THE SENTINEL.

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1872.

THE NATION'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

STATE AT LARGE.

THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Tyrrell.
E. W. POU, Esq., of Johnston.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st—OCTAVIUS COKE, of Chowan.
2d—SWIFT GALLOWAY, of Greene.
3d—T. C. FULLER, of Cumberland.
4th—R. A. LONDON, Jr., of Chatham.
5th—D. T. CALDWELL, of Guilford.
6th—W. L. STEELE, of Richmond.
7th—F. M. MCDOWELL, of Iredell.
8th—T. D. JOHNSTON, of Buncombe.

FREE SPEECH.

Grantism and brutality are synonymous. In the South the Ring party are turbulent, stupid, and intolerant. They are unwilling to hear the truth. They are disposed to break up meetings and prevent the freedom of speech. Several times during the recent State campaign they prevented persons from speaking or threatened them with violence. At the North it is getting to be little better. Saunders, the very intelligent colored man who canvassed Granville before the election, attempted to have a discussion with a negro preacher, named Garnet, at Cooper Institute, New York, a week ago. The report of the speeches show Saunders to have had the advantage every way, in the cause he advocated as well as in natural parts. Garnet, on the other hand had the crowd with him and was personal and insolent.

The whole affair betrays fully the *animus* of the Grant party, and shows how little real freedom of speech is left where they are in the ascendant. We copy a part of the *Herald's* editorial upon the discussion. It opens as follows:

THE NEGRO MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—A PICTURE FOR THE CONTEMPLATION OF WHITE CITIZENS.

On Thursday evening a great concourse of our negro fellow-citizens gathered in the Cooper Institute, with the professed intention of listening to an argument between the two colored orators on the representative merits of the presidential candidates, William U. Saunders taking the side of Greeley and Rev. Henry Highland Garnet maintaining the claims of Grant. Men of all shades from ebony to cream, with a sprinkling of females of dark complexion, crowded the hall, and it soon became evident that three-fourths of the number attended not for the purpose of hearing a discussion and forming a judgment on its merits, but with the object of yelling and hooting down the Greeley orator so as to prevent his words from being heard, and of cheering his adversary. The scene was a disgrace to a civilized city, and was calculated to shake the convictions of those who have hitherto been the most earnest in their advocacy of negro suffrage. Taking the account of the Grant organ as the one most likely to represent in as favorable a light as possible the conduct of the black ruffians who made night hideous with their uproar, we find the following specimen of their proceedings interspersed through the report of Saunders' speech:

"They would carry the Greeley banner next November to victory. [Great hissing.] Of Sumner he could only say that he never could do wrong. [Groans and hisses.] Grant never voted a Republican ticket. [Tremendous groans and hisses, which interrupted the speaker for several minutes.] On resuming he said he was aware that the negro vote belonged to General Grant and the minions of the Administration. [A voice, 'He will have it.' Great applause, and three cheers three times repeated for Grant.] It was a high crime for a black man to raise his voice against General Grant. [Prolonged cheers, which interrupted Mr. Saunders and compelled the chairman to advance to the front of the platform and bespeak for the orator a fair hearing."

The *World* opens its comments on the same theme as follows:

FREE SPEECH AT THE SOUTH.

On Thursday evening a meeting of colored people was held in this city at which a respectable colored orator from the South, Mr. Saunders, had been invited to appear and discuss with a colored clergyman of this city, Mr. Garnet, the issues of the campaign. Mr. Saunders made or attempted to make a speech full of rational arguments and of candid appeals in support of Mr. Greeley. He was interrupted with every sort of hideous outcry, with howls and yells of irrational fury, hisses and threats, and was only saved from personal violence by the determined aspect of the police, who were present in great force. The *Times* itself, in a thoroughly partisan report of this most discreditable affair, is forced to make this significant admission.

"Mr. Saunders again attempted to address the meeting, but he was met with a tremendous outburst of groans and catcalls that baffled description."

Now this, be it observed, occurred in New York, a Democratic city, where, fortunately, the law is strong enough to protect the liberties of all men. What more impressive witness can we ask to the truth of the stories which daily reach us from the South of the intimidation there organized and the outrages there perpetrated against all negro men who dare to think for themselves and to oppose the decision of Grant and of the carpet-bag governments which he has inflicted upon that portion of the country?

