

# THE RALEIGH SENTINEL

Democrats Always Under His Consideration  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876.

## EQUALS BABCOCK.

A French dentist is charged with poisoning his patients on commission. Persons whose rich relations would not die in time for them to inherit the property, would apply to the dentist to poison them while operating on their teeth. It is said we hear serious charges against the dental fraternity. This only shows how deep and widespread is the corruption of the times.

## DISCORD AT THE CENTRE.

The war upon the Sentinel has been made by railroad corporations and ring men, after failing to buy and silence the editor. We warn the people against allowing railroad corporations, through a few lawyers, editors and politicians, to govern and control the state. Be sure and vote for no man who will vote to part with the state's interest in its four remaining railroads.

## CHALLENGING A JUDGE.

To challenge a judge was always admissible. In old times when judges were there was no challenge of a judge. Now it is common. News comes from Washington that Columbus Alexander, the intended victim of the safe conspiracy, will object to Judge McArthur sitting on the bench in the trial of the safe burglars, because of his interest in the real estate pool. Where is the corruption to end?

## CITY MUDDLE.

After a full discussion on yesterday of the mandamus case, Judge Henry ruled that the mayor and aldermen must obey the order of the court to hold an election under the old city charter, and not under the new. This morning the command for the mayor signified their purpose to obey the court. The mandamus being disposed of, Judge Fowle moved to dismiss the writ of quo warranto against the mayor and alderman, because no practical good could come of the investigation. This is a writ to inquire by what authority the mayor and aldermen hold their offices. An animated discussion is now going on and will close, probably, with the day.

## HOW THEY ROB.

See how things go at the nation's capital under Babcock and Grant. See how it goes at the capital of every state. At Raleigh they exchange ten cent bonds for bonds worth one dollar. Go to the county governments of Graville, Franklin, Craven and Halifax and there learn how robbery goes on. Hear from the banks in every direction and you hear of defalcation. John B. Curran, of the banking house of Curtis & Curran, is a defaulter. C. H. Barnes, of New York, has been arrested for embezzlement. John Seal, of the same city, a teller of a savings bank, has saved \$60,000 for himself and fled the country. If this stealing and fleeing continues it will so diminish the currency that will be obliged to inflate.

## ANOTHER LIBEL.

Dr. Howerton sues Col. Clark, of the Raleigh News, for \$50,000, and before Judge Watts goes out a bench warrant to arrest him for libel. Clark takes Howerton with a state warrant for "felonious libel." Clark has been before the grand jury this week to find a bill against Howerton and Turner for libeling him in publishing Howerton's card. Nat. McKay has sued the Philadelphia Times for libel and so it goes. If editors would write the truth there would be fewer suits for libel. We have always called on republicans to state in what particular the sentinel has wronged or misrepresented them. Dr. Howerton is the only one who has come forward. He denied the charges published in the sentinel from the Index-Appeal, and for publishing his denial we have undergone a month's investigation for libel.

## TOO LATE.

The state once owned three-fifths of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad. The state's stock in the road made up a part of the school fund. W. W. Holden, in a speech years ago, said "this fund was sacred, let no politician with his itching palm touch it." Under Holden's administration the road was sold for \$37½ a share. Now read what follows and you will see the necessity of heading off the railroad corporations who are seeking to gobble up the railroads from Morehead City to Old Fort. To this end they pay lawyers and run newspapers and politicians. The following is from the Wilson Advance:

Messrs. Branch, Hadley & Co., ordered a lot of goods from Baltimore which were shipped to Goldsboro via the W. & W. R. The guaranteed freight on said goods to Goldsboro was \$72,000. But the railroad company in defiance of all justice, and in violation of the contract and bill of lading, charged Messrs. B. H. & Co., \$90,000, which was above local charges if the goods had been

shipped to this place. The only excuse we can imagine for this outrage is the fact that Messrs. Branch, Hadley & Co., live in Wilson. Of course they refused to pay the excessive charge, when the agent succumbed in the matter of the freight and agreed to receive the \$72,000, but refused then to ship the goods to Wilson on any terms. This was after the wagons had left on Tuesday morning. In the face of this refusal, one of the firm, Capt. Hines, notified the agent that he would give him until the next morning to ship the goods to Wilson. On Tuesday evening a dispatch was received that the goods were forwarded. A repetition of such outrages is intolerable and calls for redress. Such evidences of petty spite are treated with contempt and are unworthy the dignity of any corporation.

## POOR WAY TO HARMONIZE.

The Roanoke News thus speaks about the candidate for governor. If the sentinel had so written there would have been a howl that Turner was destroying the party. Here is what the news says:

A prominent gentleman from Chat-ham county called to see us yesterday. He says the people in his county, and in the majority of counties west of Raleigh, are not only opposed to the nomination of Gov. Vance, but many will not support him if he is nominated. He says Hon. R. B. Vance, Gen. A. M. Scales, or any other western man, would be more acceptable. If our party nominates a man to whom there is the slightest objection we do it at our peril.

