The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869.

Message from the House transmitting numerous bills and resolutions.

Resolution in favor of W. H. & R. S. Tucker, passed its several readings.

Bill to re establish Uniat Records, passed 3rd time.

Bill to require administrators to give bond for personal estate only, passed 3rd time.

Bill to give validity to certain acts of deputy clerks, passed 3rd reading.

Bill requiring suits on official bonds to be brought in the Counties where given, passed 3rd time.

On motion of Mr Sweet, the rules were suspended, and the bill relating to the city of Newbern was taken up and read a third time, and its passage advocated by Mr. Sweet.

A H Galloway, colored, opposed.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the bill, resulted in yeas 17, nays 14.

Resolution providing for the payment of Joint Committee to locate the Penitentiary, passed its 3rd reading.

Act supplemental to an act to raise revenue, passed 3rd reading.

Bill in relation to the assessment of taxes for 1869, passed 3rd reading.

Bill requiring land holders to clear their lines, passed 3rd time.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1869.

Resolution concerning the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, was taken up, amended, and passed.

House bill to establish days And places for the sale of property under execution, was read 3rd time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the bill authorizing the County of Edgecombe to collect taxes for '66, '67, was taken up and passed 3rd time.

Bill for the relief of J. H. Duncan, the late Sheriff of McDowell County, passed 3rd time.

Bill making it a misdemeanor for Public Officers to speculate in county claims, passed 3rd time.

Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler, State Agent—passed 3rd time.

Bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Currituck Railroad Company passed 3d time.

Bill in relation to the State officers, was amended and passed third reading.

Mr. Leather introduced a bill to incorporate the Newbern Co operative Bureau Association. Carried.

Bill concerning fisheries in Carteret county, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company of North Carolina. Passed several readings.

Act to prevent the hunting of wild fowls with fire in certain counties. Passed its several readings.

Bill authorizing the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, to fund the interest of bonds. Passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Merchant's Bank of Wilmington passed several readings.

Act in relation to proceedings in contempt passed several readings.

Bill to alter the time of holding Courts in the 3rd Judicial District. Tabled.

On motion of Mr. Murphy the resolution allowing John A. Oates his *per diem* for the time he was in Raleigh, pending the motion declaring his seat, as a Senator, vacant, was taken up and passed third time.

Mr. Welker reported a resolution providing for the sale of the State's interest in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road passed third reading.

Bill extending the time for registering deeds passed third time.

Bill to charter a Railroad from Rocky Mount to some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, passed its several reading.

Joint resolution instructing the Adjutant General to make a record of soldiers from North Carolina serving in the U. S. army during the late war, and to furnish proper testimonial to same passed third reading.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution instructing sheriffs to pay the *per diem* of members, &c. Lies over.

Act to protect constables and other officers, under certain circumstances, passed its several readings.

Mr. W. D. Jones introduced a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ counsel, &c.

Mr. Robbins stated that the Treasurer had spoken to him about this resolution and said that in the discharge of his duties this resolution was necessary, to enable him to have safe and reliable counsel.

Mr. Love thought it was the duty of the Attorney General to give this advice. He was employed for this purpose, and he had done nothing since July, but to attend to a little matter at Weldon. If that officer was incompetent, put a man in his place who was.

Mr. Love offered an amendment, that the fee be paid from the salary of the Attorney General.

Mr. Jones was the author of the bill.—It did not reflect upon the incompetency of the Attorney General, but *this* was not the duty of that officer.

Mr. Blythe stated that the Treasurer had told him that the Attorney General had refused to give him the advice, as it was no part of his duty.

Mr. Melchor thought the resolution was a reflection upon the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Sweet did not think this Legislature had the right to say a public officer should have less than his stated salary. It was unconstitutional.

Mr. Love's amendment was then rejected, yeas 6, nays 32.

The resolution then passed its several readings, yeas 18, nays 12.

Bill to incorporate the Southern Land Company, passed its several readings.

Resolution authorizing Hertford County to levy a special tax, passed 3d time.

Bill to exempt from tax all property used for educational purposes passed third time.

