

The RALEIGH SENTINEL is published on Tuesdays and Fridays by Smith, Batechior & Co., and mailed to subscribers, postage prepaid, at four dollars a year, two dollars for six months and one dollar for three months, in all cases payable in advance. City subscribers served by carriers at the above rates, or forty cents a month. The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Saturday. Mail subscriptions two dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance. No notice taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts. Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers. Address all communications, whether of business or otherwise, to THE SENTINEL, Raleigh, N. C.

Freezing.

We call attention to the article from the New York World under this head. The article speaks for itself and shows up the devious ways of certain insurance companies in a manner which will be found highly edifying to the insurer.

County Government.

We publish in another column to-day the bill to establish a system of county government as it passed the house of representatives. This is the most important bill which the general assembly has acted on.

Retrenchment.

The next president's salary is likely to be fixed at the old figure—\$25,000 a year—which sufficed for every occupant of the White House from Washington down to Grant, but was doubted for the present.

Should Mr. Tilden be our next chief magistrate, the reduction will tally nicely with his advocacy of "retrenchment." Should the fate, however, decide in favor of Mr. Hayes, we have no doubt that he, too, will express himself satisfied with a steady income of about \$70 per day. The country will thus save an equal amount, and get rid of much flunkism which has been occasionally miscalled by the name of "dignity."

Manufactures.

As previously noted in the Sentinel Mr. Staples, one of the representatives from Guilford has introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to enable the legislature to exempt from taxation capital invested in manufacturing and in developing the agricultural interests of the state. The provisions of the bill are, in brief, that the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation for a term of years all capital invested in these enterprises. This power is to be carefully guarded against abuse and is to be in no case unlimited.

We hope the bill will pass, for we regard it as initiating a policy of which we have ever been staunch advocates. No state can fill up the measures of its prosperity or rise to the height of its sovereignty which is not self-supporting. At present the State of North Carolina is almost totally dependent on New England, and the northwest for the necessities of life to its citizens, and this state of affairs it is, which the bill introduced by Mr. Staples proposes to remedy. We shall recur to this subject again, and at greater length when the bill is reported by the committee and comes up for discussion in the House.

The Electoral Commission.

The Joint High Commission has begun work on the Louisiana case and by the time when the week shall end the great presidential question will be finally decided. What the decision will be no one can tell with certainty, but, whatever it may be, it is the duty of all good citizens to accept the decision cheerfully, and address themselves to the task of reviving the material interests of the country. Four years from now the nation will again be called upon to elect a chief magistrate, and when this time shall come a new set of issues will be presented for its consideration. Until then political agitators can serve no good purpose and political agitators should not be allowed to disturb the harmony and prosperity of the country.

It is useless to multiply words on the subject, recent developments have convinced us that but for the passage of the electoral bill the country would now be in a state of revolution, and for this reason we shall never regret having given our hearty adhesion to the bill from its inception, we have felt always that our first duty was to the people, and this duty we have rendered and shall continue to render, indifferent alike to the criticism of fanatical fools and the admiration of interested knaves.

The Western North Carolina Railroad.

If there is anything the people of the state demand—that the public interests of the people of the west demand—it is the completion of this railroad; and the temper of the times is no longer tolerant of the impotency that has so long been the bane of all legislation on the subject. As are tired of the nonsense of titles, lions, private stock, and such like convenient phrases caught up by those in enmity to the work. We are tired of the delaying of the legislature with important subjects like this and the relief promised the eastern counties; and sick

of bills to prevent the sale of liquor within a mile of unheated churches, and of propositions to amend Balle's Revised, and insist that these two, the only important measures which the legislature has been called upon to deal with shall receive the attention they deserve.

Poisoning Public Sentiment.

The authorized organs of a new and unauthorized school of politics in this state, have set to work deliberately, and with some measure of fatal success, to pollute the public sentiment of North Carolina.

A Rip Van Winkle, just recovering from a nap of eight or ten years, would imagine, to hear one of these organs, that he had stumbled on the old Raleigh Standard. To be sure, he would know from the droning sound of its drizzling nonsense, that he was not reading Holden, but then there were juniors, apprentices and strikers in those days, Paige, him of infamous "Work," for instance.