GEN. BARRINGER'S SPEECH.

We devote nearly all of our editorial space to the publication of the speech of Hon. D. M. Barringer. The intelligent reader will find it very pleasant reading—graceful, filled with pleasant memories, glowing with patriotic ardor, manly and eloquent. We commend it to our readers most heartily.

Notwithstanding the temporary check which Chicago received from the great conflagration, the new city directory for 1872 contains 25,000 more names than last year's issue, and shows a total of 400,000 residents in the Lake City.

From the Raleigh News.

REMARKS OF HON. D. M. BARRINGER ON TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 20TH, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

As stated yesterday, Mr. John W. Rose, a prominent young lawyer of Fayetteville, introduced the Hon. D. M. Barringer, who came forward on the balcony.

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF THE HON. D. M. BARRINGER,

As soon as the applause, with which the introduction of the Honorable gentleman was received, by the large crowd assembled in front of the Fayetteville Hotel, Mr. B. said that he most cordially thanked them all for the very kind manner in which his name had been received. Although he had at first hesitated about coming to this grand demonstration, because of some physical indisposition, and his constant labor in other duties in behalf of our cause, he now rejoiced, that he was here to-night to witness this grand success and the patriotic zeal and energetic spirit by which it had been achieved. If there was a city or town in our good old State that had a deep and permanent hold on his affections, it was this noble, patriotic, historic, and renowned old city of Fayetteville. Her people had been its friends of freedom and civil liberty in the truest and largest sense, since the days of the Revolution to the present hour. Fayetteville had been endeared to him by the earliest and most pleasant associations of his life. He was born and raised near the great highway over which were transported, in the earlier and more prosperous days of this good old town, the rich produce of the fertile valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba and a large portion of the western part of this State. He was familiar with the great wagon trade from the west, which, like the rich Argosies had once thrown the fruits of the labor of the west, into the lap of Fayetteville, adding daily immense treasure to the wealth and prosperity once so fully enjoyed by her merchants and her whole community. He was endeared, too, to this city, by the recollections of early and persistent friendships formed with her rising young men in the spring tide of life—friendships which ended only by the death of so many of them in the years that are gone. Your Winslows—your Huskes—and others well known in your history, were my companions in Academic groves and College halls. In after life, also—on the stage of public action—in our legislature and in Congress. I was the associate of your Toomer—your Eccles—your Seawell—your Henry—your Strange—your Dobbin, and other distinguished gentlemen I could name; men of character and fame, not only for their usefulness, but eloquence, who shed renown on their state and country. In more recent times, too, you have fully illustrated the public spirit and ardent patriotism, for which your town and county have always been so well known. Ah! I remember me, of the two splendid volunteer companies, noble young men, from this brave old town and county—among the first to appear at the Capital of your State, fully armed and equipped and ready to die for the cause of Southern Independence and local self government—a cause they believed to be right—though overwhelmed with defeat and disaster, only by the power of superior numbers and resources. How gallantly they maintained our cause on the battle field, and alas! how many of them bravely gave up their lives in the bloody fight you all too well and too sorrowfully know. And most fearfully have you suffered for your devotion to principle and patriotic duty! Your beautiful and flourishing city was laid in ashes—your country desolated your people impoverished—oppressed, and worse than all humiliated,—By the intervention of ignorance, incapacity, corruption and the bad influence of men, strangers and aliens in interest and sympathy to us all, who came to plunder and to rob an impoverished country and to fatten on the spoils of a conquered people. To add to our deep mortification, we have seen this thieving, dirty work of the carpet-baggers, urged on and aided by some of our own native population, for the miserable sake of office and avarice and a most inglorious ambition. In common with the true and noble people of the South you have borne all this with the most patriotic as well as patient endurance, a philosophic endurance which has challenged and won the admiration of the world, among civilized nations, and even the wonder, if not the praise of our enemies at home and abroad. (Applause.)

