THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.
T. B. KINGSBURY, Associate Editor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872.

STATE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
Of Buncombe.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
MAJOR JOHN HUGHES,
Of Craven.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JUDGE W. M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

FOR TREASURER:
MAJOR JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR:
GEN. C. LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC WORKS:
J. H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

Sentinel for the Campaign.

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MORE LAWLESS USURPATION AT THE CAPITOL.

The Auditor and Treasurer of the State have, like Gov. Caldwell, suspended a plain statute of the State and defied a decision of the Supreme Court, and it is well for the people to see how the radical office-holders in every department of the State government disregard, ignore and subvert the constitution and laws of the State and the decisions of the court too, when they see fit to do so.

The law provides that the *Treasury* shall pay the *expenses* of transporting convicts from the counties where they are convicted to the Penitentiary. A Sheriff of one of the remote western counties brought a convict to the *Penitentiary*, and presented his claim for such expenses to the *Auditor* and asked him to allow and audit it; but he refused to do so, and the Treasurer declared he would not pay the claim, if the Auditor should audit it. Thereupon the Sheriff brought his suit to compel the Auditor to do his duty, and the Judge of the Superior Court held that the claim was valid; that it was the duty of the Auditor to audit it, and that of the Treasurer to pay it; but the Auditor and Treasurer were not satisfied, and so an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and that Court decided that it was the duty to allow the claim—that it was a valid claim against the Treasury. Yet this radical *Auditor*, (and the *Treasurer* backs him,) absolutely refuses to audit such claims, and thus the law and an express decision of the Supreme Court are suspended and subverted by two radical office holders! What do the people think of that? There can be no mistake about this. There is the case reported in the last volume of the Supreme Court reports.

This is a serious matter. The County Commissioners cannot pay the sheriffs such expenses, because the law does not authorize them to do so, and the Treasurer won't pay them as he is by law required to do. Then, how are the Sheriffs to get pay? It amounts to a practical stopping of the administration of the criminal law of the State. In this view it is serious, but it is more serious in the view, that two executive officers of the State usurp power to *suspend a plain statute and disregard a plain decision of the Supreme Court*. How long will radical office-holders be allowed thus to abuse the people?

MISERABLE MEN.

If the language placed in the mouth of Lucifer by Milton is true—that "to be weak is miserable"—then two of the most miserable men in all our land is Grant and Caldwell, for it would be difficult indeed to find two *weaker* men. In purpose to do wrong they are giants; in general ability and intellectual cleverness, they are as weak as water. They have a perfect right to exclaim with Milton's devil—"Me miserable." If it were not that they are mischievous and hurtful we could pity them in their imbecility and sympathize with them in their exclamations of agony and impotency. But who can feel aught of pity for very small men in high places who consecrate whatever of little brains they may possess to offices of indecent outrage and bold usurpations? *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

It is now said that of the 270 delegates who have thus far been chosen to attend the Baltimore Convention, 263 are for Greeley. We presume there is some guessing in the matter. It would be difficult for any one to say how all the delegates from North Carolina would vote, and so as to other States.

GRANT AND THE JEWS.

For some time the cruel persecutions of the Jews in Roumania have excited no little attention among christian people. Many of the European governments have taken action in the matter, and quite recently some of the leading bankers have been moving in the premises and are striving to put a stop to such uncivilized outrages upon the unoffending Jews. The people of Roumania are represented as being extremely ignorant and superstitious—hence they have taken up virulent and peculiar prejudices against the Jews in that quarter. Our President is as ignorant as the most ignorant Roumanian and has exhibited himself to the world as the only man claiming civilization who has attempted to persecute that injured and industrious people. As the Philadelphia *Age* well remarks, our President is the only man in modern times who would have issued the following *order*, which breathes the very spirit of intolerance and bigotry:

H'DQRS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE,
OXFORD, Miss. Dec. 17, 1863

General Order No. 11.

The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also Department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department within twenty four hours from the receipt of this Order by Post Commanders.

They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs for sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade-permits.

By order of Major General Grant,
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
—Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: J. Lovell, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

NOT TO BE THERE.

A correspondent from Hillsboro' desires to know if Col. Rogers or the Editor of the SENTINEL will reply to Major Smith at Hillsboro' or Cedar Grove.

Col. Rogers has sent out his appointments for Johnston next week and Chatham the next, so he will not be in Orange. Major Smith and Gov. Caldwell have made their appointments without consulting their competitors.

