THE SENTINEL.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1873.

EDITORIAL ENTREES.

Madame Janauschek, the greatest of German actresses, and without a rival save the great French *tragedienne* Ristori, is playing to immense houses in Philadelphia. We had the pleasure of seeing her four nights in Baltimore, and she was indeed magnificent. Her acting will remain with us "a memory forever."

We like a movement recently started in England. The great Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin are to award seven scholarships with each $125, to the seven young women over sixteen who may sustain the best competitive examination. The money is contributed by the English National Union.

The London *Lancet*—high authority—says that boating is not dangerous to the constitution—that it is only in cases of heart or lung disease that injurious effects follow, and that twelve of the sixteen men who rowed in the first inter-University race, forty-four years ago, are alive now. So much for the foolish clamor that has been raised against such manly exercises, specially by Wilkie Collins and the blood and thunder novelists of his school.

The cause of Don Carlos does not meet with much favor in England. The question has recently been mooted in the British House of Commons whether it is permissable for English capitalists to lend money to the agents of Don Carlos in view of the Geneva award. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Spanish Minister in London had already called the attention of the government to the subject, claiming the protection of British law against proceedings of that character; that the question had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, who held "that the advertisement being a request for gifts, though a contract for that purpose would be illegal and not capable of being enforced in an English Court, it did not amount to any infraction of the law at all. There is nothing to prevent any person giving or any person asking money for such a purpose." "That being so," Mr. Gladstone said in conclusion, "I need not say it is not in the power of Her Majesty's government in any way to go beyond the law."

The bill that has passed the Upper House of the Prussian Diet relative to the clergy is a sweeping one, and is quite despotic in its character. It applies to all denominations of christians. It regulates the education and training of the clergy. Candidates for the priesthood will be required to attend the State gymnasia and universities, so that a portion of their training may be received among the laity. Before they can enter the clerical ranks they must pass certain State examinations to test their efficiency. The State also claims a right of supervision over clerical appointments, and limits, by stringent conditions, the right of dismissal on the part of ecclesiastical superiors of the clergy.

This is indeed a bold stride towards a spiritual despotism. It puts fetters upon the conscience and minds and souls of men as far as tyranny and oppression may. Whilst the tendency of European countries is gravitating towards republicanism or a more liberal view in regard to the rights of men, in Prussia the tendency is in the other direction—towards an unbridled and sweeping despotism.

DISTINGUISHED CORRESPONDENCE.

We hesitated about publishing the undignified—we like to have said disgusting—correspondence between Gov. Hart, of Florida, and Gov. Caldwell, of North Carolina, but we concluded to publish it as a part of the history of the times. On Gov. Caldwell's part—in want of dignity and gubernatorial propriety, it is next to his letter on "Social Ostracism," which appeared in the *Era* soon after the New Year's ball at Tucker Hall. We are satisfied our Postmaster would not have descended as far below the line of true gubernatorial dignity as has Gov. Caldwell. Caldwell and Hart are fit exponents of the party they head and represent. The one refuses to surrender Littlefield, and the other refused to make a requisition, at our instance, on the Governor of Virginia for Kirk and Bergen, two fugitives from justice, whose punishment the law and the people in vain demand.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1873.

To His Excellency, Governor Hart, of Florida:

DEAR SIR:—No Republican read your inaugural address without serious convictions of your earnest and devout piety, and the firm conviction that you more desired the protection and happiness of those over whom in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence you have been called to rule than their praises and applause. Everything in this province takes a pious turn, and hence I enclose you a letter signed by the Rev. James Sinclair, whose piety would commend him to you as a useful man to be trusted in all things.

You have allowed Gov. Caldwell to get the advantage of you in his correspondence on the rendition of Gen. Littlefield, as long the republican leader in this State. You should have given no reason to Gov. Caldwell why you declined to surrender Littlefield, other than that his predecessor Gov. Holden, did not demand him, and that your predecessor had refused to surrender him; or you should have declined upon the ground that Littlefield was loyal and fought for the Union, while Gov. Caldwell was a red handed rebel. The latter position settles the question.

You owe our Governor a letter, and when you write, ask him who it was that conspired to make Littlefield President of a railroad, but Gov. Holden? Ask him if he did not refuse to make a requisition for Gov. Holden? Ask him if he did not make a requisition for Kirk and Bergen who stood indicted with Holden in the same bill and for the same offence? Ask him if he did not make a requisition on the Governor of Maryland and the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia for Kirk and Bergen, and if he did not subsequently refuse to make a requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the same parties. If he denies it, I will give you proof of it.