At the first moment that you had a chance since the war, you triumphed, in this city and county, over all the power and patronage of the government, most unscrupulously used against you, in the election of your most excellent Conservative ticket in 1870, which did you so much honor and useful service in the last Legislature. And again in the great contest of this year, on the first of this month, against still greater odds, and a still more unscrupulous use of government patronage and influence, you succeeded in your county ticket, and especially in the triumphant re-election of one of the most active, intelligent and useful and working members of the Senate of North Carolina, your patriotic fellow-citizen, Wm. C. Troy. (Applause.)

I rejoice, fellow citizens, to be with you to-night. You have cause for joy and greeting—for bonfires, illuminating, and mutual congratulations. Our cause has achieved a substantial victory in North Carolina. While, because of gross fraud, violations of the election laws, fraudulent returns, intimidation of voters, appeals to the fears, hopes, and avarice of timid and weak-kneed voters, and all the influence, power, money and official patronage of the governments, State and National, through marshals, collectors and assessors, and their deputies—spies, and detectives, from the highest to the lowest and most infamous, in every part of the State; while even cabinet ministers and the candidate for Vice President himself, were brought into the field against us, in the most shameless and unblushing audacity against the freedom of elections, and we might well have expected under all these adverse circumstances an entire defeat, yet we have won, against all these odds, a most substantial victory—a victory of the intelligence, virtue and honesty of the tax-paying people of North Carolina, over ignorance, official corruption, and incapacity. The purse strings of our good old State are still in the hands of honest legislators, (applause) and the people who pay taxes have still an assurance that their rights will be protected against the vile spirit of public plunder and rapacity. (Applause.)

Although mostly behind the scenes, and not much on the public stage in the great work, through which we have just passed, allow me to say, without vanity or egotism, no man in the State has been so familiar with the great odds against which the good people, who only wished honest administration under good laws, had to contend than myself. I was in a position to have daily information of all the influences that were brought to bear against us, and how all the departments of the general government, even the Post-Office Department, which ought, above all others, to be free, untrammeled and unsuspected, employed all the means in their power to defeat an honest expression of the people of this State at the ballot box.

In the position to which I was called by the State Convention, at Greensboro', by the representatives of the free and intelligent voters of North Carolina, I had opportunities to know what we had to contend against—and endeavored, as far as in me lay, to counteract it. I have tried to do my duty. (Applause.) (And cries of "you have done your duty nobly.") And now, I repeat fellow-citizens in measured words—and with deliberation, that we have achieved a substantial victory against the most terrible odds and the vilest influences—and against all that could be brought to bear against the freedom of the ballot-box. We have a decided unflinching majority of more than twenty on joint ballot, and John Pool is no longer to misrepresent us in the Senate of the United States. (Great Applause.) We have unmistakably five of the eight congressmen from this State, good and true men, that will do honor as in olden times, the better and purer days of the Republic—to our state, (applause.) And we have come so near the election of our state ticket, Governor and all, that nothing but an official count, and a thorough and honest investigation of the gross frauds and irregularities, and violations of the law, in the exercise of the great elective franchise, can readily decide who is the legally elected Governor of North Carolina, to be installed on the first of January next. (Great applause.) I would not, fellow-citizens, knowingly, do injustice to any man, much less to a whole people, but I say to you to-night, that from information received from various parts of the State, I verily believe that if the ballot-box of the 1st of August be thoroughly purged of all fraud and illegal voting, our State ticket, headed by Judge Merrimon, is fairly elected by the honest and legal voters of North Carolina. (Great applause.) Will you submit quietly to these frauds and violations of the law made by your Representatives? (Cries of no, no.) Don't you think the election ought to be contested? (We do, we do, in one universal shout.) We want nothing but an honest, full and fair inquiry. If Caldwell is duly elected Governor, then let him be so declared and sworn in, for the next four years, however distasteful it may be to the intelligent and tax paying portion of the people of North Carolina, [that's right] and if Merrimon and our ticket are fairly elected, after a fair and honest canvass of the votes, then, in the name of truth, justice, law and the people's rights, we demand that he and they be sworn into office as the lawful representatives of the people of the people of North Carolina. (Great applause and cries of that's right and we'll have it so.) Will you quietly submit to fraud, and the utter destruction of the elective franchise, which lies at the very foundation of your liberties? (No, never.) Well, then, do you demand an investigation into these frauds by the Legislature? (We do.) You are right, fellow citizens, and I tell you now, that if you quietly submit to these great outrages on the ballot, and gross violation of the elective laws, you will never have a fair and free election in North Carolina. Good people will turn away in despair, if not disgust, from this great bulwark of our liberties, as it ought to be and would be, if honestly supported and maintained in all its strength and purity. [Applause.] No, fellow-citizens, we cannot, we must not, as freemen and patriots, submit to these outrages on the ballot, if we wish to maintain our liberties whenever a fair and just ground for investigation is laid before the legislature. The ballot must be kept not only pure but unsuspected. [Applause.]