We have not heard Col. Rogers say whether he will canvass with the Horn-Blower or not. We shall not be in Hillsboro' or Cedar Grove to reply to Major Smith unless at his special request.

Let Billy confine his buffoonery and whisky to the negroes. Hargrove and Cuffy Mayo will turn out to welcome him in Granville, but the Orange negroes will we hope treat him with the same indifference the negroes did in Chatham. If Maj. Smith has bread, meat and whisky for the negroes in Orange we think it likely they will turn out to hear him.

THE CAMPAIGN.

From now until the election we will devote the greater part of our editorial space to the re-publication of important campaign matter. Our editorials will be confined almost entirely to State matters, when we have any. As the Executive Committee have no funds with which to publish necessary documents, we must convert the SENTINEL into a campaign paper. Candidates and others interested will find the SENTINEL valuable for electioneering purposes. If we should fail to publish any documents that are deemed important we will take it as a favor if some friend will remind us of it.

For the Sentinel.
HILLSBORO', June 15th, 1872.

To Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor of the Sentinel:

DEAR SIR:—You should be informed that Major Smith is to be in our town on Saturday the 29th. Whiskey and barbacue will be the order of the day. Mr. Smith's whiskey failed to draw out the colored people of Chatham and he proposes to call them out in Orange with meat as well as drink.

It is reported that you and Col. Rogers will answer him. It is also reported that you are to answer him at Cedar Grove. This is said by Republicans to get our people out.

Let us know if you or Col. Rogers are to answer Mr. Smith. The Editors of the *Recorder* will find that notes sounded on Major Smith's horn will not do for Orange.

Yours &c., X. Y.

(From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.)

A MILLIONAIRE CONVICT.

Henry Miller, a drover, was sent to the State prison by the Recorder's Court at Detroit, in February, 1870, for grand larceny, for a term of three years. Miller says he housed his cattle one night on a farm in Wayne county, and the next morning his men drove an animal into the cars that did not belong to him. He sold it and was arrested, tried, and convicted, as above stated.

He had a father who was a millionaire, living in Albany county, N. Y., but at his trial he neither applied to him for assistance nor allowed him to be informed of what was occurring. He had a cousin with him, Chas. Parker by name, from whom he extracted a promise never to write to him, or to inform his relatives of his whereabouts. Mr. Parker has faithfully kept the latter portion of his promise, as was evinced by a letter which Miller received from him a few days ago. From this, which we have been permitted to see, it appears that Miller sent his cattle to his father in Buffalo, and that this was the last indication of his being alive which has been received by his friends since his conviction. He was literally dead and buried to the outside world. His father became alarmed at his prolonged absence, and sent out to hunt him up. He traveled all over the world, says the letter, and finally, having heard that his son was in California, took Parker with him and went there. Of course he was unsuccessful, and he turned home to die of a broken heart. Parker faithfully kept his secret, and the man died mourning for his lost son, with not a word of hope of assurance to cheer him. He left all his property (some $900,000 in real estate and personal effects, and $80,000 on deposit in a bank) to his son, who, by this letter, for the first time since his incarceration; hears from his friends at home.

Young Paker writes from Coopersville in this State where he is stopping for a few weeks on business. He will probably pay his cousin a visit before returning to New York.

Miller's time will expire in August unless he loses a portion of his "good time."

The President has recognized Geo. Harris, Esq., as Vice Consul of the Argentine Republic at this point.—*Wil. Star.*

JUDGE MERRIMON ON THE HOMESTEAD.

We reproduce a card from Judge Merrimon that appeared in the *Telegram* of July 18th, 1871. We invite the attention of the reader to it. It will be seen that he is, and has been always, in favor of a homestead policy, and bases his support upon the broad ground of soundness and wisdom. Read what he says:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has just been called to the editoral columns of your paper of yesterday, in which, by suggestion rather than positive assertion, you give the public to understand I am opposed to the Homestead provisions of the present constitution of the state. In this you do not only me injustice, (about which I would not trouble myself,) but you also do the public prejudice, to the extent that my opinion in reference to the matter may have weight and influence in the approaching election; and I trust you will correct any erroneous impression you have made by publishing this paper.

The suggestion you make to the above effect is entirely groundless. On the contrary, I am and have been uniformly in favor of a *homestead policy*, and if I could interfere with that provided in the constitution, I would do so only to make it more definite, certain and secure.

I base my support of a homestead provision in the constitution on the high and broad ground of *sound public policy* as well as the further grounds that it is wise, just and humane and promotes and illustrates a higher state civilization.