Under the regime of this new school threats of "reading out" are becoming as common, on trivial circumstances, as the secret circulation of damaging suspicious and the propagation of damnable falsehoods.

There is an assumption of superiority characterizing the masters of this new school—a merit of condemnation put on—which would not have ill-become a genuine possessor of all the cardinal virtues of the democratic party in the better days of the republic.

For instance, the Raleigh News, ex-cusing the governor for the appointment to office of one associated with the Kirk war, declares that some such thing was necessary in recognition of an element that supported the democracy in the late campaign, which had hitherto been identified with the republican party.

It is not necessary to dwell on the fact that one, hitherto identified with the republican party went with the democracy in the state and national contest of last year. Certainly there is nothing in the circumstance of such following, or in the course of conduct of any such one, deserving public reward.

Nor do we know of any such who deserve special recognition at the hands of Governor Vance, or who seek the commendation of the hands of the politically virtuous of this new school of democratic politics.

Respecting the appointment of Dr. Arendell as the State's proxy on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, we never should have discovered anything extraordinary or important in the appointment, had not the teachings of the masters of this new school made it impossible that such appointment could be made.

It is an extraordinary state of affairs, in the midst of which the organs of the governor are clamoring for the invasion of the hospitals and asylums, that he should select as one to invest with the sovereignty of the State a gentleman prominently identified with the Kirk war.

We do not believe that these instruments and tools, as they prefer to designate themselves will last long enough to fatally poison the public sentiment of the State. They ape the manners and assume the airs of their superiors and masters; bask in the sunshine of official favor and patronage, to obtain which they fawn on and flatter the victims of their affectation; while the very breath they breathe is a public subsidy.

The campaign of 1876, and subsequent events, have tended to an enlarged, liberal, enlightened and healthy sentiment among the people of the whole country. The real men of the day are not pent up in the narrow bounds of illiberal political sentiment that characterized the best of us a few years ago. Perforce, the democratic party has advanced abreast of the ranks of progress and enlightened statesmanship, and its leaders have come to recognize that that is statesmanship which seeks the most good attainable, and that that is not statesmanship which hangs back and refuses to move because it cannot obtain all it wants.

Pursuing the only line of policy, possible from this position, the practice of the democratic party of late, has been one of liberal action on high and comprehensive ground. Thus we find in the State of New York, for instance, that the governor and the lieutenant-governor, both of Mr. Tilden's choice, are late republicans—Governors Robinson and Dorchester were both identified with the support of the reconstruction measures of congress, and they were leaders and managers in the republican party since the victimized heads of our asylums participated in politics. And David Dudley Field, now a leading democratic congressman from the city of New York, was, yesterday, a full-fledged republican.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

Announcing the appointment of a new board of directors a short time ago, we stated some of the embarrassments of the road, and detailed the circumstances which led the governor to precipitate action in the premises. The old, or regular board, elected at the regular annual meeting of stockholders in June last, had a meeting in Newbern on Wednesday to consider matters generally, and especially the new board of directors. A respectful and proper communication was received and read from Major John Hughes, the

president of the new board, reciting the fact of the appointment of himself and associates to be the successors of the present board, on the part of the state. To which it was replied, substantially, that the term of office of the present board does not expire by law until June next, and that in the meantime the interests of stockholders, both individual and state, will be taken care of and faithfully guarded. Hence the old board does not surrender at the intimated pleasure of the governor, and the new board, of consequence, does not get in.

Respecting the rent annual interest of \$4,000, Billing des, an injunction has been granted the prayer of Craven county, a large stockholder, restraining the president and directors from paying any further interest on the mortgage bonds, amounting to \$200,000, on the ground, first, that the mortgage and bonds are invalid and nullity, in that the road had no authority to mortgage and issue bonds; second, that if the mortgage and bonds were legal, the transaction was a fraud, in that the bonds issued were for \$200,000, whereas the road had the credit and benefit of but \$160,000, and that the rate of interest, eight per cent. on \$200,000, was illegal and usurious. And, therefore, under late decisions of the supreme court, the amount of \$135,000, already paid as interest, should go to the extinguishment of the principal debt, leaving the road now due the bondholders only the sum of \$24,000.