You have cause, therfore, my fellow-citizens, to rejoice and congratulate each other over what has been done. But our work is not all yet done. We must now clear the decks for the great fight in November—a fight for Constitutional liberty, honest administration, local self-government against central despotism, for peace and good will against strife, hatred, legislative war, and all the imminent dangers which now threaten the liberties of our country. Never did freemen have more powerful motives for exertion and self sacrifice. From one end of the country to the other, the true men of the land—the patriots of every party and name, have responded most nobly to the invocation in behalf of liberty, and peace and constitutional law and government. [Applause.] There is a great uprising—an upheaval of the people, a gathering together of the good men of all parties. [Applause.] Old Whigs and old Democrats, Conservatives and Republicans, are burying the dead issues of the past, and rallying in defence of liberty and the Constitution, as understood by our fathers, with full and statesmanlike recognition of the changes which have been made by the results of the war, and the inevitable logic of events. (Applause.) And we are encouraged to go on in this great work. The signs of the times are auspicious for our cause. We have longed for peace—a real peace, since the sad days of Appomatox—seven long years since. But we have been misunderstood and vilely misrepresented at the North. Either from indifference, the absorbing love of money, or the advantage to be gained by partizan misrepresentations, we have been grossly misunderstood and maligned at the North. And instead of that peace which we had expected, we have suffered all the wrongs of hostile legislation and bitter warfare against our people, their interest and prosperity. But the dawn of a better day, a brighter era, beams upon us. For the first time, in these seven long years of trial and oppression, we feel that the North is in real earnest for peace and good will between the sections, not the hollow and cant phrase of "Let us have peace," when no peace is meant, except the peace which made quiet and order in Warsaw, but a real fraternity between the North and the South, and the East and the West and every portion of this great Republic where all men and all States are, under the constitution, to be recognized, only on the platform of perfect equality. (Applause.) I have felt this in my heart and mind, since Cincinnati and Baltimore, when I saw men, heretofore antagonistic in sentiment and opinion, cordially sympathize with each other and from every section eager to clasp hands across and fill up the bloody chasm of war, and to move on together, shoulder to shoulder, in the great struggle for constitutional liberty and free government. (Applause.) Greeley and Brown are the representative candidates of this great party of good men, ready to merge all the antipathies and antagonisms of the past, for the good of the whole country. (Applause.) I wish I had time, fellow citizens, to tell you all I saw at Baltimore, but I have not. (Cries of go on.) One thing I felt and knew there, that the ticket was the emblem of peace and good will, if not to the whole world, certainly to the United States, and that under its success, we at the South may have reason to expect reform, restoration, reconciliation, prosperity, immigration, capital, and above all, that we are again citizens of the United States, entitled to full privilege and equality with all who claim the proud and undoubted rights of any citizen of this great Republic (Applause.)

