

THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1873.

The mixed commission on British and American claims disposed of fifteen cases last week, awarding about \$50,000. They have thus far settled 259 cases, leaving 218 on the docket. They expect to finish the cases by September next.

The executive and State Departments at Washington are overwhelmed with applications for office of all grades, and there is known to be only one vacancy—the mission to Botoga, which is not open to competition and will be filled by an appointment from the South. We hope it will be given to Pool, so that the State may be rid of him.

Dispatches from New York state that the gale which prevailed since Friday night continued on Sunday night with great violence. A high sea was running in the bay and large numbers of outgoing vessels were detained. The ice was moving in the Hudson and there was danger of great destruction of property.

The rise in discount at the Bank of England has inflated gold in the New York market, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to sell one and a half millions of gold each Thursday during the month of April—six millions in all. This may afford temporary relief, but the excess of imports over exports will continue the drain. During the same month, the Assistant Secretary is instructed to buy one million of bonds on the 19th and 23d.

Our dispatches from Spain give an account of a daring attack of Carlists upon a Government supply train near Vich, in Catalonia, fifty miles north of Barcelona. The train was guarded by twelve hundred infantry, sixty cavalry and four guns. The Carlists were posted on advantageous ground and compelled the supply train to fall back on its support, when the Carlists retreated. The Carlist commander, Gualcaro was killed. Spanish accounts give the losses as greater than in any previous battle.

The same dispatches say that Repoli, for which the supplies were intended, has surrendered to the Carlists, and that the Carlists were moving thence on Berga. The indications are that the insurgents are gaining strength and are assuming the aggressive. See later news by telegraph.

The new coinage act goes into operation to-day, April 1st. The mint of the United States is established as a bureau of the Treasury Department, embracing all mints for the manufacture of coin and all assay offices for the stamping of bars. The chief officer of the bureau is designated Director of the Mint, under the Secretary of the Treasury. He is to hold his office for five years unless sooner removed by the approval of the Senate. Dr. Linderman will be appointed to this office, having been long connected with the mint. The term "branch mint" is abolished, and mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson and Denver are to be known as separate establishments. Those now known as "Directors of the Mint" will be known as superintendents. The offices of Treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans are to be vacated and the duties be performed by superintendents. The branch of Uncle-lotto is now an assay office.

There is no change in the gold coin, but in the silver coins there is a new trade dollar. The two cent piece is abolished, the minor coins being five, three and dimes.

A KING TRANSACTION.

A special committee appointed by the Legislature of Virginia has reported something very like a scuttle of the parties managing the affairs of the State, interest in the Richmond and Danville Railroad, by which the Commonwealth of Virginia is victimized to the present time of some millions and a quarter of dollars. "President Beaumont" and "Tom Scott" are deep in this matter. Under an act of the Legislature providing for the sale of the State's interest in the Danville road—one share of stock for value of \$1000 for each \$1000 Virginia State bond, twenty-four in unpaid shares of the stock were paid off and taken possession of, when the almost universal understanding of those who voted for the measure was that but 15,000 shares were to be sold for \$1,000,000 State bonds. This is a crafty plot of the part of Tom Scott and President Buford. The bill under which it was consummated was drawn under the advice of the company's counsel.

We will have more to say about this King measure tomorrow, and in the meantime will endeavor to find room for the report of the Legislative committee or for lengthy extracts from it.

The battle in the Virginia Legislature on the adoption of the report of the committee commenced on Saturday and the gratifying fact was disclosed that the people were somewhat stronger than Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Central. It will, however, be curious to watch the result. The contest involves a charge of gross swindling on the part of the king managers and a sum of more than \$100,000 and a quarter of dollars to the Treasury of Virginia, a sum also sufficient to pay our part, if not the full date. The contest is between the honest representatives of the people of Virginia and the Pennsylvania Central with its tools in the legislature. It would seem to be a high law contest on the part of the people, let us "watch and wait."

SENATORIAL COMPLIMENTS.

We copy from debates in the Senate what occurred between a New York and a Missouri Senator. It does not read like the old debate between Webster and Hayes, nor is it expected so to read; nor are the times any more alike than the debates. When Conkling fought so gallantly for Caldwell it was a pity Caldwell should resign and acknowledge thereby that his champion was no better than himself.

Mr. Conkling replied he would deny it and call the statement a lie, and authorize the Senator from Missouri to say to the man who made that statement that he was a liar.

Mr. Schurz said, applying the same rules he would call the story, to which the Senator alluded, a lie and authorize the Senator from New York to call the originator of it a liar.

Mr. Conkling—Do the Senator authorize me to say that it is a lie that in past campaigns the Senator received specific sums?

Mr. Schurz—I authorize him to say that the man lies who charges me with having received \$200, or anything, for any speech I delivered in the late campaign.

Mr. Conkling rose to reply, when Mr. Schurz said, "I have the floor. I authorize the Senator from New York to call the originator a liar who, with regard to the other stories, alleges anything not in accordance with the statement on this floor in January, 1872."

Mr. Conkling thanked the Senator for his direct and luminous answer.

Mr. Schurz replied that he thought he would be still more luminous in a little while.