House bill to amend chap. 40 Revised Code, passed third time.

Mr. Welker introduced a bill in relation to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind which passed its several readings.

Act in relation to the University of North Carolina, postponed till third Monday in November.

Act in relation to proceedings in criminal cases passed third time.

Bill to incorporate the Newbern Co operative Association, passed third time.

Bill concerning the estate of insolvent and imprisoned debtors passed third time.

Bill requiring the registration of deeds &c., passed third time.

Bill to incorporate the Catawba Valley Land Company, passed 3rd time.

Bill making valid all Municipal election since Jan. 1, 1869, passed 3rd time.

Bill making the Neuse, in Jones, a lawful fence, to a certain extent, passed 3rd time.

Bill making Ready Fork a lawful fence, passed 3d time.

Bill authorizing Commissioners of Madison, Dupin, Lenoir and Chatham Counties, to levy a special tax passed 3rd reading.

House resolution, in favor of the reporters of the two Houses, passed 3rd reading.

Mr. Lindsay moved the Senate concur in the House amendments to the School Bill, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered enrolled.

Pending this motion,

Mr W. D. Jones, arose, and announced the death of the Hon. R. F. Warren, Senator from the 9th Senatorial District.—Mr. Jones submitted a few feeling and appropriate remarks, and closed by offering a series of resolutions, usual on such occasions.

Mr. Sweet then addressed the Senate and referred to the services of the deceased, his worth, and also for close to a quarter of a century, as a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Leather had known the deceased for many years, and paid a fitting tribute to his memory. Mr. L. spoke of the uncertainty of life—and he certainly did not think that we should have so suddenly realized the fact, and so soon been reminded of the uncertainty of our own existence.

Mr. Cook, also paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, and the resolutions were then adopted, as a mark of respect.

Mr. Davis moved that Senators meet at G. T. Cook's Hall to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock, to accompany the remains to the Depot.

A Committee was also appointed to act with the remains to their final resting place.

The Senate then adjourned, until 9 o'clock, to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1869.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, of the House of Commons.

Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

Mr. French offered a protest to be spread on the Legislative Records of the city of Wilmington. The protest was ordered to be spread upon the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Malone the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Cooper Association of Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Gunter, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Chatham county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed on second reading, by a vote of yeas 75, nays none.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, introduced a resolution in reference to the repeal of one of the rules of the House, which was adopted.

The special order for this hour being the various bills reported from the Judiciary Committee, the bill amending the charter of the city of Newbern. (The bill also gives the present City Council.)

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, opposed the bill and moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays being called in the House rejected the motion to lay on the table by a vote of yeas 29, nays 41.

After a discussion of about two hours duration the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 61, nays 12.

The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Argo introduced a resolution in favor of H. B. Guthrie, late Sheriff of Orange county.

On motion of Mr. Argo, the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the town of Rich Square, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, the rules were suspended and the report of the Committee of Conference on the School Bill, was taken up.

Messrs. Jarvis and Graham made a minority report, recommending to the House not to recede from the House amendment, strike out the 33rd section. The 33rd section gives the voters of any Township the power to continue the school more than 4 months in a year by a vote and the tax must be levied in said Township for that purpose.

Mr. Jarvis spoke in favor of the minority report, which after considerable discussion was adopted by the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banne, Barnes, Boddie, Davis, Davidson, Ellis, Forebee, Foster, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Rockmood, Malone, McMillan, Moring, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Pou, Proffitt, Rayland, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne Thompson, Vestal, Waldrop, Welch, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson, and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Blair, Carey, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Estes, Faulkner, French, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgins, Kinney, Lafin, Leary, Mayo, Mendenhall, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Price, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes, Stanton, Sweat, Sykes, Vest, White and Wiswall.

The report of the Committee as amended by the minority report was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the bill to amend the charter of the town of Magnolia was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr Laffin, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported back a bill to sell certain N. C. Railroad stock.

A motion to suspend the rules failed to put it on its second reading.