How great the contrast between Philadelphia and Baltimore! At the former Convention, where the officeholders controlled the nomination, as soon as it was made as everybody knew before how it would be made, what a picture did we witness! The drop curtain was withdrawn, and then appeared in the near distance, a man on horseback, in full military costume, booted and spurred with sword and marshal's baton, pauoplied cap-a-pie—surrounded by none of the emblems of peace, but covered with the insignia of war. At Baltimore, the entire picture was reversed. When the nomination was made by a free and unrestrained public sentiment, and when the curtain was likewise withdrawn, what met the gaze of the admiring multitude? Not the War-horse and martial ride, but a simple, and beautiful farm house with ornamented grounds and picturesque scenery, a happy family group, and conspicuous among them the honest countenance of a man who had dignified, adorned and elevated his country by the power of his pen, mightier than the sword, and by a long life of devotion to the civic arts of peace, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, the cause of education, the study of government and the good of mankind. (Applause.) In the foreground of the one picture, stood a man who was only a warrior and nothing else in life. In the other, a great civilian, scholar, politician, statesman, philosopher, everything in fact, but a warrior, who is not only not needed in times of peace, but without knowledge in civil affairs, is a great misfortune to a Republican government.

The great want of the times, in the administration of public affairs, is an *honest* man, in the Presidental office—("That is so.") Mr. Greeley is emphatically an honest man, in public and private life. His bitterest enemy will not gainsay this. No human being has ever yet doubted his personal integrity. (Applause.) In his high office, he will neither steal, take presents for himself or family, or allow others, under his control, to do so. We will, at least, all feel that we have an honest administration—and that is a great deal in these degenerate times. You all know how we have suffered from dishonesty in public affairs in North Carolina. ("I reckon we do, and paid for it too.") There is great comfort in this prospect. Besides Mr. Greeley is a very remarkable man for ability, his knowledge of public affairs and public men—his wisdom and great experience. He is a wonderful self made man, and unlike many self-made men, so called, he has not turned fool, but hath wisdom increased by years of knowledge and mental toil and labor; all his sympathies are for the benefit and improvement, the amelioration of the condition of all mankind. His philosophy is humanitarian, but duly compounded with good common sense and a knowledge of men and things as they are in the world. Perhaps no man in America now living, has so impressed his character and opinions on the mind of this country or age, as honest Horace Greeley. The judgment of posterity will do him this high honor. I wish I had time to say more about him. I know him well. I served in Congress with him. His very eccentricities of opinion are all on the side of virtue and humanity and in sympathy for the good of mankind. In time of war, while he was for its vigorous prosecution as long as it was inevitable, he was always the friend of peace with the South, and made no secret of his opinions. And when the bloody strife closed he was openly, in his first utterances, for mercy and magnanimity, and he declared his opinions and his faith, in the face of the world, by deeds of courage, generosity and statesmanship, and real friendship for the South and its leaders, that no other Northern man dared to exhibit. He not only went bail for Jefferson Davis, in the face of an exhibited North, but even proposed a commission of good and great men of both sections, to settle, on amicable terms, the difficult questions between us, and named as one of this high Commission our own great and noble and immortal Gen. Lee. (Great applause.) What other Northern man then dared to do so bold and patriotic a deed? But enough of this, fellow citizens. (Cries of go on.) No, I must stop. Greeley and Brown, your representative champions, are statesmen, patriots, honest men—whatever their opinions, they are known to the world. There is no concealment. Raise high, then, the banners which proclaim our principles. Inscribe upon them—fraternity—equality—liberty. In these signs, you shall conquer. Let our watchword be, work, work. Organize in every county and township. Open wide the door for recruits. Rally the veterans. Stand firm. Be united as one man, in a common cause, for the good of our common country. Purify the temples of liberty which our fathers made, but which have been turned into dens of thieves. I know, here, in Fayetteville, and in Cumberland, from the spirit this night shows that you will do your duty in November. (We will, we will.) But let us call our brethren in North Carolina, for the sake of peace and liberty, and honesty and good government, to do likewise. Our great party—every honest and good man in North Carolina expects us to do our whole duty on the 5th of November next. Let this be done and all will be well.

(Loud and prolonged applause—at the end of which, three cheers were given for the Hon. the Chairman of the State Democratic Conservative Executive Committee.)

BLOW YOUR HORN AND THE MESSENGER.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* spoke thus of Blow-Your Horn:

"Major W. A. Smith addressed a sable audience on the Court House green, and we hear his speech highly condemned by those of our citizens who heard him. If what we have heard is true we must confess ourselves greatly disappointed in our estimate of Maj. Smith. The language attributed to him is of a very violent and incendiary character and calculated to stir up strife and bad blood between the whites and blacks.

