The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

DEFENDS BROTHER LOUIS.

Joseph is ready to draw his sword, shiver his lance, or throw a stone at any man who assails the family. It is proper he should do so.

In yesterday's *Standard* Joseph calls his brother Yates to account for strictures upon "Dad's" son in-law, the Attorney General, and says, the Charlotte *Democrat* "does unintentional, but serious injustice to the present Attorney General, when it attributes to him a dereliction of duty, because the Public Treasurer has found it necessary to employ other counsel in important cases." He further modestly suggests, "if other counsel have been employed, it is not because of any dereliction of duty or incapacity on the part of the Attorney General".

Dr. Yates is never satisfied, and when he makes an attack it is safe to be on the wrong man. Joseph's brother Louis had done him no harm; it is the Governor, his father-in-law, that Dr. Yates should have assailed, and not the son-in-law. The Doctor should have told the Governor that it was exceedingly indelicate in him to make the appointment, even if his son in law had been possessed of the qualities and qualifications necessary to make an Attorney General.

We believe there is no other man in the State so wanting in delicacy as to appoint his son in law to such an office, unless it [illegible] latter of whom is not likely to be much in [illegible] tentional injustice to Joe's brother,—the Governor's son in law, the inefficient Attorney General. We know the Attorney General well; he is a man of good conscience, as was Lassiter, before he fell into the hands of Littlefield, Loftin, Davis, and Holden. But brother Louis is no more fit for Attorney General than brother Calvin was for President of the Constitutional Convention. We consider brother Louis fit only for raising chickens, teaching Sunday School, and writing metaphysics. If the Governor sticks him about as Railroad Director, as he does his other sons, Joseph and Calvin, throwing him in contact with Loftin, Billy Henderson and the woman insulter, Davis, he will soon lose those moral qualities which so eminently qualify him for Sunday Schools and classic contemplations.

The Governor, his Treasurer, and his Railroad Presidents, have paid out, as far as we have been able to ascertain $88,350.75 to lawyers for extra counsel, and we shall be able to add $20,000 more to this, when all the facts are fully developed. This does not include $5,000 paid by one President to General Littlefield as agent or attorney, in certain matters. This stipend or bribe to lawyers, is $8,350.75 more than was collected in 1840 from the whole people of the State for all State purposes put together.

This is a dear Governor and a dear son-in law to the people of North Carolina.

Well, we suppose the people deserve it, or the Lord would not inflict such rulers upon them. Give us a new and counsellor, a new Governor, for even Dr. Yates complains of this one. Try your other ... Calvin, or General Clingman.

AN INQUIRY.

As the *Standard* claims, and we believe is now generally conceded by the Republicans to be, the central organ of that party in this State; and as we shall soon enter upon a canvass before the people in which practical issues will be, or ought to be, discussed and elucidated, in order that the people may act advisedly in selecting the next batch of their public servants, we respectfully ask the editor of that paper in order that the people may clearly understand its party on this particular subject, to answer, through its columns the following query:

Are you in favor of a suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in North Carolina?

We hope the editor of the *Standard* will understand that it is not so much for our personal gratification that we seek the information, but, as we said, it is a practical matter, and one in which the people feel deep solicitude, and we propound the interrogatory for the purpose of drawing from the central and leading Republican organ, information for their benefit. We hope it will be answered frankly, candidly, and without evasion.

WHAT IT COST.—The Legislature which adjourned on Monday, passed, during the last session, 280 public and private bills and resolutions, at a cost to the tax-payers of the State of over *two hundred thousand dollars*—an amount of money which, if turned into silver, would require about twenty five one-horse wagons to haul it over the common roads of the country to Raleigh.

Besides this direct expense, thirty two counties were granted leave to levy special taxes, which will be felt pretty heavily by them, in addition to the regular tax to be paid this year.

And what do the people get for this extravagant waste of their money by this Radical Legislature? We don't believe the whole of their legislation will benefit a hundred men besides the official pap-suckers, to the value of twenty five cents.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—We hear it whispered that C. M. Farris is going to run for the House of Commons in Wake. It is no business of ours who runs, but we would suggest that, if Farriss wants to run at all, that he put in for the Senatorship for Wake and Frank in, as it is thought he can run better in *Franklin* than any other man in the district, at least he *did*, last summer, at Louisburg.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

We are indebted to a friend for the following list of persons in North Carolina, whose disabilities have been removed by act of Congress. There may be some error in the counties in which some of them are located, and there are probably some errors in the orthography of some of the names, but it is the best we can give of them at present.