A motion to suspend the rules to make it the special order at 11 o'clock, passed.

Mr. Welsh moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Seymour said that this bill could not pass at this session, without the most violent opposition. He would fight it at every and all stages. He said the first real step, by all means. He said the State stocks are the only means that the State has to relieve herself from debt. He was not willing to sacrifice all that at this late day of the session. He therefore hoped the motion to indefinitely postpone would prevail.

Messrs. Welsh, Pou and Malone favored the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Welsh called the previous question.

The motion to postpone indefinitely prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Bair, Boddie, Davis, Davidson, Ellis, Forebee, Forkner, French, Gibson, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hyas, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Mayo, McMillan, Menden hall, Moore, of Alamance, Morris, of Chowan, Nicholson, Painter, Parker, Pou, Proffitt, Rayland, Robbins, Seymour, Shaver, Sinclair, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Sweat, Thompson, Vestal, Waldrop, Welch, White, Whitley, Wilkie, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson, and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Argo, Barrett, Carey, Cawthorn, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Estes, Foster, Gatling, Hudgins, Lafin, Merrill, Morris, Peck, Price, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sykes, West and Wiswall.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Vest, the rules were suspended and the bill providing for a location of the Penitentiary was taken up. On motion to pass the same, it was postponed until the amendment which proposes to provide for counting the matured interest on the public debt was considered which passed by several readings, when,

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of R. F. Warren, Senator from the 9th Senatorial District, and the usual resolutions of respect and sympathy.

After the usual eulogies, the resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned as a mark of respect.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1869.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the concurrence in the House amendment to the School Bill.

Mr. Barrow moved that the Senate do concur.

Pending which Mr. A. H. Galloway called attention and says, which resulted, yeas 26, nays 5.

Mr. Pou asked and obtained leave for Mr. Love, from and after to-day until adjournment.

Mr. Welker called up the resolution introduced yesterday, concerning the tax on certain per diems.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Welker, the bill to grant a state toll gate leading to the Banner Turnpike, was taken up and passed its third reading.

An act to prohibit the sale of liquor in the town of Marion—committed to a vote of the citizens of Marion, on the 4th of May—passed its third reading.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville—read second time.

Mr. Osborne, at the request of certain citizens of Fayetteville, opposed the passage of the bill, and moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Harris also advocated the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays being called resulted, yeas 7, nays 21. The bill passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Brogden introduced a bill to establish a Rules of Evidence, in Superior Courts,—which *Book of Forms* was submitted.

Mr. Graham offered, as an amendment, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to repeal an act passed by the General Assembly, repealing the Code of Civil Procedure. Adopted.

The bill then passed its third time.

Mr. Welker, at the request of the Senator from Cumberland, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the limits of the town of Fayetteville was extended.

Mr. Haigh, colored, moved to lay that motion on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Murphy then addressed the Senate, and, while he had no personal feeling or other interest in the matter, proceeded to show both by a petition and argument, why the corporate limits of the City of Fayetteville should not be extended. It had no political significance—it protected nothing in that direction. It was unjust to principle, and in fact, he was representing both parties, and knew neither in the matter.

Mr. Barrow called the previous question, and the Senate refused to reconsider.

Bill to levy a special tax in Hertford, Duplin, Lenoir, Madison and Chatham,—passed its third time.

Mr. Respass asked that the bill authorizing the County of Beaufort to collect arrears of taxes, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the Charter of the town of Statesville passed its several readings.

Mr Smith introduced a resolution on the subject of mileage—gives mileage during the recess, from and to the Capitol—yeas 2, nays 28.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, bill to incorporate the town of Rich Square was read 2nd and 3rd times and passed.

Resolution in favor of the late Sheriff of Orange County, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, resolution in favor of J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett, was read its several times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter, the bill authorizing the Sheriff of Granville, Franklin and Alamance Counties to collect arrears of taxes, passed 3rd time.

Bill to authorize a special tax in the County of Chowan, Wilkes and Henderson, passed 2nd time.

On motion of Mr. Love, the resolution in favor of Andrew O. Kerr, was taken up, read and passed 3rd time.

