

Raleigh Sentinel Newspaper for Sale 15 June, 1876.

AT AUCTION.

By virtue of an order made by Hon. John Kerr, Judge, &c., in the action of Evans Turner, Adm. of Josiah Turner, Sr., dec'd, against Joseph Turner and others, I will on the 15th day of June, 1876, at 12 m., in front of the Court House in the City of Raleigh, expose to sale to the highest bidder the Sentinel newspaper, together with the fixtures, presses, type and material belonging to the establishment, together with the good will and sole right to edit and publish said Sentinel newspaper in the city of Raleigh.

Terms—One-half cash and balance at six months, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond approved by the clerk of Orange court.

A particular description of the property will be given on application to me. JOHN C. SYME, Receiver.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Association of articles 3 of constitution now stands, the Governor has the power of appointing to all offices hereafter created. To alter this and to let the Legislature make any such office elective by the people, it is proposed to amend that section so that the Governor may appoint to all offices established by the constitution the mode of filling which is not otherwise provided for. This is a curtailment in some degree of the Governor's power and patronage; but it is power and patronage which ought never to have been given him. Let the people elect all the polls.

THE JUDICIARY.

By the proposed amendments considerable changes are made in the judiciary department of the State government. These changes are not of great moment as affecting the substantial rights of the people; but they rather fall, as a whole, under the second class into which we have for the purpose of this consideration divided the amendments. That is, they are matters of regulation and convenience, which experience and prudent foresight require us to adopt. There is no great principle involved, only convenience.

In the first place the Supreme Court Judges are, after the election in 1876, to be reduced to three; their number now is five.

2. The General Assembly may provide that the court may hold sessions elsewhere than at Raleigh. This might become necessary in case of an epidemic at Raleigh, or for other reasons.

3. The Supreme Court is given back to all the jurisdiction it had before the war. A part of its power was taken from it by the constitution of 1868. This is now corrected. These changes are affected by the 12th, 13th and 14th amendments.

By the 16th the State is to be divided into nine judicial districts; and the terms of the superior court shall be held for such a time as may be prescribed by law. At present the constitution requires a two weeks term in every county. By this amendment, small counties may have but a one week's term. Larger ones may have longer terms, as the business of the people requires. It is also provided that the number of the districts may be altered.

The 16th amendment provides that every judge shall reside in the districts for which he is elected; but judges are required to rotate from one district to another.

By the 20th amendment, the Legislature is allowed to give to justices of the peace jurisdiction to hear all civil actions where the value of the property does not exceed \$50. This will be a great convenience, for as the matter now stands, every little case for the recovery of property, has to go to the superior court, where the expenses are great and the delay tedious. The convention proposes to increase the power and jurisdiction of the magistrates in favor of the people, and to prevent court costs and officers fees.

In addition to the ordinary courts which we have, to-wit: the Supreme and Superior Courts, and magistrate courts, the constitution permits the Legislature to establish Special Courts for the trial of petty misdemeanors. The Legislature tried this and had special courts in New Hanover and in Craven. But it did not work well, because the jurisdiction was too limited. The jails were still crowded with persons charged with larceny, while these special courts were in daily session sometimes doing nothing. It is proposed to leave these matters entirely with the people to regulate for themselves by law. The carpet-baggers who made our constitution in 1868 thought themselves so much better than the poor white trash of the south, as they were kind enough to call us in our poverty, that they considered that their notions and whims would be better than our experience and unimpaired judgment.

So in their folly they put into the constitution many things, which are mere regulations in other states and the subject of change as the experience and the needs of the people demand; and they attempted to fix upon us these regulations so that we might not change them when our experience should lead the people to wish an alteration. In plain words these fellows from the north were unwilling to trust the people of North Carolina to govern themselves and undertook to put down everything in the constitution so that the people could not exercise their discretion in changing the work which these free-booters so bunglingly did for us.

CINCINNATI.