After you are through with this correspondence, I trust you will not allow the Governor of this province to drag you into another controversy where nothing can occur, except the further degradation of your high office. Be assured that the Republicans hereabouts will applaud the zeal with which you defend the personal rights of citizen Littlefield. I beg to say in conclusion, that you are as much entitled to the high consideration of your party as any man of the party who questions the purity or the piety of your conduct.

JOSIAH TURNER, JR.

A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TWO GOVERNORS.

Gov. Caldwell has been carrying on a somewhat extensive correspondence with Gov. Hart, of Florida, relative to a requisition made by the former upon the latter for the surrender of our famous carpet-bagger, Gen. Littlefield. We cannot cumber our columns with the entire wordy correspondence, but as a matter of history give the last two letters that have passed between them. Gov. Hart writes as follows:

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, }
April 12th, 1873. }

His Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell,
Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

SIR:—In answer to your requisition for the delivery of Milton S. Littlefield, I have to state that the copy of the indictment furnished therewith does not in my judgment charge him with a crime. A conspiracy by him and Swepson to cheat certain persons out of bonds and money, (without charging that he executed or even attempted to execute it), and a conspiracy by them to elect him President of a certain Railroad, followed by electing him, are all that he stands charged with, and after much careful thought I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion that Congress in the act referred to, intended that upon such charges alone, a citizen should be arrested, imprisoned and delivered up.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's ob't svt.,
O. B. HART,
Governor of Florida.

To this singular letter Gov. Caldwell replies at great length as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., 24th April, 1873.

To His Excellency, O. B. Hart, Tallahassee, Florida:

SIR: Your last letter of the 15th inst. assures me that you do not intend to cause Milton S. Littlefield "to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest given to the executive authority of this State," as in my opinion your Excellency is required to do by the act of Congress of February 12, 1872; and, but for the evil consequences which must necessarily result to the fabric of our government by tacitly admitting the sufficiency of the excuse on which the refusal is founded, I should make no reply.

It is conceded that Mr. Littlefield, by a court endowed with a jurisdiction competent to enquire into criminal offences against the State of North Carolina, has been charged with the commission of a crime against her laws and has placed himself beyond its jurisdiction by sheltering himself within the territory of Florida, and refuses to appear and answer the charge where only he can be required to answer it, to-wit: in the territory where the offence was committed. The Court of North Carolina, before which the charge against him was investigated under oath, is a Superior Court of the State, composed of a Judge and State counsel, learned in the law, and a grand jury of good and lawful men. It was the duty of the Judge to declare the law as to crimes; of the law officer to describe the crime according to the forms prescribed by law, and of the grand jury to find whether the facts charged were true. In the case of Mr. Littlefield all these essentials are presumed to have been observed, and with this presumption the indictment is presented to you as evidence of the guilt of the fugitive.

Your Excellency declines to order his arrest and return to the territory from which he fled, not because you have instituted an examination into his guilt, but because in your judgment, as Chief executive officer of Florida, "*the indictment furnished does not charge him with a crime,*" and as such executive officer of Florida, you announce as the proper law to be observed by the judiciary of North Carolina, "that a conspiracy by him and Swepson to cheat certain persons out of bonds and money, (without charging that he executed or even attempted to execute it) and a conspiracy by them to elect him President of a certain railroad, followed by electing him" "are not such charges upon which a citizen should be arrested, and imprisoned and delivered up."

I can assure your Excellency that if Mr. Littlefield could set up on his trial in North Carolina no stronger defence for himself than you have done for him, his guilt would be admitted, and his conviction would be a forgone conclusion.

I will not undertake to decide what constitutes the crime of conspiracy in Florida, as your Excellency has done as to North Carolina. Whenever an occasion may arise for me, as the Executive of this State to order an arrest of a person charged by indictment with a crime committed in Florida, and who may have fled to North Carolina, I shall regard it as my duty to presume that the constituents of an act, found to be criminal by a Superior Court of Florida, are better known to the judiciary of that State than they are to me as the Executive of this State—yes, even, if I had once occupied a seat on its highest bench. Without wishing to question your Excellency's legal knowledge, and especially in criminal law, I may perhaps in defence of any course of action, be excused for submitting a few comments upon your remarks in your letter of the 15th inst.