The state and society have a direct and important interest in the rearing of every child in the land—to see that it is educated in a sound morality and fitted for useful citizenship. It is manifest this cannot be well or tolerably done if the parents are homeless wanderers. Every family ought to have a home, however humble, in which they are secure. It promotes domestic happiness, stimulates efforts to self-elevation, moral and religious improvement, and it gives permanency to character and fixedness to citizenship—indeed, it is emphatically essential to the latter.

The convention act expressly prohibits the proposed convention from interfering in any way with the present homestead provision in the constitution, but I regret to find yourselves and others seeking groundlessly to excite the fears of our impoverished people by suggesting that the convention, if called, might and would establish a new supreme court, and provide for the election of new judges, who *might* decide this homestead provision inoperative under the constitution of the United States, as to "*old debts.*"

Now no one has any authority to say that the present supreme court will be abolished, but suppose that it shall be, how does it follow that new judges will decide as you suggest? What ground have you, or any one else, for suggestions? If new judges shall be elected, they will be North Carolinians, and in sympathy with the people as much as the present judges. Will they not be so? What motive could they have to injure the poor and helpless, especially when our whole people are more or less impoverished? Do you reply, they would so decide because the law is otherwise? Then, would you have them make a dishonest and corrupt decision? You will hardly say so.

But there is not the slightest ground for this suggestion, for a homestead policy is a sound and highly important public policy—it is rapidly becoming an American policy as well as the fixed purpose of our people. This of itself will have some weight with any court. Then, it has been held by the highest and very respectable judicial tribunals in several other states than our own, that the homestead provision has a *retro operative* effect, and these decisions are authority and will have weight with any intelligent judge or any supreme court that may ever sit in this or any other state. But further still, our own supreme court has decided likewise, and this decision is binding in a very high degree on any subsequent court in the state. Now, in view of the manifest policy of the state, the decision in other states and the express decision in our own state, would any conscientious judge, even if he had legal doubts of his own, undertake to over ride and reverse these decisions, and especially while the supreme court of the United States has made no decision to the contrary? No reasonable person can so believe for one moment. So that it appears that any future judge would have every motive to support the homestead policy of the state, and would have the authority to do so of the highest judicial power in this state and other states as well; and so it further appears, that your suggestion to the fears of the people is idle and groundless.

But there is a positive provision in the present constitution that places in the most imminent peril every household in the state. It is provided in section two of article ten of the constitution, that "*no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes,*" and this clause in the very section that provides for the homestead.

Now if the legislature shall levy from the people the taxes they are sworn and bound by the present constitution to levy, such taxes will in a short while swallow up every household in the state. I am prepared to show by the most indubitable facts and statistics, that the people of the state, under the existing constitution, will have to pay into the treasury of the state, annually, over *fifty per cent. of their income*, and the balance of it will be engulphed by federal and county taxes. This result is inevitable under the existing constitution, as I show daily, to the sad conviction of hundreds who are honestly seeking after information to control their action at the approaching election. The man who has but a homestead is generally the least able to pay oppressive taxes, when these *come*, the homestead will certainly go by express provision of the constitution, as it stands.

The unfriendly suggestion that I, at any time, solicited contributions of money from friends to present a test case about the homestead provision to the supreme court of the United States, is utterly groundless and scandalous.

And there is not the slightest ground for the further suggestion, that many leading lawyers, and lawyers generally, are opposed to homesteads. Can you assign any reason why they should be? There is no class of men as a class more in warm sympathy with the people than lawyers—they are linked to the people by the strongest ties of interest as well as good fellowship, and I may add, there is no class of people as a whole, more deeply interested in homesteads!

Very respectfully,
A. S. MERRIMON.

Raleigh, July 17, 1871.

ERRATA.—There were several typographical errors in Judge Shipp's card. He has corrected them in the copy which appears in the *News*. Owing to loss of sleep for several nights we were somewhat careless in our proof reading.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says: Many of the farmers in this vicinity are busy harvesting the wheat crop, which, according to the general report, is the best we have had for years.

The Kinston *Gazette* says: There is a gentleman in this county who is 94 years old, and who is far more active than many who are much younger, and can tell trees and split 75 fails per day.

For the Sentinel.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

CHAPEL HILL, June 10 1872.

Editors Sentinel:—Chapel Hill had a big blow and a big blow out last week. The Sunday School of the Methodist Church furnished the blow out, and the clerk of the weather furnished the blow.