In a long letter to the *Messenger* Billy denies the soft impeachment, denounces the Goldsboro' plugs, and expresses his dislike to Goldsboro'. Tells how he thrashed certain rascals in Goldsboro'. He is sorry that he invested in a house and lot in the town.

If Billy owned a blacksmith shop in New York he would claim the town and swear that he and A. T. Stewart were the two richest men in it.

The *Messenger* comes back "thusly" at the Horn Blower:

The language attributed to him as being calculated to promote strife and bad blood is that he "wished the colored people to remember the time when they were chained, hand cuffed, flogged, cast in loathsome dungeons, torne away from father and mother and sold to speculators far away from friends and kindred."

This is nothing. If the Hornblower is not slandered, he has been heard to advise negroes under certain contingencies, to help themselves to corn growing in the field, &c. When charged with having opposed the negroes voting, his reply was, yes if you are going to bring my old slavery sins against me I plead guilty. I did worse than that, "I tied them up, whipped and bucked them."

At this speech the negroes shouted and hurrahed for Smith!

What does it mean? The New York *Times* says that Confederate bonds in Europe, which before Mr. Greeley's nomination were worth little except for waste paper, have suddenly attained a marketable value, and none can be bought from parties owning them.—*Portland Press.* It means that "the organ's" Cockney has evolved another slanderous fiction from his busy brain, which he hoped might get some circulation before any one stamped it a lie.—*Boston Post.*

VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES	At Gen. 1870. Phipps	Phillips	Gov. 1872. Merrimon	Caldwell
Alamance	788	1045	1270	1[illegible]
Alexander	504	247	545	586
Alleghany	377	158	329	184
Anson	1054	985	1191	1019
Ashe	741	698	752	761
Beaufort	1505	1346	1521	1505
Bertie	867	1391	944	1544
Bladen	1115	1228	1208	1404
Brunswick	749	716	7[illegible]	1019
Buncombe	1436	981	1508	1114
Burke	869	693	855	695
Cabarrus	963	851	1161	8[illegible]
Caldwell	638	331	8[illegible]	332
Camden	623	526	562	554
Carteret	881	821	106	739
Caswell	638	251	1445	1474
Catawba	1043	149	1261	436
Chatham	1861	1124	1744	1665
Cherokee	542	308	496	401
Chowan	603	604	576	742
Clay	248	174	258	142
Cleveland	1312	514	1055	567
Columbus	987	467	1044	695
Craven	1500	2764	1146	2668
Cumberland	1741	1071	1890	1888
Currituck	846	337	0.000	0 00
Dare	265	168	251	270
Davidson	1216	1150	1384	1516
Davie	702	693	836	662
Duplin	1505	954	1753	1035
Edgecombe	725	2872	1474	2452
Forsyth	954	1014	1032	1115
Franklin	1379	1457	1475	1569
Gaston	958	686	927	688
Gates	744	599	754	505
Graham		0000	0000	0000
Granville	3008	2268	1976	2055
Greene	704	1008	753	944
Guilford	1762	1717	1849	1851
Halifax	1947	2230	1674	2646
Harnett	840	561	778	605
Haywood	723	401	479	430
Henderson	403	555	505	716
Hertford	397	273	0.00	0000
Hyde	754	6.9	846	610
Iredell	1863	406	1738	404
Jackson	587	226	554	166
Johnston	1709	1332	1481	1374
Jones	519	509	559	469
Lenoir	911	1224	944	1270
Lincoln	822	510	903	206
Macon	589	346	655	139
Madison	5[illegible]	489	6[illegible]	641
Martin	1116	1197	1035	1048
McDowell	569	551	700	519
Mecklenburg	2161	1934	2511	2261
Mitchell	280	471	195	628
Montgomery	481	545	475	653
Moore	1118	791	1055	881
Nash	980	788	1.93	1284
New Hanover	2027	2914	2261	3614
Northampton	959	1800	1095	1990
Onslow	588	398	89[illegible]	402
Orange	1708	991	1945	1321
Pasquotank	837	930	657	1055
Perquimans	656	799	64[illegible]	910
Pamlico (new county)			446	358
Person	1093	765	1191	819
Pitt	1752	1754	1787	1775
Polk	189	399	238	344
Randolph	1299	1[illegible]4	1364	1399
Richmond	830	1162	1016	1309
Robeson	1025	2623	1661	1583
Rockingham	1590	1143	1653	1301
Rowan	1459	973	1650	1118
Rutherford	898	1134	727	1013
Sampson	1397	945	1697	1434
Stanley	598	459	646	506
Stokes	989	5[illegible]	904	830
Surry	1097	588	989	838
Swain	000[illegible]	0000	1[illegible]	29
Transylvania	567	149	579	504
Tyrrel	439	3[illegible]	391	347
Union	788	634	10[illegible]	631
Wake	3172	3501	3[illegible]	3843
Warren	873	2[illegible]	1107	2[illegible]
Washington	561	728	493	911
Watauga	50[illegible]	396	485	353
Wayne	17[illegible]	1785	1706	1949
Wilkes	903	911	1034	1284
Wilson	1191	948	1319	1186
Yadkin	8[illegible]	511	7[illegible]	8[illegible]
Yancey	596	345	5[illegible]	3[illegible]
Total	8[illegible]9	84[illegible]		