We cannot afford to ignore whatever is calculated to ensure the co-operation of our western friends, and we should, by all means avoid nominating a man that will not be entirely acceptable to them.

As General Greene one day passed through the Commons (now the City Hall Park), he saw a youthful soldier training a provincial company of artillery. The boyish captain was only twenty years old, but he was full of fire and vigor, and showed no little knowledge of military science. Greene stopped, admired, and invited him to his quarters, subsequently giving an introduction to the commander-in-chief. The boy soldier was Alexander Hamilton. Every New Yorker knows his subsequent story.

New York at this time was a Tory city. Its leading men generally thought it was safer to adhere to the King. Its business interests were averse to change.

The committee of safety had opposed the entrance of the continental troops, and had advised that they be kept within the limits of Connecticut. Lee had assured them that he would respect their wishes, but at the same time added:

"If the British ships of war are quiet I shall be quiet; but I declare solemnly that if they make a protest of my presence to fire on the town, the first house set in flames by their guns shall be the funeral pile of some of their best friends."

In a letter to Washington the fiery Virginia soldier said that he found the provincial congress of New York "wonderfully hysterical." The committee of one hundred, organized the year before, embraced not only all the leading patriots of the city, but some who afterward became decided Tories. Isaac Low was chairman of the committee, and its leading members were John Jay, John Alsop, Philip Livingston, James Duane, Isaac Roosevelt, Samuel Verplanck, John Morton, Leonard Lispenard, Nicholas Hoffman, John Broome, Nicholas Bogart, Alexander McDougal, John Lester, James Beckman, John Morin Scott, Comfort Sands, John Lamb, Peter Goelet and James Desbrosses.—*New York S. N.*

**DISTRICT CONVENTION.**—A convention of the Democratic-conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress and a presidential elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty given for Merrimon in 1872.

By order of the District Executive Committee, H. A. LONDON, Jr., Chairman.

March 31, 1876.

Papers in the district will please copy.

**RUPTURE CURED.**—In from 30 to 90 days by the use of the Triumph Truss & Triumph Rupture Remedy manufactured by the Triumph Truss Co., 334 Bowery, N. Y. This Truss and Supporter took the Medal at the last session of the Great American Institute Fair. Send 10 cents for their new book.

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**ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**

**THE FOURTEENTH OF APRIL, 1776—WASHINGTON'S ARRIVAL AND WORK.**

One hundred years ago Friday last Gen. Washington arrived in New York, coming by way of Providence, Norwich, and New London, and transferring his headquarters from Boston to this city. General Charles Lee had been here since the 4th of February, and had done much toward fortifying the city, erecting batteries up the Hudson and East rivers as far as Houten street, and throwing up entrenchments at Gowanus and on Governor's Island. Sir Henry Clinton had looked on the city and smiled away again with his squadron, and it was not until July 9th that General Howe landed his troops on Staten Island. The aggregate American force in this city and vicinity was 10,000 men, of whom only 8,000 were fit for duty.

**ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF FLOUR.**  
Just arrived. Give us a call.  
F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO.,  
Wilmington street.

These troops were without pay, and many had neither uniforms nor arms. When Washington came to this city he made his headquarters at the Dr. Peyster mansion, 180 Pearl street, opposite Cedar—a part of which was standing until quite recently. There he remained until May 23, when he went to Philadelphia on a summons to confer with congress. Returning, he went to the Kennedy house, at Broadway, where he remained until the city was evacuated in September. There were no holidays then at headquarters. General Washington writes of himself:

"I give in to no kind of amusements myself, and consequently these about me can have none, but are confined from morning until evening, hearing and answering applications and letters."

Though Mr. Washington and the wives of the other Generals were here, there was little social intercourse.

The wealthy people of this city were nearly all loyalists, and would rather have welcomed Howe than Washington. "We all live here," writes a lady of New York, "like nuns shut up in a nunnery. No society in the town, for there are none to visit; neither can we go in or out after a certain hour without the countersign."

Another correspondent writes: "When you are informed that New York is deserted by its old inhabitants and filled with soldiers from New England, Philadelphia, Jersey, &c., you will naturally conclude the environs of it are not very safe from so undisciplined a multitude as our provincials are represented to be; but I do believe there are very few instances of so great a number of men together with so little mischief done by them. They have all the simplicity of ploughmen in their manners, and seem quite strangers to the vices of older soldiers."

As General Greene one day passed through the Commons (now the City Hall Park), he saw a youthful soldier training a provincial company of artillery.

The boyish captain was only twenty years old, but he was full of fire and vigor, and showed no little knowledge of military science. Greene stopped, admired, and invited him to his quarters, subsequently giving an introduction to the commander-in-chief. The boy soldier was Alexander Hamilton. Every New Yorker knows his subsequent story.

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stock as this spring, and am fully pre-

pared to meet the hard times as to low

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