Bill to incorporate the State Homestead Association, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Respass, passed its second reading.

On its third reading, Mr. Welker moved to lay on the table—yeas 16, nays 13.

Bill to incorporate the Planters Mutual Insurance and Trust Company, passed third time.

On motion of Mr. Love, the resolution in favor of A. L. Parton, was taken up on its second reading and rejected.

Resolution in favor of the tax collectors of Caldwell and Jackson—passed third time.

On motion of Mr. Respass, the bill to amend the of charter of the town of Washington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the bill to charter the Roanoke Steamboat Company was taken up and passed it several readings.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the bill incorporating the Cape Fear Agricultural Society was read and passed its several readings.

Mr Robbins introduced an act, to repeal so much of the Revenue Act, as imposes a tax of 2½ per cent on balances in the hands of Sheriffs.

Messrs. Robbins, Winstead, Osborne and Stephens advocated the passage of the act.

Mr. Hayes was opposed to the passage of the bill—he was willing to still increase reducing the tax, say, to 1½ per cent, but could see no reason why the entire tax should be removed.

Mr. Welker opposed the bill upon principle.

Mr. Davis held the same views with Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Barnes spoke—

higher than the tax imposed on its constituents who made boards.

Mr. Robbins continued the debate, the bill.

Mr. Cook opposed the bill, when Mr. Lindsay advocated it as necessary to protect the tobacco manufacturers, and keep them within the State.

Mr. Respass also opposed the bill upon principle, and moved it be tabled, but withdrew the motion to allow

Mr. Davis to say, that he had received a letter from a large manufacturer of Virginia, informing him, Mr. D., that in the face of the present bill, the manufacturers was about to remove to this State.

Mr. Graham favored the bill.

The question then being on its passage, the yeas and nays were called and resulted yeas 30 nays 22.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Chatham to levy a special tax, passed its third time.

An act to enable the Commissioners of Elizabeth City to collect taxes, passed its third time.

Mr. Brogden from the Committee on Finance, reported on the subject of bonds, setting forth that the Committee had been unable to make the investigation required by the General Assembly, as the officers of the bank of North Carolina withheld the books, and opposed every obstacle to the Committee in the discharge of their duty, and for this reason,

Mr. Hayes offered his resignation as a member of the Committee, and for the same reason, Mr. Respass asked to be discharged from said Committee.

Bill to renew the charter of the town of Magnolia, passed its third time.

Mr. Sloan, of Yancey, introduced a bill to tax the manufacturers of cotton 2½ per cent per pound, on all cotton manufactured made special order for Monday next, 12 o'clock.

Resolution concerning the Secretary of State—authorizing the preparation of the tax books passed third time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1869.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, of the Senate.

Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

Various messages were received from the Senate in reference to a number of bills and resolutions which were appropriately disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended and the Senate resolution in reference to direct trade, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Painter, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Wiswall presented a petition from C. C. Henderson. Referred.

Mr. French, from the Committee on Counties and Townships, reported upon the various reports of County Commissioners.

The reports were ordered to be placed upon the calendar.

By Mr. Gatling: A resolution in favor of the Principal Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

By Mr. Downing: A resolution in favor of J. G. Hort, Engrossing Clerk pro tem.

The rules were suspended and the resolution, on motion of Mr. Vest, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Pou, the rules were suspended and the bill providing for a location of the Penitentiary was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 74, nays 8.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to enable the Chatham R. R. Co. to complete its road.

After some debate the bill passed its third reading by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Barrett, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Davidson, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Faulkner, Gahagan, Gatling, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hilliard, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Mayo, McCarless, Moring, Morrill, Morris, Peck, Price, Proffitt, Rayland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Smiley, Sykes, Vest, Waldrop, Williams, of Harnett, Williamson and Wiswall—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Blair, Boddie, Foster, Gibson, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinnant, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Menden hall, Moore, of Alamance, Painter, Parker, Pou, Seymour, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Sweat, Thompson, Welch, White, Whitley, Wilkie, Williams, of Sampson and Wilson—29.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax passed its second reading—yeas 68, nay 6.