I know not whether, in Florida, it is a crime "to cheat persons out of bonds and money," nor whether a *conspiracy between* two for that purpose, is a crime in that State; but I regret very much that your Excellency, from your high position has publicly announced that such an act is not criminal in North Carolina. This State, once called by the proud cognomen of "the honest Old North State," has been dreadfully cheated out of its bonds and money by conspiracies charged on Littlefield and Swepson, and was making efforts to stop the robberies by punishing the perpetrators. Hence the indictment, the flight of the criminal and the demand for the fugitive. But if your Excellency's legal opinion should prevail and become the accepted law of the State, there is great reason to fear that another swarm of conspiring cheaters and swindlers will overspread our State; and the more especially, if after they shall have discovered their mistake of our law and their danger of being punished, they have the assurance of finding a safe and comfortable hiding place for themselves and their plunder in her sister State of Florida. But, I hope your Excellency will pardon me for venturing to assure you that you have sadly mistaken the law of North Carolina in regard to the offence with which you admit Littlefield to be charged. He is charged, you say, with "a conspiracy by him and Swepson to cheat certain persons out of their bonds and money," and this you maintain is no crime known to the law of North Carolina. Now, I assure you, from the best legal authority, that by the common law of England (which is the law of North Carolina unless altered by statute) "where two or more persons join together to do *even lawful acts* with a corrupt intent," the act is indictable; as also is "private immorality when coupled with a conspiracy." Such was the common law of England when the colony of North Carolina was settled, and this I had a right to presume you knew. If there be any relaxation of it, you have the honor of being the discoverer.

I admit that your Excellency is not officially responsible for any ignorance of the laws of North Carolina, and it seems fair for you to presume that the judiciary of North Carolina was cognizant of her laws.

With all respect, I submit to your Excellency the following as the bases of action which ought to be observed between the States of the Union upon this highly important subject:

1st. If the act charged be an offence punishable by the law of the State in which it was committed, although it be no crime in any other State, the case is embraced by the Constitution of the United States, and regulated by the act of Congress of 1783—otherwise the article would not be as it was intended to be "a bond of peace and Union, but a controversy and irritation."

2d. As the form in which the offense shall be charged is not prescribed by the act of Congress, and as each State has the undoubted right to prescribe its own forms of pleading, the Executive of the State on whom the demand of arrest and surrender is made, cannot look beyond, or question the averment in the indictment or affidavit, that the act is a crime against the State from which the fugitive has fled, or "look into the character of the crime."

3. The State demanding the fugitive is the sole and only judge of the criminality of the act charged, and the evidences specified by the act of Congress, when duly certified, are conclusive; just as under treaties of extradition, the offences of the criminal, verified according to treaty stipulation, is conclusive upon the nation of which the surrender of the fugitive is demanded. "The duty of the Governor of the State where the fugitive is found, is, in such cases, merely ministerial, without the right to exercise either executive or judicial discretion."

4th. "The right given to demand, implies that it is an absolute right; and it follows that there must be a correlative obligation to deliver, without any reference to the character of the crime charged, or the policy or laws of the State to which the fugitive has fled.

5th. Although it has been settled that the words "it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State to cause the fugitive to be arrested," &c., as used in the constitution of the United States, are not "mandatory" in the sense to create a crime if not obeyed, yet they declare the moral duty which the compact of the constitution created, after Congress had provided the mode of executing that duty; and the "performance of this duty is left to depend on the fidelity of the State Executive to the compact entered into with the other States when it adopted the constitution of the United States, and became a member of the Union."

In conclusion, I will add that I cordially adopt as my own, the expression of the Supreme Court of the United States made in 1860, in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Dennison, from which most of the principles herein enunciated are deduced, that "it would seem that when the Constitution was framed, and when the act of 1793 was passed, it was confidently believed that a sense of justice and of mutual interest would insure a faithful execution of the Constitutional provision by the Executive of any State, for every State had an equal interest in the execution of a compact absolutely essential to their peace and well being in their internal concerns, as well as members of the Union. Hence the use of the words, ordinarily employed, where an undoubted obligation is required to be performed, 'it shall be his duty.'"

Having thus endeavored to set forth my views touching the matter in hand, so as to prevail upon your Excellency to review your determination as expressed in your letter of the 15th inst., and with the hope that upon more mature reflection you will deem it your duty, in justice to yourself, to Florida and to North Carolina, to order the arrest and surrender of Milton S. Littlefield upon the requisition now on file in your office.