PRINCE FRED. PROMOTED OVER & GALLANT SOLDIER.—An exchange says, Grant will never be adjudged an infidel by the standard of not caring for those of his household. His latest performance in this line was the sudden promotion of his son, Fred Grant, recently graduated from West Point with the grade of Lieutenant, to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, assigned for duty to General Sheridan's staff. To make place for him, Col. Forsythe, a gallant, experienced and meritorious officer, has been ordered back to his regiment for active service. It is intimated that this summary and scandalous exercise of nepotism has caused great criticism in loyal circles, and especially in the army. Such transient indignation and censor talk will not affect Mr. Grant's equanimity, however. Young Fred will continue to hold the place and draw the pay; and the talk of even the loyal people of the army to boot, isn't any adequate offset for the solid advantages which the concern of Ulysses and Fred will enjoy from the arrangement.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York World, writing on March 21st, gives the following:

When the announcement was made on Monday that Second Lieutenant Fred Grant had been made a lieutenant-colonel and was to supersede Lieutenant-Colonel Forsythe on General Sheridan's staff, as aid-de-camp—Colonel Forsythe being advanced to a majority and sent to his regiment—people were too much surprised to put any faith in the rumor. It appears to day, however, that there is no joke about the matter, but that "Uncle Fred" is to jump three grades at once and become lieutenant-colonel, with even greater luck in his military career than attended his pa in his civil fortunes. There is no exaggeration in saying that the utmost indignation is felt, not in political circles alone, where every slip of the President is naturally made the most of, but in the city generally and in social circles particularly. George Forsythe is a Chicago boy, and divided the affection of the city at large with the chivalrous and gentle Michigan. When the war broke out he threw up a situation as book-keeper in Farwell's, the biggest house in the city, and enlisted as a private in the Barker Dragoons, and when his term in that corps had expired, joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, where he rose to the lieutenant-colonels, doing active service in Virginia. Sheridan picked out the gallant young officer at once, and retained him on the staff until the war closed, when Colonel Forsythe was sent to the plains under Custer. There, with a handful of men twelve times outnumbered by the Indians, without food and short of ammunition, with no shelter save sand-hoops, thrown up with knives on the fast, sandy spit caused by the dredging of two brooks ("Bones' Island") Forsythe, fought a famous five days' battle with Daniel Basing or Kit Carson, and beat off the Indians. In the encounter almost every man was wounded, the young commander himself having one leg bitten off by one ball and another bullet shot into his thigh. He was two years an invalid from the wounds, and on his recovery was re-appointed to Sheridan's staff, where he won, in true language, "golden opinions from all sorts of people." He is now reduced from his former rank and sent to his regiment.

Forsythe, sought a famous five days' battle with Daniel Basing or Kit Carson, and beat off the Indians. In the encounter almost every man was wounded, the young commander himself having one leg bitten off by one ball and another bullet shot into his thigh. He was two years an invalid from the wounds, and on his recovery was re-appointed to Sheridan's staff, where he won, in true language, "golden opinions from all sorts of people." He is now reduced from his former rank and sent to his regiment.

DEATH OF JUDGE WILLIAM DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA.—This distinguished Virginian died at his residence in Lynchburg, on Friday last, after a brief illness. On leaving the University, of which he was an alumnus, he entered upon the profession of the law and rose rapidly to its first rank. He represented Campbell county in the House of Delegates in 1855-'56, and preferred his profession to politics. In 1859 he was elected by the Legislature to the bench of the Court of Appeals, and under the new constitution of 1862 he was chosen by the people to the same position, which he continued to occupy till the dissolution of the State government in 1865. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a man, who was the Whig of great individuality and made a deep impression on all who came in contact with him. In private life he was devotedly loved by his friends.

SUPPOSED LETTER FROM TALLS HARRIS, FLORIDA.

MARCH 25, 1873.

My Dear Governor:

Massachusetts and private matters have engaged and engrossed my attention so that I have not had time before this to communicate the opinion of your Committee on the proposed general election of North Carolina. I am rejoiced that with Colfax, Tom Long and my friend Steele, you still enjoy the confidence of President Grant. I hope displaying our honest friend Colfax & Co., will make no serious breach in the party. Mr. Rogers has been rewarded only equal to his services and claims upon the party. He was well paid to

minister, especially in the latter part of his service.

Now I should be inclined to make you all a visit in the City of Oaks.

Next to your promotion I rejoice over that of our friend C. L. Harris, and his defeating that Confederate Quartermaster, L. J. Young. Young can no more for our party than does Gov. Caldwell. They are both with us for the offices they hold.

Gov. Caldwell was with us why did he leave us?

I hope to hear you soon. When you write tell me about our friends.

How does it happen that Major Smith, not old Dewey, represents the Metropolis district? Where is Deacon Brewster, Peppermint, Henderson Adams, Judge Rodman, Judge Settle and the rest of friends so dear to memory? Are "Nichols and Gurnee" still with us?

Remember me kindly to old friends, and for your many favors believe me devotedly yours,

M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

MATRIMONY.

The late English book of promises case of note presents a disease that is unknown in the medical jurisprudence of this country. It was a Miss Burnham who sued Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's private secretary and a teacher in his Sunday school for \$5,000. The jury estimated the damage at \$1,000, and the English papers insist that there was no more satisfactory evidence of the engagement than was contained in the two following extracts from his letters:

"DEAR LIZZY.—I hope you don't feel foggy this morning. I thank you for the pudding and may you have as many years of happiness as there are plums in it. Drink, pretty creature, drink! Head-ache was not caused by that, for I had it the day before, but have nearly lost it. Good-bye."

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions." The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in my head and chest; but nothing very serious."

The poor man was clearly victimized by "plum puddings" and "conflopions."

The article is to warn American youths against conflopions, the head or chest.

Under this head it is doubtless well to publish the official announcement of wed- ding anniversaries that fashion will henceforth rigidly require, trusting, however, it will not deter approaching nuptials.

"I am not myself at all, from having a 'conflopion' in