On old Commencement day, June 6, "the first Thursday in June," quite a large audience assembled in the College Chapel to hear addresses and exercises suitable to a Sunday School celebration. The orator of the day was Haywood Merritt, Esq., of Cary, Principal of the flourishing school in that place. His address was characterized as "capital." The peroration was a striking reminiscence of the College Chapel as it appeared at the time of Mr. Merritt's graduation, in the days when the best and loveliest in the State came up to do honor to the University, when these now silent and deserted halls and groves were thronged, when Gov. Swain and Dr. Mitchell, and Dr. Phillips, and other fellow laborers were all in harness, and a looker on might have predicted that the Institution and its prosperity would surely be perpetual. He then pronounced a glowing eulogy on each of the above named members of the Faculty, and reverted to the death beds of each: Dr. Mitchell perishing in the high endeavor to establish a point in natural science. Dr. Phillips dying in his harness in the very act of a solemn public duty. Gov. Swain passing from the scene of his life long cares and labors, not so much from the effects of the accident that had laid him on his bed, as from a heart broken and unnerved by chagrin, disappointment and grief. Well for him that he closed his eyes then. How would he have endured the further pain of seeing this Institution, the child of his care and affection, lying now prostrate in the dust, throttled by the hands of strangers and of her own sons. Mr. Merritt's address was listened to with deep attention. He passed from these melancholy considerations to the topics and business of the day, but the first half of his address made the deepest impression, and left the most favorable conclusion as to the accomplishments of his mind and the warmth and tenderness of his heart.

The whole celebration was a success, and a gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the Methodist Sunday School in Chapel Hill. Reverend Messrs. Cuningg in and Long were among the speakers—the children performed well; the ladies were out in full force and looked their prettiest. The chimers were ample; the fine old oaks were in all their bravery, and a momentary gleam of sunshine lit up the deserted campus.

On Saturday, 8th, at about 1 o'clock, a violent storm of wind and rain came from the North-West, doing some harm to the wheat and such corn as was tall enough to be blown over. Here and there trees were split or prostrated, and an old acquaintance of yours, Messrs. Editors, was laid low in the College grove. The large oak that stood somewhat leaning at the northeast corner of the East Building was blown down. It fell towards the building striking the corner and scraping the whole point with its gigantic limbs—and falling on the steps and terrace in front. The upper corner of the wall and roof of the building were knocked off, and part of the ornamental leaves, and a good deal of the glass of the front doors. But the wonder is considering the size of the tree and its proximity, that much greater damage was not done the building. The greater part of the weight of the limb, however, inclined the tree rather to the gravel walk in front. They were much shattered by the fall. The tree was in perfect condition, but the roots were decayed. It is a noble specimen of a forest monarch, and had stood sentinel for many a year, and seen many an interesting sight and shaded many a reverend head.

There is not another such thought inspiring spot in the whole of North Carolina as the University grounds present. To walk through the empty echoing corridors,—to stand on the steps worn by the tread of past generations, to sit down there alone of an evening when the setting sun throws long shadows on the grass, and muse on what has been, and contrast it with what is, and to reckon up the chances for the future, fills the mind with pain and pleasure in nearly equal proportions. Perhaps on the whole the pain predominates.

DIALECTIC.

For the Sentinel.

GREAT VICTORY IN CHATHAM!

W. A. SMITH IN OUR MIDST.

FARRINGTON MILLS, Chatham Co.

Dear Sentinel:—The *Era* has been publishing Maj. Smith's appointments in Chatham for some time, and printed notices of the same with headed with the great eagle and mottoes of liberty, peace and union, posted all over the county, and on Wednesday, 12th, the great Maj made his appearance at this place, where he had the pleasure of blowing out one of his egotistical speeches to twelve republicans, six conservatives and about four colored people, all told, (several of these were on duty.) The Major spoke one hour, when John McDonald got up, but the Major told him he was not through, so he continued for nearly one hour, praising himself all the time. I don't think the Major is well pleased with Chatham, for they are not turning out to hear him. He thinks they will do better in Orange. No chance for him in Chatham. Let him blow his horn. John McDonald treated greatly on brandy peaches, but we heard him ask the Major for five dollars, late in the evening. Watch him, Major, for John is a candidate.

There is no good reason we will not beat the Horn-Blower 800 votes. He can't possibly get the vote of James Harris the negro.

The decent men of Chatham have less use for Major Smith than any candidate that was ever before them. This is shown however, by the turn out to hear him at this place. The true Union men of Chatham have less use for a signer of the ordinance of secession who caught deserters with dogs and refused to fight himself, than any people of the State. Major Smith went off really down in the mouth, and looking as if he was sorry that Col. Ike Young or Gen'l Willie D. Jones had not gotten the nomination instead of himself.