I have the honor to subscribe
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
Gov. North Carolina.

As a part too of the history of our times, we can not withhold the subjoined very important letter bearing the signature of the Rev. Col. Sinclair to his brother [illegible] of the Florida everglades. It is affectionate, pointed and pious:

A SUPPOSED LETTER OF PARSON SINCLAIR TO GOV. HART.

LUMBERTON, N. C., April 30, 1873.

My Dear Governor and Brother Hart:

If you allow our esteemed good friend Gen. Littlefield, to be wrested from your hands and keeping by the violence and passion of an old slave-holder and repudiator rebel like Gov. Caldwell, you will give a death blow to the Republican party in North Carolina and the whole South. I can assure you that neither Congress nor the President would approve it. Your predecessor, Gov. Reed, would not surrender him, and he lost no character by it. Gov. Caldwell refused to grant a requisition for Holden, when he fled. He refused also to grant a requisition for Kirk and Burgen upon the Governor of Virginia, and he lost no character by so acting.

Gen. Littlefield was once the light, life and sun of our party in North Carolina. He now is in Florida. He was the Jupiter of the party, holding in his hands all the thunderbolts of power. Friends without number swarmed into his hive. In the capitol of the commonwealth he entertained and struck glasses with Gov. Caldwell, Gov. Holden, Judge Watts, and the Judiciary generally. Men such as Hon. John T. Deweese, Pool, Abbott, and other friends sought his counsel and company. No church was raised to which he did not contribute. He printed in handsome style, without money and without price, the proceedings of a church convention, a christian act never before performed by that hardened class known as editors. He distributed through G. W. Swepson $241,000 in cash to patriotic members of the Legislature in 1868. This sum includes $3,500 to Judge Tourgee. By the arrest and disclosures of Swepson, our political sky was suddenly overcast, our fountains were dried up, our songs were hushed, our wine lost its glow. The wolf broke into the family fold and carried off the best lambs—Holden, Deweese, Alden, Abbott, Laflin, Pruyn, Estes, French and Heaton. By the evidence of Swepson our harp-strings were all broken. Following the impeachment of Holden and the revelation of our secrets, came a deep howl of woe crushing down through our joyous symphonies. Down went State bonds and long established credit. Down went the strong business firm of Swepson and Littlefield, and up flew a flock of rebel calumnies. Bonds would not sell and stocks sunk like lead. Judge Watts lost his bonds, Abbott and Pool their places, and Joel Ashworth was forced to sell his mill. The pious Weiker after receiving 20 shares of North Carolina Railroad stock of Gen. Littlefield, asked aloud, "will the grace of God hold us up under such circumstances?"

This catalogue of God's children I have named, with five hundred who are nameless, have been pounded and crushed under the wheel, and trampled under the rebel hoof. Oh, if you could only see how these patriots lie prostrate in the dust, weeping, wailing and gnashing their teeth, you would not think of sending brother Littlefield to this State to reveal the secrets of so many patriotic hearts.

Civilization and christianity are just getting out of the grave into which they were laid by the exposures of our railroad and ring policy of 1868. What a glorious time we have had. We have brought the mountains down and raised the valleys up. If we could have retained Littlefield, Deweese, Holden, Laflin, Abbott and the patriots, in power and place, we should have wanted no hospital, for there would have been no wounds; we should have wanted no orphan asylum at Oxford, for there would have been no orphans; no penitentiary, for there would have been no criminals; no almshouse, for there would have been no paupers, no tears, for there would have been no sorrows. Vagrancy would have been turned into useful legislation, and its votaries made law givers at seven dollars a day. All delivered through the progress of republican ideas and morals.

The holy Beecher wants to see "John Howard when the last prisoner is reformed. He wants to see Gen. Howard when the last bureau account is settled and when the last sabre wound has quit hurting. He wants to see Capt. Jack, when the Indians have their hunting lands secured, and the last one has been civilized; he wants to see John Huss when the last flame of persecution has been extinguished. He wants to see John Bunyan after the last pilgrim has come to the celestial city." And I brother Hart, want to see with Beecher this glorious sight. But I do not want to see brother Littlefield in North Carolina until State bonds are redeemed. His return, and the revelations he would make, would be the second death of the party of progress, from which there could be no resurrection. In the name of your predecessor; in the name of the predecessor of Gov. Caldwell, I beseech you to retain and hold fast to Gen. Littlefield, and thereby improve rebel morals, and put a check upon rebel malignity.