This mortgage of \$200,000, on a road nearly a hundred miles in length, appears to have been made mainly to pay a construction debt due the Morehead estate, and the transaction dates early in the year 1868. While bonds were issued to the amount of \$200,000, it appears the road had the benefit of but \$160,000, and the road has therefore been paying \$32,000 as interest annually on \$40,000 more than it was entitled to.

We do not pretend to speak of the merits of the case as involved in the statement above, but it has the sound of a "ring" about it. It was Morehead influence that stuck the terminus of the road at Beaufort Harbor in a sand bank, instead of running into the town of Beaufort, as the projectors of the line contemplated, and if this had been done, we would to day have a prosperous commercial city of 30,000 inhabitants against absolutely nothing, save a large barren land property belonging to the Morehead estate.

It was Morehead interest by which a hundred miles of new railroad was mortgaged for \$200,000 at a rate of 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and it is now said, with what foundation we do not know, that it was Morehead influence which dictated the late appointment of directors, notably that of Dr. Arendell, the state proxy.

Matters of this kind are exceedingly interesting to the Sentinel, and we shall endeavor to keep up with every movement in the line of their direction. Hunting "hair on the hollow" and ringing "rings" is a sort of traditional duty to which we have descended by inheritance. We doubt not the old readers of the Sentinel take equal interest with us in matters of this sort.

Do Democrats Endorse the Broom Policy.

For the benefit of those who so vigorously advise a course of action on the part of the democratic party which is repugnant to all feelings of humanity, we publish extracts from a correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing from Morganton and claiming to represent the true democratic sentiment of his locality. The extracts speak for themselves, and are a strong endorsement of the Sentinel's attitude in the matter. We quote:

"As a rule, we are of those, who believe in displacing those in power, who through the long dark night, not only deserted us, but by their position and intelligence assisted the more ignorant in forcing chains for our oppression."

North Carolina, divorced and dis-crowned as she has been, now that she is in charge of her own true sons, can ill-afford to uphold the hands of her despisers. But to this rule as to all, there are exceptions, and I think Dr. Grissom a most worthy one.

While there are many eminent physicians in the State, it is generally conceded that Dr. Grissom is better suited for the position he holds, than any of them. His mind is enriched with the treasures of a very faithful experience. The ratio of death is less and the percentage of cures greater, among those under his care, than can be found in any similar institution in the country. This is shown by statistics and is not a mere dictum.

He reflects credit on the State, not only as the Superintendent of her Asylums; but as a gentleman of refinement and culture, who by careful research and study, has thrown new light on the peculiarities of insanity, the causes thereof, and the remedies therefor.

We are glad to be able to state that such sterling character and experienced physicians as Drs. Burke Haywood, R. B. Haywood, Hill, Hines, McKee, Wright, White, Whitlock, and Sumner, of Salisbury, Dr. Bennett of Wilmington, and Henderson of Concord, and such true and faithful papers as the Sentinel, Fayetteville Gazette, Goldsboro Messenger, Charlotte Democrat, Milton Chronicle and perhaps others, not only endorse his past management, but insist that he is emphatically "the right man, in the right place."

The tendency to drive everything into politics, is one of the greatest evils of the age. The state charities belong pre-eminently to the people. They are to be used in their philanthropy, to be elevated in their moral purpose, to be catholic in their benevolence, to make the trusts connected with them, the rewards of partnership.

In the name of humanity, let there be one little spot where the politician, in character as such, cannot enter. Let him look on its walls of exclusion, not based upon the hatred of a political party, and let that spot be the domain of public charities.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Lynchburg News.

We had the pleasure of a conversation with Major Taylor, who has the largest, if not the only "bottle factory" in Virginia. Last year he raised eighteen hundred bushels of white hominy corn. He makes the hominy, barrels it, and sells it in Washington city, and cannot fill all the orders he gets, making twenty bushels per day. The refuse is fed to cattle intended for beef, so that this humble industry is making two profits at a time. The only trouble with the business is that the hominy is so light that it is blown away by the wind. Major Taylor is a true democrat, and we shall experience greater prosperity than ever before. We understand that the road is being graded at this end, preparatory to running it three miles further on.