The meeting of the republican national convention at Cincinnati next week to name candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency at the November election, attracts the attention of the political world. Democrats as well as republicans turn their eyes thitherward, the latter with anxiety that some favored candidate may receive the nomination, the former with curiosity to learn the drift of public opinion on public questions, and how far the action of the convention may be influenced thereby. Although the delegates embrace a large number of office-holders, they come fresh from their respective districts and constituencies, and will act somewhat independently of influences at Washington City. Nothing is now said of the third term, and Grant as a candidate for the nomination is not thought of for a moment. The administration will doubtless seek to control the nomination, but it is not likely that the delegates will be influenced largely by the dying lion; they will rather look ahead and secure their positions and influence with the coming man.

Every fourth session of Congress is devoted principally to the business of making the president, or in other words to influencing opinion as to the choice of candidates and the making up of issues for the conduct of the campaign. The Congress now in session comes fully up to this description. For the first time in fifteen years an opportunity has been given the democratic party to scrutinize the administration of public affairs during that period. This period embraces the years of the war, and of the demoralization following them with all its corruptions, and, as a consequence, very many of the leading personages of the republican party have become involved. Even while that party controlled both branches of Congress, public opinion demanded and obtained an investigation into the affairs of the Credit Mobilier, resulting in the impeachment of Schuyler Colfax and a number of other leading politicians. We need not enumerate the more recent developments of corruption in high places; they have put the republican party on the defensive and the democratic party will justly hold it responsible for the enormous mal-administration of affairs occurring during its long ascendancy. To evade such responsibility as far as possible, the Cincinnati Convention cannot name as its candidate any man whose political or personal character has been called into question. It so happens that this will exclude some of the most popular leaders of the republican party, and limit the choice of the convention to the less popular men, or to the "dark horse," commonly called "the great unknown."

The availability of candidates is then a consideration, and the result may be settled, not by the merits of the man, but by the probability of his carrying certain states. The convention at St. Louis will have a great number of able and deserving men to choose from, but it is obvious that considerations of availability will greatly influence its action, and that its final selection may even be controlled by the action of the republicans at Cincinnati. For this reason, the democracy of the country will watch the proceedings of the convention next week with marked interest, learning from its action the effect that the corruptions of the present administration may have had upon public opinion, and the policy adopted to protect the republican candidates from the condemnation so generally felt towards that party with Grant at its head; and realizing also that some of the uncertainties as to the action of the democracy at St. Louis in the selection of the man who is to be the next president of the United States have been removed.

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. LORDEX, Jr., Chairman.

March 31st, 1876. Papers in the district will please copy.

RESIGNATION OF COL. POOL.

The following communication explains itself. We heartily regret that Col. Pool should have for any reason found it desirable to resign his office as Supt. of Public Instruction. But there being such reasons in existence we are pleased to announce his withdrawal from the high public office which he has filled so satisfactorily—except in the matter of the Peabody Fund. Mr. Pool could never have intended to defraud any one in this matter. He had in his hands a few hundred dollars of the Peabody fund which he did not require for immediate use. He misapplied it and used it for his own purposes intending to restore it before it could be needed. He could never have intended not to restore it, because detection was inevitable. It is like the case of a sheriff who uses the tax moneys, and then returns them before being called on to settle. This is a plain statement of the case. But nevertheless, we think Col. Pool has done right to resign—because the democratic party will not sustain for a moment any of its officers who are guilty of such misconduct in office. The character and the acts of our representative men must be entirely unassailable. Otherwise they must go down.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I have this day tendered my resignation of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to Governor Frogen, to take effect June 30, 1876, the close of the present school year. On that day I shall give to the public, through the columns of such papers as shall see fit to publish it, a brief, yet full, statement of my official conduct; and, in addition thereto, an explicit account of all matters connected with the Peabody fund and its disbursement by me. From these statements, when published, the public can see whether I have failed to perform any duty imposed upon me by virtue of the office of Superintendent.