Do not allow yourself to be too much disturbed by the correspondence in which you are so unfortunately engaged with your brother, Gov. Caldwell. If you could talk with him, you would find that you did not differ so much as the published correspondence would indicate.

Worthy brother and noble Governor, adieu, but only for the present, for I can not long be silent on a subject involving the peace and success of the only moral and progressive party known at this time on all God's earth. Farewell, Farewell! I am yours in the bonds of Republican faith, progress and christianity.

JAS. SINCLAIR.

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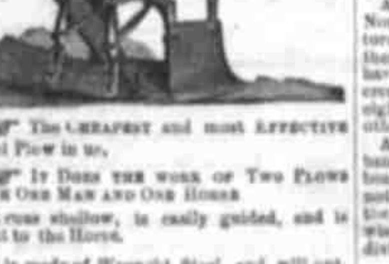

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S. F. MOORE,
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NOTICE TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWERS.
We are prepared for the coming season to dispose of all kinds of Fruits, Vegetable, &c. that may be consigned to our care and sell them promptly at the highest market prices with quick sales and prompt returns. Stencils furnished to all shippers. See card below.
T. H. BURGESS, J. F. BROADBENT,
D. M. CLEARY.

T. H. Burgess & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALER IN
FRUIT, FISH, POULTY, GAME,
AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE
107 South Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
☞ Orders filled with care.
ap 17-d&w 1m

NAVASSA GUANO. See Certificate of E. W. Pou, of Johnston.
For sale by
feb 27-tf W. C. STRONACH.

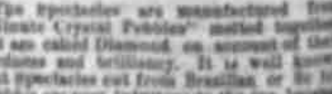
ELK MOUNTAIN CHEESE FOR Sale very fine and cheap.
feb 28 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

A RARE COMBINATION
ECONOMY & LUXURY.
Healthfulness, Cleanliness, Adjustment, Flexibility, Ease, Comfort, Durability, Noiselessness.
THE ADJUSTABLE
SPRING BED BOTTOM
With one of these if you have a Feather Bed, a Mattress is not required. If you have a mattress, feathers are not required. You can have a most Luxurious Bed with either, without the other. Don't take our word for it, but take a Spring Bed on trial for a few days at our risk, to be taken away if it does not suit.
Samples may be seen at Julius Lewis & Co's, T. H. Briggs & Sons, W. H. Jones & Co's, W. H. Morris & Co's. Furniture Store, or at the Yarbrough House, where they are in constant use and where Dr. Blacknall will take pleasure in giving any information about the Beds. Agents wanted in every county.
JONES & ELLIS, Manufacturers,
mar 1 Hillsboro' St., Raleigh, N. C.

JNO. KIRKLAND,
WITH
CARHART & BROTHER,
56 and 58 Park Place,
NEW YORK,
Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Jobbers in Teas, Coffees, Syrups, &c.
Refer by permission to Chas. Dewey cashier Raleigh National Bank, P. A. Wiley, cashier Citizens' National Bank, W. C. Stronach, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. mar 9 6m

SALE OF THE U. S. ARSENAL SITE AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 21st, 1873.
In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands of the U. S. known as the North Carolina Arsenal site, situated in the western suburbs of the city of Fayetteville, N. C., will be sold in one lot or parcel, by public auction, on the grounds, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1873,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.
At the same time and place will be sold the permanent privilege of taking clay from a three acre tract on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, about two miles from the Arsenal site.
The terms of sale as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and security from the purchaser.
Circulars giving detailed description of the property &c., and any other information desired, may be had upon application to this office.
A plat of the property may be seen at the office of the Register of Deeds, Fayetteville, N. C.
A. B. DYER,
ap 7-2m Chief of Ordnance U. S. A.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.



The Spectacles are manufactured from "Minute Crystal Pebbles" melted together, and are called Diamond on account of their hardness and brilliancy. It is well known that Spectacles cut from Brazilian or Rock pebbles are very injurious to the eye, because of their polarizing light. Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent. less heated rays than any other pebble. They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles. Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company, New York. For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union.
H. Mahler, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Raleigh, N. C., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.
Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark.
dec 5-d&wly

PEPPER'S RESTAURANT
Choice Liquors,
Choice Steaks, Game and Fish
of all kinds, etc., in season.
mar 29 13m