The Radicals do not intend their candidate to canvass with Col. Rogers. Now the best thing is for Col. Rogers to refuse to canvass with him. Unless Mr. Rogers goes along to call out the people, Major Smith will have no one to hear him not even the negroes.

Let Mr. Rogers know that Mr. Smith has a dry time even among the negroes. When Rogers comes the people of Chatham will receive him with open arms and give him in August 800 majority.

Yours, NEW HOPE.

The Sparkling Catawba Springs, in Catawba county, N. C., have been taken charge of by Mr. J. M. Blair, formerly of the Yarborough House in Raleigh and at the Eagle Hotel in Asheville. He is one of the best Hotel keepers in the country, and visitors to the Catawba Springs this year will find better accomodations than ever heretofore. It is a delightful resort, and we learn that many rooms have been already engaged.—*Charlotte Dispatch.*

The Roanoke *News* will soon publish the speech of Edward Conigland, Esq., delivered at the Greensboro' Convention.

INDICTMENT OF REV. DR. LORENZO DOW HUSTON.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court, Judge Gilmor, on Friday found a true bill against Rev. Lorenzo Dow Huston for adultery with Mary Driscoll, heretofore designated as the Sunday school girl, in this city, on the 24th day of January, 1872. The indictment contains three counts, all embracing the same charge, being only technically different. The penalty upon conviction for the offence, which under our law is only a misdemeanor, is $10. The names of Mary Driscoll and her mother, Caroline R. Driscoll, appear upon the back of the indictment as witnesses. Dr. Huston, as is known, is not now in Baltimore, and for a mere misdemeanor the court has no authority to send for the accused outside of the State. The counsel for Dr. Huston in this city, Mr. Samuel Snowden, has requested the deputy State's attorney, Frederick Pinckney, Esq., to fix the bail in the case, and it has been agreed, after consultation with Mr. Koott, State's attorney, to fix the bond at $1,000.

It is understood that Dr. Huston's counsel has notified him by telegraph of the action of the grand jury, and it is further understood that Dr. Huston is indisposed being threatened with typhoid fever. The indictment charges that the offence was committed upon a certain date, but at the trial of the accused the committal of the act at any other time can be testified to. No charge of seduction is made, as in the case before the late ecclesiastical court which inquired into the allegation of immorality against Dr. H. preferred by the same girl, as the Maryland statute which makes seduction a felony was not in force at the time of that alleged offence.

The charge of adultery with Virginia Hopkins, the other girl who testified before the ecclesiastical court, is debarred from consideration by the grand jury by limitation, according to section 10 of the 57 article of the Code, which says that no prosecution or suit shall be commenced for any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or any misdemeanor, except those punished by confinement in the penitentiary, unless within one year from the time the offence was committed.—*Balt. Sun.*

In journalism, as in every other art, "the many fail, the one succeeds." Writing for the press—as numerous literary aspirants would be wise to remember—is a pursuit quite distinct from trade. A man may be a trader whose heart is not in his vocation. Arithmetic and shrewdness have nothing to do with the emotions. They are of the head, and not the heart. But no man can write well whose heart does not reinforce his head. The article that is written with a view to the money which the writer expects to get for it, is usually fit for the waste-paper basket than for publication. It way, possibly, rise to the dignity of "padding;" it will never rise to the dignity of potential thought or persuasive feeling. There are, it is true, certain exceptional natures in which the money motive arouses all that is enthusiastic. A certain Hebrew once sat to Allston for his portrait; and when his countenance was observed to wear a beatific expression and the artist asked him what he was thinking about, he replied—"I was thinking what a lot of money you will get for that picture when it is finished." This wild, unnatural sort of joy over a heap of dollars, however, is not the spring of ideas; and persons moved by no higher impulse toward writing than a desire for pecuniary gain, many take it for granted, in advance, that they will fail as writers, and that their energies had better be expended in some other direction.—*Tribune.*

The question is often asked, what is Germany doing with the vast sums of money wrung from France, in the shape of a war indemnity? The whole amount which France is to pay foots up somewhat in excess of 1,441,487,961 thalers. Of this sum, however, France receives back 86,666,666 thalers for the railways of Alsace Lorraine. The German government has used this sum first in aiding and restoring the provinces previously annexed, giving 36,700,000 thalers to persons and corporations whose private property was destroyed, and spending 11,440,000 thalers in replenishing the rolling stock on the railway lines. Large sums have been paid to the families of the landwher; 4,000,000 thalers have been distributed among the successful generals, and ten times that sum has been set apart as a reserve fund for the next war. It can thus be seen that Germany not only makes France pay for the past war, but also furnish funds to forge chains for herself in the future. This is a sad conclusion to a war commenced for the purpose of upholding an Imperial dynasty in France.—*Philadelphia Age.*

POLITICAL NOTES.