A similar bill in regard to Brunswick county passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 70, nays none.

Bill for the relief of John Foley, Sheriff of Pitt County, passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of New Hanover to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its several readings by a vote of yeas 84, nays none.

The bill to be entitled "A General Incorporation Act" was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to punish persons for killing live stock, passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the 21st section, 34th chapter, Revised Code, passed its several readings.

Bill in relation to certain mortgage deeds passed its various readings.

Bill to relieve against the loss of negotiable promissory notes or bills of exchange, passed its various readings.

Bill to extend the operations of title 13, Code of Civil Procedure, passed its several readings.

Bill to extend the operations of title 21, Code of Civil Procedure, passed its several readings.

Bill to confer powers upon Commissioners of counties passed its several readings.

Joint resolution requiring certain Railroad Companies to report to the next General Assembly passed its several readings.

Bill requiring Sheriffs to give sufficient bonds passed its several reading.

Bill to provide for the manner of bringing suits against Railroad Companies passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the House bill making the act of going masked or otherwise, disguised a felony, asking the concurrence of the House in various amendments.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

The resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ counsel was taken up and passed its readings.

The bill to incorporate the Halifax county Co operative Business Company passed its several readings.

The bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Agricultural Fair Association passed its various readings.

The bill to incorporate the Warren County Co operative Business Co., passed its several readings.

Bill W. Leary, colored: A bill to extend the time for registering grants, memoranda, bonds, powers of attorney, deeds of sale, deeds of gift, and deeds of trust and mortgages, returned.

Lies over.

SPECIAL ORDER.

To suspend the sale of property under execution and judgments heretofore rendered.

Mr. Vest moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion did not prevail by a vote of yeas 22, nays 52.

Mr. Morris advocated the bill in its third and some length.

Messrs. Sloan and Seymour opposed the passage of the bill.

After some discussion the bill passed its second reading, ayes 47, nays 29.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

REMARKS OF SENATOR ROBBINS,

ON THE BILL TO MAKE IT A MISDEMEANOR TO DISGUISE IN THE SENATE, APRIL 7, 1869.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Unless the 3rd section be struck out, I cannot support this Bill. That section authorizes any man to shoot down with impunity any other man, who is disguised, and who refuses to surrender. The possession of feet of this kind, or pantaloons in individuals or bundles of men who are alleged to be in the habit of going to the disguised to execute summary punishment upon supposed offenders. It proposes to seek the preservation of order by arming men from taking the law into their own hands. And yet here is a section for, a provision authorizing every man under certain flimsy pretexts, to take the law into his own hands and take life—and be guiltless. Sir, such a remedy is worse than the disease.

Cannot every sober or sensible man see the gross abuses to result from such an enactment? What will be easier than for the assassin to paint, or mask, or wrap in a sheet, the victim whom he has slain, and thus escape punishment? If this 3rd section is adopted, the bill ought to be entitled "*Assassination made easy*."

Some Senators have been charitable enough to insinuate that those of us who are opposing this section are seeking to protect the "Ku Klux." Sir, with the assistance of this provision, if you pass it, the "Ku Klux" will need no further safeguard. The "Ku Klux, in his ghostly habiliments, and well armed, knowing that the man who challenges him to surrender will fire on him when he refuses, answers the challenge with a shot himself; and then he has nothing to do but render his grave clothes to their ghostly owners, and himself is secure. What more ghostly plan for suppressing the "Ku Klux Klan!"

It has been intimated here that the Democratic party are mainly responsible for the outrages against the peace of society. I indignantly hurl back the vile slander. With what face can Senators make such charges when ten days ago the Editor of the Conservative Democratic organ in this city was deliberately set upon at the Depot by a party of leading Radical officials of State? When, not once, not twice, but three times, the same gentleman was fired upon, in his sanctum, by some cowardly assassin, under cover of darkness? Why, in Grant men, in various parts of the State, within the past six months, have been cruelly beaten, and their lives murdered, because they chose to vote the Democratic ticket?

