twenty-two feet on Fayetteville Street and runs back to Wilmington Street.

2nd. The lot adjoining the former, commonly known as the Grausman lot, being also a part of the said lot No 1[illegible]6; fronting twenty four and four inches on Fayetteville Street and running back one hundred and seventy six feet, and is bounded on the south by the lot now owned by J. P. Prairie.

3d. A lot situate in the Eastern suburbs of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of John Moss, Mary Bird and others and containing about one third of one acre, and now in the possession of Hanna Lane.

4th. A lot adjoining the lot last described, and bounded by it and the lands of [illegible] Hicks and John Moss, containing about one half of one acre, and now in the possession of Henry Jones.

5th. A parcel of land situate near the city of Raleigh on the Holleman Road, adjoining the lands of J. W. Watson, formerly owned by Eliza Dupree and by her sold to A. L. Long, dec'd.

6th. A parcel of land situate in the County of Wake about nine miles from Raleigh, on the old Hillsborough road, being the land devised by William Holloway, dec'd, to the children of his son Thomas Holloway, and designated as lot No. 2 in a report made to the Superior Court of Wake County by Commissioners appointed to make partition of the lands of the said William Holloway in a special proceeding entitled Sarah Lee and others against William D. Holloway and other.

Terms:—One third cash, the residue in two equal instalments payable in one and two years respectively with interest from date, except in the case of the lot first described, as to that the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GATLING,
March 14-td. Commissioner.

"SALTED WITH FIRE."

A NOVEL,

BY H. M. LaGRANGE,

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, N. Y.

Bound in Cloth, 12 Mo. Price $1.50.

This is a book of decided merit, the production of a North Carolina lady. It is meeting with a rapid sale, and should be read by every one who desires to encourage and foster native genius.

For sale at the Book Store of
ALFRED WILLIAMS.
mar. 13-tf.

NOTICE!
I have sold my Forestville Manufacturing Company property and Paper Mills to the "*Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company.*" All debts due me for paper must be paid to that Company; and all debts due from me on account of, or about the Paper Mills must be presented to that company for settlement and payment. WILL F. ASKEW.
Raleigh, Feb. 8, 1872—dtf.
City papers copy two weeks, and present bills for payment at the office of the company at Falls of Neuse.

PROVISIONS.
16,000 Lbs. Sides and Hams.
3,000 do pure Lard.
feb 1-dtf LEACH BROTHERS.

THE NEW HYMNAL,
For Use in the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Just received in several styles of binding, and at prices from 40 cts. to $5,00.
For sale at the Book Store of
ALFRED WILLIAMS.
mar. 13-tf.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY, OXFORD N. C.
Miss M. E. Mitchell, Principal.
Mrs. E. N. Grant, Associate Principal.
Mrs. W. H. Morrow, Teacher of Music.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed January 10th, 1872.
Circulars with terms, &c., on application.
Reference:—All friends of the late Prof. Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina.
dec 28 d &w 2m

NOTICE.
Found on my premises on Hargett Street, one Sorrel Mare in good condition, about six years old. The one owning such can come forward and prove property and pay damages can have possession, or mare will be sold to pay costs.
G. T. STRONACH.
feb. 20-tf