The radical party of Pennsylvania is in a perfect ferment. Forney calls for the setting aside of Hartranft, candidate for Governor, and declares "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt," against Cameron and all his friends. On the other hand, Cameron is furious, and declares that he will not suffer the party to dictate to him. If the party cannot support him and his friends, it can go to the devil, and he will do his best to send it there.

The Washington *Chronicle* thinks Greeley's object is to concentrate on himself the vote of rebels, copperheads, and bolting republicans! And the object will be consummated.

When Brooks assaulted Sumner, Logan and Carpenter applauded. Now that Brooks is no more, Logan and Carpenter themselves assult Sumner, and Grant applauds.

The New York *Tribune* supports Mr. Buckalew (Democrat) for Governor of Pennsylvania. The fact speaks volumes.

A Memphis dispatch says the Grant party there offered $100,000 for the *Appeal*, and failing to buy it, will print a large daily campaign paper.

Nine out of the ten delegates chosen to the Baltimore convention from West Virginia are reported to be in favor of Greeley. The delegation is headed by Hon. Albert T. Caperton, who was a member of the Confederate States Senate.

A private letter from high authority in Pennsylvania states that a majority of the delegates to the Baltimore convention from Pennsylvania, will go for supporting the Cincinnati ticket—and that the Democratic State ticket will certainly be elected in October.

It is conceded at last that the Washington treaty has proved a failure, and it is also conceded that everything else the Radical party attempts proves a failure. The party is a failure and Grant is a failure.

Some one has taken the pains to place in pyramidal form the reasons assigned by Senator Senator Sumner why Grant should not be re-elected. They are as follows:

IGNORANCE.
INCAPACITY.
BRIBE TAKING.
GIFT RECEIVING.
HEAD OF RING ROBBERS.
INSTIGATION OF FRAUDS.
NEPOTISM MOST SHAMEFUL.
APOLOGIST FOR CORRUPT MEN.
VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.
MEDDLING IN STATE ELECTIONS.

The Wilmington *Star* says, a large number of persons of that city expect to be present at the great National Jubilee at Boston. The Festival commences on Monday next, the 17th inst., and continues until July 4th.

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HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE COLLARS and setts at OETTINGER'S.

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN HOSE at OETTINGER'S.

DAILY RECEIVING LADIES', MISSES and Children Hats at OETTINGER'S.

CALL FOR NEEDLE, FANCY AND Ladies' Furnishing Goods at OETTINGER'S.

FOR GROS GRAIN, FANCY AND PLAIN Ribbons, call on ISAAC OETTINGER.

UNDERSLEEVES—at ISAAC OETTINGER'S
june 5—tf

NEW HOTEL AT TRINITY COLLEGE.
The undersigned has just completed and furnished a New Hotel at Trinity, fronting the east gate of the campus. He is prepared to accommodate a large number of boarders, either permanent or transient, in good style. Hack will meet all trains at High Point during the week of Commencement.
W. K. FRAZER, Proprietor.
june 6—w

GEORGE F. DARDEN,
Late of Newbern, N. C.
WITH
GEO. W. WEBB
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, AND STERLING SILVERWARE.
Mr. Darden in calling the attention of his friends in the South to his association with the well known house of Geo. W. Webb, respectfully informs them that he will be always pleased to give his personal and careful attention to any commissions that may be entrusted to him. He feels assured that he will be enabled to please them from his many years experience in the business, his knowledge of the wants of the people of the South, and the extensive stock of first-class goods that are constantly kept in store. When the selection of articles is left with him he will take particular pains to secure the best and most suitable, or will cheerfully give any information in reply to inquiries by mail concerning the business. Geo. W. Webb makes a specialty of
TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE
ing in such general use and admirably adapted for Tea Sets, Table ware, Ice Pitchers, &c.
Mr. Darden will also be glad to have his friends call on him whenever they come to Baltimore, and examine the new designs in Jewelry and Silver ware.
CORNER BALTIMORE AND LIGHT STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.
may 6 d&w6m.