FREEBOOTERY—UNPARALLELED FRAUDS.

(*Continued.*)

DUPLICATE ISSUES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The fact that duplicates have been paid by the Treasury is a fact well known throughout the Department. The bonds to which these coupons were attached have not been paid, perhaps not presented, at least so far as it is known outside of the Department. But there is one fact within the reach of all who desire to inform themselves, which establishes beyond question one of two things—first, that a large amount of duplicate unauthorized bonds have been issued and sold, or else a large amount of money have been embezzled and charged to the interest account.

Any one who will take pains to calculate the interest on the debt, certified to as outstanding, and compare that interest with the amount of interest *paid*, will discover that for the last fiscal year the amount paid exceeded the amount due nearly three millions of dollars, precisely $2,961,734.72.

For instance, the amount of interest *which* accrued on the entire interest bearing debt of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1872, taking into account the monthly reductions, was $114,396,105.00, and the amount paid (see Register's Records,) was $117,357,839.72. Excess of amount paid over the amount due, $2,961,734.72.

If this excess of nearly three millions has been paid, then there are over forty-nine millions of six per cent. bonds outstanding which have been fraudulently issued; and if this amount has not been paid, then it has been embezzled and charged to the interest account.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS MUTILATED—AUTHENTIC RECORDS ALTERED AND FALSE ENTRIES SUBSTITUTED.

The annual report of the Register of the Treasury contains a statement of the public debt for each year, beginning with the year 1791 and ending with the year for which the report is made. As before stated, this was omitted by Register Allison in 1869.

That statement is a transcript from the public ledger in the Register's office, and by law is conclusive as to the facts it alleges. As before stated, it imports absolute verity. It is published by the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with law, that the people may be advised of the exact amount of the national debt.

To illustrate how the Secretary of the Treasury manages to show large reductions of the public debt we will give a single instance of the manner in which the public accounts are altered and official records mutilated in order to manufacture political capital and cover up delinquencies.

To be continued.

DEPARTURE OF MR. J. P. COWARDIN FOR CHINA.—Mr. J. P. Cowardin, for several years a valued and efficient attache of the *Dispatch*, and widely known for his rare talents, displayed alike to advantage in the newspaper and on the platform, leaves Richmond this morning for a foreign tour of three years' duration. He has accepted the position of Captain's Clerk on the United States steamer Yantic, which sails in a few days for China, Africa, and the East Indies *via* the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal. He will also represent the New York *Herald* in his tour around the world.—*Rich. Dis.*

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that a letter has been received from a prominent Maine republican appealing for every Maine clerk to go home and vote in September, on the ground that the result in that state was doubtful, and that especially the re-election of Mr. Blaine, in the Third District, for Congress, looking very blue. It was added that every Maine Republican vote in Washington was needed for this reason, if for no other, that if would never do to have the speaker of the House defeated at the September election.