Very respectfully,

S. D. POOL.

Mr. Blaine seems to have stuck to the role of gladiator and to have made himself the centre of observation at Washington. His hope is doubtless so to muddle matters, and to elicit sympathy that he will secure the prize at Cincinnati. We append a special despatch to the N. Y. World, dated June 7:

Blaine's labors to provoke discord were transferred again to the Judiciary Committee room to-day, where he tried to make the point against Proctor Knott, foretold in this morning's World, that Mr. Knott had misstated in saying that the sub-committee was appointed before the Tarbox resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The result was a wordy war between the democratic members of the committee on the one side and Blaine, Frye and Lawrence on the other, which waxed very warm as it proceeded. A good many bitter things were said—no bitter that a sensational and utterly false story got abroad in the House that Proctor Knott had been aggravated into making a threatening gesture at Blaine with his cane. A good many left the committee room with the notion that Blaine deserved to be struck, for he attempted to ride, and did in a measure ride rough-shod over the committee, abused all his rights before the committee, and insulted Proctor Knott in every parliamentary way he could think of, and some ways that were not so parliamentary. It was another audacious game of bluff, with the evident intent to force the committee to make a martyr of Mr. Blaine. The committee declined the job, however, and contended themselves with completely refuting Blaine's insinuation, that because the names of the sub-committee were not entered on the record book until May 3, they were not appointed until that time.

The scene between Representatives Knott and Blaine to-day in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary was at times of the most exciting character, especially on the part of Mr. Knott, in consequence of questions asked by Mr. Blaine which Mr. Knott supposed impugned his honor. After the sub-committee adjourned Mr. Knott, approaching Mr. Frye, a member of the committee, and who has been in attendance as the advisory friend of Mr. Blaine, said to him: "Mr. Frye, your friend Blaine is the scoundrel in America." This remark, or its equivalent, having already found its way into print, it should be added that Mr. Frye replied: "You forget yourself, Mr. Knott." "Yes," said Mr. Knott, "I do;" and he thereupon immediately withdrew the remark and apologized for having made it.

AN AWKWARD PAUSE.

[Newark (N. J.) Union.]

A young gentleman undertook to relate a circumstance, one Sunday evening, in the presence of some young ladies. He commenced as follows: "A lady friend and myself, last Sunday evening, went to bed." "With a sudden spring the old lady bounced him out of the house. The next day the old gentleman met him in the street and asked him for an apology. "I was about to say," commenced the young man, "that a lady friend and myself went to bed—" when a thrust from the old man's cane started him back several feet, upon which he exclaimed, at the top of his voice:—"A lady friend and myself went to Bedford street church, you old fool."

In the proceedings of the county meeting in Surry, to send delegates to the district convention at Taylorsville, last week, we noticed the name of N. L. Williams, Esq., of Yadkin, as the expression of their choice for the place on the state ticket as Secretary of State. Mr. Williams is well known throughout the State, and we observe that his name, whenever suggested, in connection with the above, meets with very general approbation. It will seem like "old days" to have the old familiar names again holding the high places of trust in our beloved State.—People's Press, June 1.

An intelligent correspondent writing from St. Louis to the New York Herald says:—

Now for the candidates. Does Mr. Tilden possess the qualities necessary for success? I answer he does not. Pure in private life, able and honest in public place, devoted to the purification of the public service and loyal to the cardinal principles of the democracy, he seems to me wanting in the most essential element to success—ability to harmonize the democracy. Whether fairly or not, it is charged by the western and southern democracy that Mr. Tilden's influence largely contributed to the defeat of the party in Ohio and Pennsylvania last fall. At the close of the canvass in each of those states it was directly charged that the defeat was the result of lack of sympathy on the part of the democracy of New York, and, indeed, on the night of the day of the election in Pennsylvania, when it was found that the state was lost, Colonel Wright, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, openly charged (and gave it to the press) Governor Tilden and his friends as being the authors of the defeat. While those who had control of the canvass in Ohio did not so directly charge the friends of Mr. Tilden with the loss of the state, they grievously felt the want of sympathy from the adherents of Mr. Tilden, and were satisfied that had they received it the democracy would have won the canvass. Among the great mass of the democrats of Ohio there is a settled conviction that Mr. Tilden and his friends were the authors of the disaster, not merely by refusing their sympathy, but by active co-operation with their political enemies. Perhaps this is unjust; but no amount of asseveration to the contrary can ever convince the Ohio democrats that such was not the case, and, therefore should Mr. Tilden be the nominee of the St. Louis Convention, there will spring up an opposition in the state of Ohio so stout and formidable as to be far beyond the control of those having the campaign in charge. The party will meet with an overwhelming defeat in October. There is no peradventure about this. It is as certain as an accomplished fact. Not a moderate defeat, such as occurred in the fall of 1874, but an overwhelming disaster, swamping all our prospects and destroying the slightest shadow of hope of a November success for the national ticket. I speak thus positively for the reason that I know whereof I speak, and because so far as I am concerned, I could give Mr. Tilden as hearty a support as I ever gave any democratic nominee for any place. To be wilfully blind is close akin to crime, and therefore it is better to look facts in the face beforehand than to lament after they have occurred.