Gentlemen here hold up their hands in holy horror, as they recite the imaginary atrocities of that *secret association*—the bloody "Ku Klux"—*secret association!* And pray who inaugurated scores of associations in this land? Who banded together the superstitious negroes in secret midnight leagues and there, with solemn, and red fires and diabolical mummeries, affiliated and terrified them back into a slavery worse than that they had been freed from—a slavery of both soul and body! Who there taught them to hate the white men and to do violence to men of their own color who would not bow the knee to Baal-Peor? Who used these oath-bound multitudes of ignorant voters to overthrow a peerless system of State Government in North Carolina and inaugurate a hybrid system which promises nothing but ruin to our finances and a blight upon our civilization itself? Ye who have done these things, through the agency of secret oath bound societies, should be the last men on earth to talk about evils of *secret associations*. Sir, I am not here to apologize for the "Ku Klux," if there are any such there; but so far as I can learn, the "Klan" is an organization gotten up purely in self-defence against your own midnight conclaves. Those who set the example by inaugurating the "Leagues" are responsible for the other, and justly accountable for all the evils that may result. "Cast out the beam, and then look after the mote."

One Senator, with the usual anxiety of human nature to lay blame on somebody else than one's self, has also charged all the evils of the times on the much lamented doctrine of secession. How beautifully consistent, when that very Senator fought in the Confederate army to maintain and make good the said doctrine of secession! But the Senator says he was a good Union man and did not believe in secession. Will the Senator tell me whether a man, who fought for secession and thought it right, how long shall it be before North men and Southrons, alike shall cease to honor renegades and traitors to their own race, and learn to respect rather those who are too brave and high-souled to revile their own record and their fellow-countrymen, and too proud to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning?"

Sir, none of these subterfuges are worth anything. The returned Confederate soldiers are among the most sober and orderly members of society, even their enemies being judges. The man who may assert the contrary is a slanderer, and I brand him as such. Let others glean pecans in the gubernatorial. I say, eternal honor to the poor Confederate soldiers! While their adversaries, coming, too, from the cannibal land of the higher civilization, did not scruple to loot rings and bracelets and watches from the persons of our fair women, with many a foul insult, as they marched through our stricken land, our bronzed veterans in the enemy's land insulted no woman, perpetrated no robberies, but imitating the chivalrous courtesy of their renowned commander, [illegible] my wearing, when [illegible] mission to eat cherries from the trees of [illegible] I was proud to stand here, in the face of all the world, and speak a word in behalf of my poor comrades for whom no victor's chaplets will ever be woven, but whose deathless deeds and up to less fame shall always have one voice that dares to praise them while this heart beats!

The true and main cause of the outrages and disorders of the times is the incendiary teachings of Radicalism, starting, as I have reason to believe, in the dark plottings of the misguided "Leagues," with their promises of [illegible] and rings to be divided out among deluded votaries, and encouraged by public addresses of men in high places, covertly, if not intentionally, inciting to robbery, arson, and other high crimes. I am happy to greet men here have learned to deplore, with me, the evil results of all these unfortunate teachings, and are now anxious to seek the repression of the violence springing therefrom, and for which they are primarily responsible. I shall cheerfully support any proper measure to bring to that end; and am ready to vote for this bill, in the obnoxious and dangerous section is stricken out to which I have averted. That section virtually provides a shield for murder. The innocent will suffer by it; the guilty will escape. Strike it out and let us pass the bill. Perhaps it may do something to restrain lawlessness in the State. No man is more anxious than myself to effect any object so essential to our growth and prosperity. No man is more opposed to mob violence, in all its forms, and regards as of the occasion which may seem to palliate its existence. In sound and wise laws, regularly and faithfully administered, lies all our safety. And there you will find to be the sentiments of the masses of the conservative and intelligent citizens of the State, conservatives, as they mainly do the adjective, though much maligned, political party of which I have the honor to be an humble member.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

HINTS CONCERNING KEROSENE—A REMEDY FOR SEVERE BURNS.