WANTED, AGENTS—$75 TO $250 PER month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the genuine improved MARSHALL SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord, quilt, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15, fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine, high price or low, that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH. Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents $100 to $250 per month, and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms, apply to or address,
S. MARSHALL & CO.
No. 102 NASSAU STREET, New York.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties traveling through the country palming off worthless cast iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really cheap machine manufactured.
S. M. & Co. ap 17 3m.

BACON AND LARD.
N. C. Hams,
" Sides,
" Lard,
Bulk Sides,
Bulk Pork,
Canvassed Hams in great abundance at A. G. SAUNDERS & Co's.,
nov 25 tf No. 2, Martin Street.

WAGONS AND HARNESS.
One thimble box 2 horse wagon.
One iron axle 2 horse wagon, both made by Russell and nearly new.
Two sets of double harness.
One set of heavy single harness. For sale cheap.
june 1—tf W. C. STRONACH & CO.

30 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES FOR Planting and table, just received.
apr 18 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

STOCK PEAS
300 Bushels on hand for planting.
june 15-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

SEPARK, HICKS & Co.,
Manufactures of and dealers in
Machinery & Plows.
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Farm Machinery, &c., Repaired.
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.
Would call the attention of the public to their
WROUGHT COTTON SCREWS.
all sizes and lengths, for hand or power.
Also, to their Crowell's Patent
IRON FENCING,
something NEW, GOOD, and CHEAP.
Also, to our new pattern, improved
SUNNY SOUTH COTTON PLOW,
undoubtedly the most popular and cheapest good cotton and cultivating plow made.
Parties needing any kind of
Castings for Mines, Mills,
and other Machinery, or Repairing of any kind promptly executed, would do well to give us their orders.
apr 10-3m.

MOLASSES AND FINE SYRUPS.
25 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
10 Tierces " "
5 Hhds. " "
5 Hhds. New Crop Cuba.
5 Bbls. Muscovada.
5 " New Orleans.
2 " Silver Drips.
LEACH BROS.,
apr 11-tf Gro. ers.

TO THE LADIES.
I would respectfully ask the attention of the ladies of this town and State to my
LARGE STOCK OF
MILLINERY,
LADIES' FANCY
AND
Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
To dealers in the country and also to Milliners I have to say, that I can furnish them trimmed as well as untrimmed
Goods as Cheap
as they can buy the same in any house in New York City. All I ask is a trial.
MRS. OETTINGER
will attend to the retail Millinery branch as usual.
Our place of business is still at
No. 48 Fayetteville Street,
with the only change it being on the
FIRST FLOOR
ISAAC OETTINGER
instead of up stairs.
apr 5-3m.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS!
SECURITY AGAINST FIRE!
THE
NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
RALEIGH, N. C.
This Company, now near the close of the third year of its existence, continues to write Policies, at fair rates, on all classes of insurable property.
All Losses are promptly adjusted and paid.
The "HOME" is rapidly growing in public favor, and appeals, with confidence, to insurers of property in North Carolina.
AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE
C B ROOT, VICE PRESIDENT.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., PRESIDENT.
SEATON GALES, SEC.,
PULASKI COWPER, SUPERVISOR.
W. H. MURDOCH, ASS'T. SEC.
sept 9-tf
Papers now advertising for the "Home" will please substitute this for the advertisements already in them

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.
50 Bbls., S. H. Syrup,
20 Tierces Molasses,
5 Hhds. do.
may 4 tf LEACH BRO'S.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.
The Fall Session of 1872 opens August 2nd. The course of instruction is Classical (including Modern Languages,) Mathematical and Commercial. The organization is military. For circulars address,
COL. WM. BINGHAM.
june 7—1m

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.
OXFORD, N. C.
Miss M. E. MITCHELL, Principal.
Mrs. E. N. GRANT, Associate
Mrs. W. H. MORROW, Teacher of Music
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 30th of July.
Circulars with terms for board, tuition, &c., will be furnished on application.
REFERENCES:—All friends and pupils of the late Prof. E. Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina
june 7—d&w3m