SUFFOLK AND MERTON RAILROAD.

Suffolk Herald.

A charter has been applied for in the legislature of North Carolina for a Norfolk and Merton railroad, from Edenton to the Virginia line. This shows the matter we have been agitating some time in taking form. Let the road be commenced at once, making Suffolk the terminus, and we shall experience greater prosperity than ever before. We understand that the road is being graded at this end, preparatory to running it three miles further on.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Section 1. Every county is a body politic and corporate, and shall have the powers prescribed by statute, and these powers shall be exercised by and in the name of the county commissioners.

Section 2. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the members of the general assembly, a register of deeds and surveyor, and in such counties as the majority of the justices shall so direct, a treasurer.

Section 3. The townships heretofore created or hereafter established shall be distinguished by well defined boundaries, and may be altered, and additional townships may be created by the board of county commissioners; but no township shall have or exercise any corporate powers whatever, unless allowed by act of the general assembly to be exercised under the supervision of the board of county commissioners.

Section 4. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the general assembly. The general assembly, at its present session, shall elect three justices of the peace for each township in the several counties of the state, who shall be divided into three classes, and hold their offices for the terms of two, four and six years respectively, but the successors of each class, as its term expires, shall be elected by the general assembly for the term of six years. In addition to the justices of the peace above provided for, there shall be elected by the general assembly for each township in which any city or incorporated town is situated, one justice of the peace, and also one for every one thousand inhabitants in such city or town, who shall hold their office for the term of six years. The governor shall certify to the clerks of the superior courts of the several counties in this state a list of all justices of the peace elected for their several counties within the terms for which they shall have been appointed and this shall be their commission; and the clerk of the superior court shall notify said justices of their appointment and shall thereupon be entitled to enter upon the duties of their office on the first Monday in August next following.

Section 5. The justices of the peace for each county, on the first Monday in August every two years thereafter, shall assemble at the court house of their respective counties, and a majority being present, shall proceed to the election of not less than three, nor more than five persons, to be chosen from the body of the county, (including the justices of the peace,) to constitute the board of county commissioners for the county.

Section 6. The board of county commissioners shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. But those elected on the first Monday in August, 1878, shall enter upon the duties of their office immediately upon the expiration of the term for which the justices of the peace were elected, and before they are elected, and not before. They shall be qualified by taking the oath of office before the clerk of the superior court, or some judge, or justice of the peace, as now prescribed by law, and the register of deeds shall be ex officio clerk of the board of county commissioners; provided, however, that the board of county commissioners shall not have power to purchase real property, to remove or designate a site for county buildings, to contract or repair bridges, the cost whereof may exceed five hundred dollars, or to borrow money for the county, nor alter or make additional townships, without the concurrence of a majority of the justices of the peace sitting with them, and for the purposes embraced in this proviso the justices of the peace of the county shall meet with the board of county commissioners on the first Monday in August, 1878, and annually thereafter, unless otherwise convened by the board of county commissioners who are hereby empowered to call together the justices of the peace when necessary, not oftener than once in three months. But for such purposes the justices of the peace shall receive no compensation.

Section 7. The board of county commissioners so elected shall have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers vested in the board of commissioners now existing, and also those vested in and exercised by the board of trustees of the several townships, except as may hereafter be prescribed by law; and they shall hold their sessions as may be prescribed by law.

Section 8. All the provisions of article 7 of the constitution inconsistent with this act, except those contained in sections 7, 9 and 18, are hereby abrogated, and the provisions of this act substituted in their place; Subject, however, to the power of the general assembly to alter, amend or abrogate the provisions of this act, and to substitute others in their stead, as provided for in section 14 of article VII of the constitution.

Section 9. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

SENATE.

February 13, 1877.

Senary motions and bills of local character were introduced and appropriately disposed of.

Bill providing that inmates outside of the asylum shall be supported by their respective counties, failed to pass.

Resolution to adjourn sine die on the third of March passed and after action on sundry bills of more local interest the senate adjourned.