Some of the friends of Mr. Tilden whom I have met in New York have a happy way of dismissing the western question. Their answer to argument is: "We concede that Mr. Tilden cannot carry any western state, nor is it necessary for him to do so to be elected. He'll carry the south, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Pacific slope states, and that is all that will be necessary." There never was a more fatal delusion. It is not a mere question as to carrying Ohio and Indiana in October. It is a question as to whether overwhelming defeat then shall be suffered. Do Mr. Tilden's friends really believe that with the October elections in Ohio and Indiana against us by thousands upon thousands, he will be able to carry in November the states claimed for him? Do they really believe that after a Waterloo defeat in Ohio in October, he or any democrat will be able to carry New York in November? The truth is, in my judgment, that if Ohio and Indiana roll up heavily against the democracy in October, we shall lose Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and have a hard battle to hold Tennessee and Virginia. North Carolina and Tennessee are debatable ground at best.

I have not spoken of the serious opposition to Governor Tilden in his own state, for the reason that I believe that it has much of its origin in jealousy. I also feel confident that in the event of his nomination it would not be a difficult matter to heal all these differences and bring the democracy of the Empire state united to his support. The course pursued by your Journal in regard to Tilden leads to this with all sincere democrats. I fear Governor Tilden's weakness abroad, not at home.

A Richmond Enquirer Washington special, bearing date of June 8th, says:

The committee on banking and currency have agreed to report two bills—one to issue promptly the ten millions silver now on hand in the Treasury by providing that it shall be issued in exchange for legal tender, and the second (Mr. Randall's bill in substance) to authorize the purchase and coinage of \$20,000,000 additional of silver. The committee have also considered, and will agree to Well's proposition to authorize private parties to have their silver coined for a government seigniorage. Nothing has been done in the matter of the bill for the repeal of the resumption act. The committee are waiting for the return of Messrs. Payne and Gibson before action.

Mr. Shanks, one of the New York Tribune staff, is expected to testify to-morrow in Mr. Kerr's case. He is able to unfold the true inwardness of the conspiracy to defame Mr. Kerr gotten up by the republican managers of the New York custom-house clique.

Mr. Blaine was again before the judiciary committee to-day, and again lost his temper and tried to play bully, but was foiled by General Hutton's firmness of temper. The testimony was damaging to him. In the House he and Tarbox exchanged some hard hits. Blaine's partisans profess to be very sanguine to-night. They are full of doubts to gain sympathy—one being that the south is against him, and another that Grant is against him.

The Cincinnati canvass is waxing very warm.

The House currency committee will soon report and demand action upon the bill providing for the issue of \$10,000,000 in silver coin, in exchange for greenbacks.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mulligan of the Mulligan Guard (reached Boston on Monday night, and in response to the question whether he thought Mr. Blaine read all the letters to the House, said, emphatically, "No, sir; nor he never will, and don't you forget it!"

The New York Herald gives a terrible account of Lewis Harney, the witness against Speaker Kerr. It says he has been the associate of the lowest character, the brother-in-law of a bank robber and a gambler, and indicates that these and other matters to his great discredit will be brought before the committee investigating the charges against Speaker Kerr.

Countdown by the Philadelphia Times: If Secretary Don Cameron sways his Cincinnati delegation jack-knife for Grant's war portfolio jack-knife, and both agree to go for Conkling as the heir apparent, what's the market value of Jeff Davis' amnesty ghosts of the Blaine patent, and what are bloody shirts of the Morton pattern worth by the cord?