150 BBLS. OF FLOUR FROM FINE to Family. Just received.
apr 15-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

PIANO FORTES.
JAMES PIRSSON & SON respectfully inform the public, that they have just received a new stock of those superior Piano Fortes of the GREAT UNION COMPANY OF NEW YORK to which they invite attention. The immense resources of this company in the shape of capital, machinery and other facilities, enable them to put their Pianos at a much lower rate than any other first class establishment, and persons about to purchase will find it much to their advantage to call and examine these Pianos before purchasing elsewhere.
Send for circular to
JAMES PIRSSON & SON,
Cor. Hargett and Salisbury streets,
mar 5-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WM. P. GRAVES, THOS. K. MCFARLAND, WM. T. LAW.
Graves Warehouse,
DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO
WE Have just put an addition to our Warehouse, making it the largest and best arranged house for the business in the Town. With 19 large doors and 19 sky lights, Wagons locked up in the Warehouse at night, Dry Stalls for horses. Room for the Planters to cook and sleep in. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.
oct 1-dly

GREEN PICKLES IN GLASS AND Kegs for retailing purposes.
may 9 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
WM. R. CROWELL, Marine Secretary.
Douglas Bell, Agent Phenix Ins. Co.,
DEAR SIR:—We are happy to inform you that the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay ALL her losses in the Chicago fire out of her NET SURPLUS, over all liabilities, leaving her sound and ready for business.
Our condition on October 1st 1871, is as follows;
Cash Capital, $1,000,000
Gross Surplus, 850,[illegible]
$ 1,858,[illegible]
Loss, etc., adjusted but not due, Oct. 1st, 1871, [illegible]
$1,[illegible]
Chicago losses will not exceed, in any event, [illegible]
And we are firmly of the opinion that the loss will not exceed [illegible]
The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, is to-day sound and solvent, and can pay all the losses at Chicago out of its net surplus. A corps of Adjusters have been dispatched to the scene of disaster with instructions to settle all losses and pay the same in CASH.
We congratulate our patrons and ourselves on our good fortune.
STEPHEN CROWELL,
nov 20-tf Pres't Phenix Ins. Co.

LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Jan 24, 1871.

NOISELESS SLATES.
Just received a lot of the new patent Noiseless School Slates of different sizes and price, from 20 to 40 cents each. They make no noise when they fall and are not easily broken.
For sale at J. A. JONES' Book Store
mar 21-tf.

THE GEM CHURN!
Makes the best quality of firm Yellow Butter from sweet milk in from two to ten minutes. After removal from the churn and salting it is ready for the table or packing. Being perfectly free from whey or milk, it requires no working with the paddle or spoon, and will remain sweet longer than any made from sour or decomposed milk. County rights or Churns for sale. For further particulars address.
J. H. ORR, Secretary,
Gem Churn Company,
may 2d eodtf Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE.
At the SENTINEL Office a No. 5, New Washington Hand Press.

VALUABLE CITY LOT FOR SALE!
In pursuance of a judgment of the Superior Court of Wake county, on Saturday the 22nd June next, at the Court House door in Raleigh we will expose to public sale in two equal parcels, the valuable lot at the intersection of Wilmington and Hargett streets in Raleigh, known as the OLD PEPPER CORNER, belonging to the estate of the late John O Rorke.
The said lots are each 23¾ feet wide, 60 feet long.
TERMS: Five per cent. cash, the remainder in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest at 8 per cent. Bonds with security required.
The houses on said lots will be sold separately.
JOS B BATCHELOR, R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Commissioners.
may 24-dtds

MRS. BLAIR'S BOARDING HOUSE.
Mrs Blair, having located favorably, corner of Hargett and Salisbury streets, will be very grateful for patronage. Persons wishing board, who prefer to furnish their own rooms, can be accommodated. Table boarders especially desired.
apr 6-tf.

BEEF HAMS AND TONGUES,
Smoked Broiling Beef,
Fulton Market do.
may 9 tf W. C. STRONACH & Co

THE SWAMP OUTLAWS
or the North Carolina Bandits. Being a complete History of the Modern Rob Roys and Robin Hoods. 96 pages. Price, 25 cents by mail. For sale by
JAMES H. ENNISS, Agt.
June 4-tf N. C. Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

LICORICE MASS AND STICK,
ITALIAN, SPANISH, GREEK, TURKEY AND SICILY
FOR SALE BY
HENRY M. MORRIS,
Importer and Agent for the U. S. and Canada,
No. 73 Water Street, and 19 Old Slip,
NEW YORK.
CERTIFICATES from the leading Manufacturers in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Canada.
ALSO,
Warranted Superior Powdered Licorice.
As Agent for H. M. MORRIS I will furnish his importations of Licorice as above at New York prices and freight. Orders promptly filled from New York.
Address, JAMES T. WHITTED, Agent, Hillsboro, N. C.
mar 27-eod6m