Scarcely a week passes during the winter months but we read accounts of frightful accidents from kerosene lamps exploding and killing, or scaring for life, women, men, and children. A simple knowledge of the inflammable nature of the fluid would probably put a stop to nearly all the accidents. As the oil burns down in the lamp, a highly inflammable gas gathers over its surface, and as the oil decreases the gas increases. When the oil is nearly consumed a slight jar will often inflame the gas, and an explosion is sure to follow, dealing death and destruction. A bombshell is not more to be dreaded. Now, if the lamp is not allowed to burn more than half-way down, such accidents are impossible. Always fill your lamps every morning, then you never need fear an explosion.

Half a teaspoonful of salt added to the oil of a lamp which holds a pint will take away the disagreeable odor sometimes apparent, and it is said to prevent the formation of that dangerous gas. It is a simple remedy, easily applied. It is also asserted that the salt makes the oil last much longer, but we have only hearsay evidence concerning it.

Kerosene is the best anti-dote for a severe burn or scald. Immerse the injured part in cold water for a moment; dry with a soft cloth, taking care not to rub at all. Then bathe in kerosene, and the terrible pain soon ceases. We know of a little child who put his foot and leg into a pail of nearly boiling water. The above remedy was applied, and in a few minutes the child's screams ceased. We know not of the philosophy of the matter, but we do know that it is the most efficacious remedy for severe burns or scalds in the materia medica.

Queen Victoria has four sons, viz: The Prince of Wales, born in November, 1841; Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, August, 1844; Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, May, 1850; and Prince Leopold, April, 1853. The eldest son, with an income of $500 000 a year, and a palace in Pall Mall, (Marlborough Palace, close to St. James,) is felt apparent, and may be expected to succeed his mother as sovereign of the British Empire, in due course. The Duke of Edinburgh, a captain in the royal navy, and now cruising toward India in the steamer Galatea, is heir presumptive to the Grand Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The Legislature thereof having sanctioned a family arrangement by which, instead of the succession going to the Prince of Wales, as eldest nephew of the reigning Grand Duke, the late Prince Consort's only brother, and children, it is to come to the Duke of Edinburgh, as the second nephew. The third son, Prince Arthur, will complete his nineteenth year in May, and is a lieutenant in the royal artillery. Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Victoria and Albert, was born in April, 1853. Of these two last the public know very little, beyond the fact that Prince Leopold is a sickly boy.

Professor Robley Dunglison, the distinguished medical author, died in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, of heart disease and dropsy. Dr. Dunglison was a native of England. He removed to the United States forty years ago. He held at different times Professorships in the Universities of Virginia and Maryland, and in the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania. He is most widely known as the author of several valuable medical works, the most among which are the "Dictionary of Medical Science," published in 1833, "Elements of Hygiene and Human Health," "General Therapeutic and Materia Medica," published in 1836, "New Remedies," in 1839 and "Human Physiology." Over one hundred thousand copies of his works have been printed. He was a member of numerous literary and scientific societies in both Europe and the United States.

For the Sentinel.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31st, 1869.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr.:

DEAR SIR:—With much mortification I read in your issue of March 24th, the statement of an assault made upon yourself in Raleigh, by your political adversaries. As I have been especially interrogated by men of standing in this place I have determined to give you the substance of their remarks, and also some facts which naturally flow from the nature of the case. The men to whom I allude, are men of both parties, hence their opinions are not those excited by hatred or prejudice. Now, Mr. Editor, what could possibly have been the cause of the attack? It could not have been the article on carpet-baggers, for they have clearly proven to every observing mind by their sanction of the article called "Work," that nothing can be too severe or revolting to them. If they really are such a virtuous party, and were wounded by the proscribed article, why did they not give us some indication of their disapprobation of the article "Work?" Why, if anything published is too severe to be perused, did they not pounce upon the author of "Work" and drive him from their ranks, as one unworthy of their associations and confidence. Does not inconsistency and deception lie concealed beneath this apparently goody exterior? Even granting that the article on carpet-baggers was improper, which is difficult to do, was that a proper manner for public men to conduct themselves? No, sir; they were not enraged at the above named article. The cause of their anger is this: You have stood as a strong pillar of protection against the overwhelming load of destruction held in the hands of the Radicals, and threatening overthrow to the truest interests of the State. And you have succeeded admirably in exposing all their corruptions and frauds; hence their animosity. Now, it was their intention to rid themselves of this dragoon of the people's liberties and interests, and then have free reign for all their infamous, illegal proceedings. They knew that you had branded them with disgrace; that their constituents were losing confidence in them, and here is the source of all their furor. With shame be it said that the Governor of the State so far forgot the dignity and responsibility of his station, as to mingle in a public riot. Is this setting a good example to the people of the State? Not only does it degrade our officials in the estimation of the citizens, but, in addition, it portrays the Republican spirit in its true colors.—This act says to every man that the Republican party intend to rule by the terrors of assassination, if they are opposed; and that every one must succumb to their authority or encounter death. Does it not remind one of the dark ages of Rome, when men were half enlightened, and public men condescended to brawls and riots? Surely it argues ill for the progress of enlightenment, when the officials of a community engage in committing an unlawful act, and a horrible outrage. Is this the freedom the party have vaunted so much? Is this General Grant's peace?

I candidly ask the man who battled in the Senate, if any Radical is the party for which he perilled the life, [illegible] widows and orphans if this condition of affairs in any way consoles them for their losses. No; the ghastly, bleaching bones of many a brave soldier cry out too sadly and truly that if this continues, all their blood has been shed in vain, and moral and harmony are gross deceptions. The party are not content with ruining the credit of the State, but must needs personally assault all who dare oppose them in their destructive course. Combine these facts with the action of the Governor in the Alamance disturbance, and what a sad future do they foretell. They say that negroes may insult our sisters and friends, and be protected by the authorities who, instead, should order their apprehension and punishment. Oh! it is terrible to behold, and sickening to contemplate! To think that the good old State has sunk so low as to have men at her head who encourage and even *take part* in riotous proceedings. What action then is demanded from the people? Let them treasure this up in their minds and the time is yet coming when they can recompense these men. Let them say to the Radicals, we trusted you when our interests were in jeopardy and you neglected your duty to engage in intrigues and even open riots.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the general tenor of opinion here in regard to the matter, unadorned and unornamented, yet bearing on its face the impress of truth and sincerity. I have taken especial pains to find the opinion of all, and each of them, irrespective of party, agree that it is an alarming condition for us, and one which should awaken even the most obtuse observer. If this is the serious turn it has given here, how should it arouse the people of the State, the honest and upright, whom these transactions most deeply interest.

Very respectfully yours,

GAMMA.

MR. BRADY'S LAST WRITING.—The following remarkable message is the last ever written by James T. Brady, the eminent New York lawyer, who died a few days since:

"Our brothers in the pilgrimage will fall at our side; but, however thick the arrows of death may shower, we can, while our powers continue, do naught but move on until we reach the awful instant when we are to exchange the feeble pulses of transitory existence for the ceaseless throbbings of eternal life. There, even there, on that mysterious frontier, if we have been faithful and fearless in the march, we may lie down obedient to destiny, with the exalted hope that, after all the objects of this world shall have become lost forever to our mortal sight, there may be unfolded to our new and spiritual vision another realm of unimaginable glory, where we, and all whom we loved on earth, may realize the promise which the Great Ruler of the Universe has made unto the just."

Henry B. Dawson is making the *Historical Magazine*, of which he is the editor, the repository of many very valuable papers.—The number for February contains what never before has been printed, Gen. Rost, R. E. Lee's final report of the Pennsylvania Campaign and battle of Gettysburg; also a curious article on Slave Marriages in Maryland. The March number will contain Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg.

THE FRUIT CROP.—The fruit crop, as was thought and expressed by many, some time ago, to have been injured by frost, is now believed to be only partially injured. The crop in this county and vicinity, was a total will yet be a fair one, should no more cold snaps interfere in the meantime.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*