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WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO ABOUT IT?

Washington Star.

A representative of the Star conversed with several Senators in reference to the report that the democrats in the HOUSE WILL FILLIBUSTER.

In order to consume time until the 4th of March. They all agreed that such a method of procedure is quite possible under the electoral bill, and that if it be the policy of the democrats to object to the counting of the vote of every Republican State they can do so, which will insure the house two hours for discussion on each State after which it can take a recess until 10 A. M. of the next day. In this way they can prolong the count and run it over the 4th of March.

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New York Sun.

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When this commission fails in Hayes, probably many people will experience a feeling of relief, but there will remain in the country a great and deep sense of dissatisfaction, for men hate injustice and rebel in their hearts against the unreason of fraud. It is well that this is so, for a nation that submits to wrong without protest, and bears outrage without anger and the determination to remedy the evil, is in the way of its decline.

The bill passed by the house to regulate the practice of dentistry will jump up. It is high time for it to do so. The condition of trade and industry is very bad.

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"FREEZING."

Whoever has held a conversation with an insurance agent might well imagine that there was nothing connected with the business which he had not heard of. And yet it is probable that the process of "freezing" is new to most of our readers. It is one of the few things that the agent in his rapid explanation of the various kinds of policies and risks, and his thrilling rehearsal of the sudden and unprovoked deaths of insured men, forgets to mention. It is certainly for the interest of all sound and honest insurance corporations that it should be described as it was yesterday in the examination into the affairs of the Continental Life Insurance Company. The "freezing" process is not, as it is presumed, applied after the death of the insured, but is applied to the policy at the time it is issued. It consists in the insertion in the policy of a clause which gives the holder of the policy the right to demand the return of the premium if the insured should die within a certain period of time. The clause is usually worded as follows: "If the insured should die within a certain period of time, the holder of the policy shall be entitled to the return of the premium." The clause is usually worded as follows: "If the insured should die within a certain period of time, the holder of the policy shall be entitled to the return of the premium." The clause is usually worded as follows: "If the insured should die within a certain period of time, the holder of the policy shall be entitled to the return of the premium."

NIGHT SESSION.

The resolution to pay \$300 to have Governor Vance's letters copied passed, and the bill authorizing judges to summon a special jury in capital cases was referred to the judiciary committee, the bill to establish normal schools was referred to the committee on finance.

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THE PROSTRATION OF TRADE.

New York Sun.

We find that when the presidential question is settled, business will start up again. We do not foresee a decision which will be consistent with justice and in accordance with truth, but one reached through partisan feeling, which is as strong in the electoral commission as it is in congress, or was in the country during the late political campaign. It is the eight republicans are likely to continue to vote together, and the seven democrats to be in a solid minority. Such a way of settling a disputed election may subvert the interests of politicians, but it cannot satisfy truth or change the opinion of the majority of the people. They will hold that the decision reached by them has been shown out of an office by friends, and formed though they may be, as to legal forms, by a tribunal unauthorized by the constitution, and one in which the republicans party, in behalf of which the frauds were perpetrated, has got what it failed to get in the country; that is, more votes than the democrats.

MARRYING BY MACHINE.

Parson Dean, who married Mary Knox to somebody up at Carmel, has it understood, invented and constructed a machine for his office which marries visitors and takes their photograph simultaneously. John Morrill insists that the machine is "very superior to any body;" that it is "highly efficient and who officiated as bridegroom; Mary Knox is all right, and has dragged her alleged husband to court, but the new machine will fix future identity beyond a doubt. The candidates, having made known their wishes, are admitted to an unoccupied room, where each is firmly seized by the arm and ankle, and backed against a spring-mounted against a lens that photographs the person. There is now a chance for either to change in this position, the bridegroom unconsciously steps on a lever, which swings a camera into position at the other end of the room.

The parson hereupon enters, assumes an easy but vigilant position at the camera, and takes out his watch. The following tragic scene ensues:

Parson—You desire to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony?

Mr. W. We do.

Bridegroom—Can't you loosen these manacles a moment? They pinch.

Parson—I regret my inability to accede to this request. It is my only protection against fraud. Please remove your veil, madam. Join