TOBACCO.

50 boxes on hand of good
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.

Bureaus, What Nots, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Marseilles Quilts, Toilet Mats, Towels, &c., &c.,

and a

Very handsome Dinner and Tea Setts China Plates, Tea and Desert Spoons,

also

1 good Milch Cow and 1 Mule.
jly 25-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

6 dozen Flower Jars.
jly 25-tf W. H JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

50 bales good Hay.
jly 25-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE.

100 Sacks good White Meal, and No. 1, N. C. Hams.
jly 25-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FINEST RYE WHISKY.

Bowens Rye 1868, just received. Come quick or it will be gone.

july 9-tf G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES GIVE BETter satisfaction than any others.

apr 13-tf C. D. HEARTT & CO.

SUGARS! SUGARS!!

50 bbls. all grades just received.
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

2,500 lbs. Rio, Laguira and Java.
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

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THIS Company has been in successful operation for nearly two years, and will continue to Buy, Sell, Lease or Rent Real Estate, upon commission, or otherwise, on the most favorable terms.

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

Large tracts divided into smaller are there by rendered saleable.

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

Loans upon mortgage of real estate are negotiated by the Company, in behalf of English capitalists. Applications are invited, stating description and location of property, value, amount wanted, and other essential particulars.

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jly 1-d&wtf

IF YOU WANT THE NICEST HAT FOR the least money, come to

apr 13-tf C. D. HEARTT & CO.

NOTICE.

All parties who are indebted to us will please come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 1st day of June as we shall make a change in our business on that date.

may 24-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

CLOSING OUT SALES.

In order to repaint, whitewash and repair our Store generally, we will Sell our

This Summer

LOW PRICES Dress Goods LOW PRICES

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

july 10-tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Fall Term will commence August 14th and close Dec. 20th, 1872.

Special inducements are offered during the coming year.

Send for Catalogue.

jly 18-7t* R. CRAVEN.

MOLASSES.

50 bbls good.
jly 25-tf G. T. STRONACH.

FOR SALE.

Buggy Harness, very cheap.
jly 25 tf W. H. JONES & CO.

300 DOZ. FRESH EGGS.

50 Fat Fowls,

100 Bus. Sweet Potatoes,

90 " Irish do.

may 9-** W. C. STRONACH & Co.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ESTABLISHED, 1842.

Nos. 197 and 199 N. Charles Street,

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MRS. GEN. JOHN PEGRAM,
Principals.

French is the Language of the School.

aug 5 2mcod&w

FODDER, OATS AND HAY.

A small supply just received
jly 20-tf JAMES M. TOWLES,
Agent.

ABSENT.

Dr. Turner dentist, will be absent from his office from this city for three weeks
aug 5, 1872, tf

JOB WORK,

THE SENTINEL JOB OFFICE

IS VERY COMPLETE.

We are prepared to execute in

Good Style,

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING.

OUR CHARGES ARE VERY MODERATE.

We hope our friends will send in

THEIR ORDERS

Which will be promptly attended to.
may 25-tf

RALEIGH FEMALE INSTITUTE.

REV. DR. AND MRS. LACY, Principals.

Assisted by a corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Session will be opened on the 29th July, and continue twenty weeks.

For Circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal
june 27-2w*

WANTED, AGENTS—$100 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 $100 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.

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NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

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DR. C. TATE MURPHY,
GENERAL STATE AGENT,
Raleigh, N. C.

CAPTAIN THOS. BAILEY,
State Secretary,
June 24-1m

BERNARD TODD, *of Petersburg, Va.* late Dunn, Todd & Co. ED SCHENCK, *of Baltimore.* J. A. GARY, *of Baltimore, Special Part'r*

TODD, SCHENCK & CO.,

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And Merchandise of every description,

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J. G. Williams, President State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
A. S. Martin & Co., Petersburg, Va.
Meade, Pine & Co., " "
Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
J. W. Garst, Cashier Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore.
J. Sloan, Jr., Cashier Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore.
W. J. Faircloth, Goldsboro', N. C.
A. J. Galloway, " "
feb 10-d6m

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