In a generous, lucid and able defense of Speaker Kerr, the Brooklyn Eagle remarks: "He is of limited, exact means. He lives within them. His life is simple. His home life is perfect. His economies are patent. His associations are pure. His character is exalted. He is just the man a plot would seek to victimize, and just the man plotters would show themselves the fools that all plotters are in seeking to victimize."

There will be no difficulty in getting a genuine and hearty enthusiasm for Blaine, to whom a large part of the republicans are already strongly inclined; but we cannot conceive it possible that Conkling will ever stir the people out of a passive lethargy, amounting almost to indifference as to the result, if Tilden be nominated against him. These are the reasons why Illinois and the west are now for Blaine, and the republican party can not afford to ignore them.—Chicago Tribune, (Rep.)

The national Senate has shown itself inured to all the world. In the treatment of the appropriation bill its committee has elected to play the role of obstructionist to the very letter, and its opposition to the measures and suggestions of the House tells its own faithful story. It has demonstrated our thing conclusively. Retrenchment can not be made practically and reform can only be begun as long as republican majority exists in either branch of Congress.—Boston Post.

One of the most popular airs now floating on the breeze in Washington is the "Mulligan Guard." It is highly probable that this charming melody will soon be superseded by the "Rogue's March," a few staves of which should accompany the resolution of expulsion of the Honorable James G. Blaine, which the House of Representatives should adopt "by a large majority," for his refusal to give up the documents improperly obtained by him from his Baltimore friend, Joseph Mulligan.—Baltimore Gazette.

"The morbid suspicion of the honesty of all public men, which has been so zealously fomented by the democratic party as the stories of Titus Oates against the Catholics were propagated by the London Protestant mob, has borne its natural fruits. Charges of the meanest and most sordid bribery have been made against the chief democratic officer in the country, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Kerr, who has always borne a spotless personal reputation. We hasten to say at once that as the story is told it is so improbable that, without further evidence, no candid man can attach the slightest weight to it as against the conceded character of the speaker."—Harpers Weekly, June 17, 1876.

The battle in November next will be no easy one to win. One or two fatal steps in the beginning of the fight may destroy all chances of success, and those steps can only be avoided by unselfish, prudent and patriotic action on the part of the delegates. If common sense and common honesty prevail in St. Louis the action of the democratic national convention will be overwhelmingly endorsed by the American people; but if in an evil hour that body is permitted to be run by political tricksters and unscrupulous wire workers, more anxious for their own advancement than for the party's welfare, a crushing defeat at the polls will be the certain fate which will inevitably overtake such madness and stupidity.—Baltimore Gazette.

It is the fashion just now in many of our southern journals to laud and magnify exclusively the merits of Governor Tilden. He is worthy of all they say. But it is not well to forget that there is another candidate, the peer of any in the land, and a man upon whose shoulders the responsibility of this great office would sit most fitly, and whose duties he would discharge in the spirit that Washington, Jefferson and Madison discharged them. The southern people ought not to be taught oblivion of the claims of one who has stood always as faithful to them as to the country at large. From a recent number of the New York World we copy a portion of a tribute to Bayard, which it makes one proud to read, and which we place alongside of the frequent eulogies paid to Governor Tilden. Let neither be obscured to the public view.—Columbia, (S. C.) Register.

What would be thought of Speaker Kerr if after Harney had given his testimony in relation to Green's appointment as a second lieutenant in the army, he had called upon the latter, conversed on public affairs, and, jokingly or otherwise, asked Harney if he would not like his old place in the House, or possibly that of Pittsburgh, where he could be "a bigger man than old Grant?" Such actions would, at once, and justly, have been interpreted that the speaker feared Harney, and at once give the story of the latter an air of credibility which it does not now possess. It would, in fact, have been taken as a confession of guilt. When James G. Blaine takes an unusual degree of interest in the witnesses who have been summoned to testify in his case, neither he nor his friends can complain if most unfavorable inferences are drawn and pointed comments made.—Detroit Free Press.

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