

A WORD WITH MEMBERS.

We are not hot after the printing, but the rings. We have not time to come and see you, and could not drum you for the printing if we had. We never asked a man to subscribe to the SENTINEL, for fear he might refuse, and we never asked a member to give us the public printing.

Major Dunham has addressed you a card on the subject of printing, for the News. He represents Stone & Uzzell, stockholder Blackhall, and others. Uzzell and Stone have spent \$25,000 for the News, and they can command \$25,000 more, though they are poor men, as poor as manager Hearse or the Editor of the SENTINEL.

As to the claims of Mr. Hampton, Mr. Parsons says his paper, now deceased, the late Crescent, was run by Swenson, and there is another man who says the same thing. This brings us to the oldest journal in the State, the Wilmington. We are public printer until the 17th of December, 1874.

Let me beg of you, gentlemen, not to be afraid that the public printing will disturb the harmony of the party. It is true, manager Hearse fell overboard on that or some other question; and was found in a radical pool; but you can rely upon the oldest journal and the strictest standing firm, printing or no printing; fodder or no fodder they will stand to the rack.

While we will answer for some, we cannot answer for all the stockholders of the News. We feel assured we will not suffer, because we are not important for the printing, and have no time to lay siege and come personally to tell you that we did not steal from the Treasury as manager Hearse and manager Stone have charged; nor suffer by that other charge of Senator Waring, that we did not elect Gov. Vance, when we had no vote.

Wishing you great speed and success in all the doings and proceedings, preparations and projects, bills and resolutions which tend to the redemption of the State and the elevation of her people, we say you shall not hear from us again but the printing.

WHO IS JUDGE ONDERDONK. We call upon our exchanges the World, Herald and Tribune to tell us who is Judge Onderdonk, of Manhattan, Queens county, New York. We shall mail this number of the SENTINEL to the sheriff of that county, and he will please to write us to the character and standing of the Judge. If it be good the Legislature might invite him here to throw light upon and give evidence against the rings.

From his address to the Legislature, he is certainly a man of ability. If his statements are true, he shows a stupendous fraud in connection with the sale of the Wilmington, Rutherford and Charlotte railroad and its management. The address is too long to publish, and the reader must be content with extracts therefrom: "On January 1, 1873, said company defaulted, on its interest coupons, on said 2,000 bonds. About ten days after such default, and when all parties knew that said company was insolvent and a foreclosure of said mortgage and sale of the railroad was imminent, said Martin, against the wishes of many or most of his directors, entered into an obscure agreement with Edward Matthews, of New York, in effect hypothecating said 456,000 of said collateral bonds, to said Matthews, as security for proposed advances of his credit, to 'carry' certain old debts of said company, to the extent of 40 cents of the dollar of their face; with privilege to said Matthews to buy said bonds absolutely, at 25. They then being available at about 60. Such advances were to be \$75,000 for the old indebtedness of said company, partly incurred for payments of former interest coupons; and the

collateral bonds claimed by said Matthews) were used and paid to said Referee, with \$40,000 cash, for the consideration or purchase money. The bonds endorsed by the State were so applied indiscriminately. For the remaining 51 bonds (held by outsiders) there was awarded their position of the proceeds of sale, about \$136 for each \$1,000 bond; and money to pay the same where delivered to me, and by me deposited in two banks at Wilmington, drawing 8 per cent interest on till said 51 bonds should be presented for redemption. This money, with other money belonging to said old bond holders, as deposited by and in the name of "H. G. Onderdonk, Receiver," has recently been surreptitiously obtained from said banks, without my order, check, consent or knowledge, and I suspect some of it has been improperly received by the Carolina Central Railway Company, or the Matthews "ring." Whether any Judge, or other person, dared to direct my name to be signed to checks or orders therefor, I never knew.

By the issue of \$3,000,000 second mortgage bonds, the interest on which notoriously will, for all time, absorb the entire surplus earnings. Such second mortgage bonds were accordingly issued, (long before the proceeds were needed,) and forced to sale in the recent panic, and were nearly all secured by Ed Matthews, himself, at less than 15 cents on the dollar. He having also, simultaneously, secured nearly all the \$1,500,000 first mortgage bonds reserved for completing the road—at about 36 cents net, on the dollar. All these bonds were by Matthews' urgency forced to sale fraudulently for large cash payments, in the great panic, in January, 1874; when such securities were utterly unavailable, except to financial haws and buzzards preying upon the public calamities. Very few of his associates were able, in such financial convulsion, to raise money to compete with him. But it now comes out, that he secured these bonds without those cash payments required of others—by a fair, honest sale of so many first and second mortgage bonds (\$4,300,000) and official management, said railroad could be completed to Rutherfordton (about half the grading west of Shelby being years since completed) and thence nearly or quite to Asheville. The bonds produced but \$900,000. If valid, they were worth \$3,800,000.

Between the General Assembly and the courts, there is yet ample power to remedy these lawless, reckless, high handed proceedings; and to provide that the old company be let in to redeem, and its old bonds stand until due, on payment of the back interest and foreclosure expenses. This will protect the old stock holders, the old bond holders, and the State's interest alike; or if not so redeemed, it is quite certain that on settling said the sale of April 10, 1873, and reselling the railroad, the State can yet secure some millions of its dues on its second mortgage. Or, should it elect to relinquish its claim under its second mortgage in favor of a Western extension, new purchasers will be found, eager to buy the road subject to the valid \$2,000,000 old first mortgage bonds, pay the interest accruing thereon, and bind themselves to \$6,000,000; thus paying such old company first mortgage bonds, back interest, and foreclosure expenses, in full; and leaving some two millions to three millions to be paid to the State, on its second mortgage lien. Besides paying in full the principal and interest due on said State endorsed bonds; and so extinguishing all claims for the \$700,000 deficiency. Hence the interest of the State, and of all the first mortgage bond holders (except said Matthews, and the few of his "ring" who have shared in plundering their associates, and the State) combine with honesty and fair dealing to demand that said sale of April 10, 1873, and the subsequent organization, and issue and sale of bonds by said new company, be required into. And if found fatally defective and fraudulent, as they are believed to be, that the State take measures to secure the large sum due it, on its second mortgage; and also free itself from said \$700,000 claim for deficiency.

About \$349,000, being ten per cent, on said 2,449 bonds, was by said Matthews' orders, assessed on said bond holders and paid to T. H. Porter, for expenses, &c. Some part of that money I believe was applied to improper purposes. Said Matthews and Porter decline furnishing me any statement of the application of this large sum. I paid over \$20,000 of this money.

On April 10, 1874, said railroad and property was put up at auction, in Wilmington, but without such full notice of sale as was required by the judgment. Said Matthews and myself were the only members of said foreclosure committee attending said sale. Matthews bid off said property, for said committee, for \$1,100,000; but improperly, against my remonstrance, announced the buyer's name as "Edward Matthews, Trustee." He afterwards fraudulently requested said Referee to report to the court that T. H. Porter was the buyer. The Referee did so; and about April 26, 1873, they conveyed said property to T. H. Porter individually. Thereby the title was placed beyond the reach of said committee and bond holders; and was held by said Porter, individually, until June 20, 1873. By this manoeuvre said bond holders were soon coerced and compelled to submit to such irregular and fraudulent new organization, and diminished pay for their dues, or interest in said property, as said Matthews and Porter dictated; whereby the bond holders, and the State, together have been defrauded of several million dollars.

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WISTAR'S BALM WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season a self-doubt fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balm does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

NOTICE. To all persons who are in arrears for Taxes for the years 1871 and 1872, \$25, I hereby give notice to them, that if the same is not paid on or before the 10th instant, that an execution will be awarded against them, as the law has already been made, and the judgment confessed. This is the last notice, and those who fail to comply may expect to see their names published as having neglected to pay their taxes. T. F. LEE, Sheriff.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Ashman & Co., of Raleigh, N. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of H. C. Lively and the said firm and will continue in business at the same place as before. It is understood that the firm of Ashman & Co. is a new firm, and the old firm of Ashman & Co. is dissolved. The old firm of Ashman & Co. is dissolved, and the new firm of Ashman & Co. is formed. G. W. ATKINSON, Attorney at Law.

SCOVILLE'S Blood and Liver Syrup. All cutaneous eruptions on the face or body indicate an impure condition of the blood, and this may, or may not, be Scrofula. In either case the disease is a serious one, and an insidious poison that courses through the veins, poisoning the system, and rendering the blood impure. In this condition of things, something must be done, to cleanse the blood, and to restore it to its natural purity. SCOVILLE'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will positively effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system, and leaving the skin soft, fair and beautiful. Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price \$1 per bottle. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

W. W. JONES, Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C. PRACTICE in the Supreme Court of the State, the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the several Courts of the 5th Judicial District and the County of Wake. Office on Fayetteville St., opposite the Citizens National Bank. Up stairs. mar 2-11

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J. H. FLEMMING, Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C. Office South of the Court House near the Sentinel Office. June 7-11

THE NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL. Published by authority and under the sanction of the General Assembly, will soon be issued under the direction of the Secretary of State. It is the most complete and valuable work of the kind ever published in the State. No public man, or man of business, should be without a copy. It will be a book of constant reference to every citizen of the State. Comprising a Map of the State; the counties and population of each, showing the Congressional and Senatorial districts; the Constitution of the United States, with late amendments; the Executive officers of the State; the names of the members of the General Assembly for the current session; the names of the members of the State Senate and House of Representatives for the current session; and much other statistical and interesting matter, with full index to the same. The price of the book is \$2.00 in the cloth and \$1.50 in the paper. Postage to be added when sent by mail. Read in your orders at once to ALFRED WILLIAMS, Bookeller, Raleigh, N. C. Agents wanted in every county of the State to sell the book. June 9-10

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE CO. Capital - \$200,000. At one of First Class Year has issued over 100 Policies without sustaining a single loss. Prudent, economical and energetic management has made it A SUCCESSFUL CORPORATION. This Company issues every desirable form of Policies at as low rates as any other First Class Company. Improves no useless restrictions upon residence of travel. Has a fixed paid up value on all policies after two annual payments. Its entire assets are loaned and invested AT HOME, to foster and encourage home enterprises. Thirty days grace allowed in payment of premiums. With the facts before them will the people of North Carolina continue to pay annually thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance in a company equally reliable, and every dollar a premium they pay is loaned and invested in our own State, and among our own people? THOS. H. HILL, Agent, Raleigh.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of N. C. for a Charter for Farmers or Orange Banking & Trust Company. Nov 14-15

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Summer Law Lectures (nine weekly) begin on 13th July, 1874; and 12th Sept. Have proved of signal use: 1st, to students proposing to pursue their studies at this or other law school; 2d, to those who, although studying privately; 3d, to young practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. June 19 wlm

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