Alamance—W T Wilkins, Dr E F Watson, W L Coble, Jacob Summers, G M Lea.
Anson—A J Dargan, J C Roper, E R Liles, Wm M Pickett, R T Bennett, Wm A Rose, Rowland Cremp, W G Smith, Duncan McNeill, S W Cole.
Ashe—John Carson.
Bertie A W Mebane.
Brunswick—John H Brooks, Joseph Green.
Beaufort—W B Bedman (?)
Buncombe—F J Candler, R W Pulliam, T L Clingman.
[illegible]—T D McDowell, J H Ballentine.
Burke—J H Pearson, D J Pearson, Sydney E Poteet, S McD Tate, Wm M McKesson.
Cumberland—J A Machar, O H Blocker, Walter Draughon, R W Hardie, J C McRae.
Cabarrus—J M Long.
Chowan—J T Stacy, T W Hudgings, J R Doughty, R D Simpson.
Carteret—M F Arendell.
Caldwell—J C Harper, R R Wakefield, L D Ingold.
Columbus—R H Brown, A N Williamson, Robt McCracken, T M Smith, W J Montgomery.
Chatham—W A Long, George Foushee, Robt Sturdivant, James Gibson, T W Womble, N A Ramsey, R M Adin, H C Durham, H A London, A J Headen, John Manning, Jr.
[illegible]
Davidson—J W Thomas, J M Leach, Jno [illegible]
[illegible] J B Hyman.
Forsythe—Jas Blackburn, N Masten, John Masten.
Granville—W H Jenkins, W A Philpott, S A Williams, W H Gregory, R R Paschall.
Greene—F M Rountree, Josiah Suggs, S H Edwards, John M Patrick.
Halifax—Ed Conigland.
Harnett—J R Grady, A H McNeill, J H Coffield, R B Smith.
Henderson—R W Allen.
Iredell—D M Furches.
Jackson—J D Buchanan.
Jones—Nat McDaniel, S E Koonce, Wm Cilleyan.
Johnston—B B Smith, W Raines, Wm H Joiner, W H Cullum, S P Herbin, James Hall, James Foulk, James Hinnant, Jesse Parker, Jethro Lewis, C F Garrold, Perry Godwin.
Lincoln—J A Caldwell, J N Briggerstaff.
Montgomery—C W Woolley, E G L Barringer, D C McAuley, Neill McInnis, Wm Ewing, J Luther, Henry Luther, B F Simmons, C C Hilliard, P C Saunders, A H Saunders.
Macon—D W Siler, L Howard, W N Allman, J D Franks, M Dehart, Jno Ingram, T S Siler, J Siler.
Mecklenburg—W J Yates, Wm M Shipp.
Madison—R S Gage.
Moore—Jno J McIntosh, Jno McCrimmon, A F Sewell, Jesse Muse, Arch McCallum, George Cole, J B Cole.
Martin—John S Short, H M Mizell.
New Hanover—J H Bell, G H Bell, W T Munroe, Owen Fennel, J F Simpson.
Northampton—Thos Dukes, E A Martin, Ballard Moore, M W Ransom.
Orange—James Watson, C W Johnston, George Laws.
Perquimans—Wm Nixon.
Pitt—G W Cox, Thomas Cox.
Pasquotank—H P Coleman, J S Ball, John J Granby, Charles Guirkin.
Person—T K Glenn, Jno W Cunningham.
Randolph—James Page, H T Moffitt, S S Jackson, J M Worth, J T Bostwick, S J Gibson, J W Steed.
Robeson—J W Alford.
Rowan—W R Fraley, John Sherman, Jr., J M McCorkle.
Rockingham—John S Scales.
Richmond—Charles Mallory, John T Roper, J L Yates, J A Baldwin, T C Leake, H C Wall, John Johnston, J T Bradley, S M Ingram, Jno P Little, John McKay, W P McDonald, W P Cole, D M McLaurin, Wm. Long, J P Smith, Peter McRae, Benj Covington.
Rutherford—H Harrel.
Stokes—Benjamin F Wilson.
Stanley—D A G Palmer.
Sampson—W G Fowler, P C Holmes.
Tyrell—J F Davenport, B S Basnight, Benjamin Spruill.
Wake—Dr T L Banks, T B Sawyer, D M Barringer, G W Swepson, R S Tucker, Wm H High, W J Holleman, A S Merrimon, E G Haywood, Willis Jenkins, D G Fowle, R C Badger.
Washington—F F Fagan, D C Guyther.
Warren—Obediah Woodson, Wm A Walton, S W Smith.
Wilson—Wiley Daniel, Wm Hinnant, Elisha Barnes, A Barnes, Jas Wiggins.
Wayne—J B Whitaker, G C Garris, L C Humphreys, W T Faircloth, J J Herring.

The counties of the following are not given: Neill M McNeill, A B Currie, D S Morrison, John W Alford, Murdock McRae, Bright Williams, Henry F Pitman, Giles Williams, John F Brist, J T Pope, W S Norment, R M Norment, Jas A Rosier, J A Lawson, H B Reagan, J S McArthur, Kinchin Atkinson, Lion Alford, R B Gregory, H H Ellis, W C McNeill, Jno W Powell, Jas Blount, Eli Wishart, W Wishart, P P Smith, T N Bond, Albert Lawson, S T Collins, Malcolm Shore, John Leach, Adam Currie, Alex McMillan, Norman McCrimmon, Hector McNeill, D C McIntyre, Peter Eller, D F Edmunds, Hugh J Lee, Elias Boxley, Daniel McNeill, Neill McNeill, Sr., Edmund Lilly, S J Cobb, John McDonald, James Humphrey, Alex Humphrey, Alex McIntyre, Seth Smith, Jeremiah Smith, B F Grigg, Noah Mercer, B C Rhodes, Jno A Sellers, J R Carter, W B Blake, Jas Kinlaw, James C McRitter, W J Cornwall, J M Morphis, J M Happoldt, J M Pugh.

THE ROBESON COUNTY PRISONERS. Sheriff Howell, and his Special Deputy, Dr. W. J. Gilbert, arrived in the city last evening, and with a posse conveyed the four Robeson county prisoners confined in our jail to Whiteville last night for trial at the term of the Superior Court for Columbus county, now in session, on Wednesday next. These are the prisoners charged with the murder of ex-Sheriff King. Their names are Calvin Oxendine, Henderson Oxendine, Stephen Lowry and Geo. Applewhite. Sheriff Howell also brought down Rota Lamberton and carried on to Whiteville, John Dial, the member of the gang who turned State's witness.—*Wil. Journal.*

For the Sentinel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Raleigh, N. C., March 26.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire the use of your columns once more to give some expression to my feelings, and the feelings of my constituents, in regard to the condition of affairs in the county of Alamance. And however diffident I may be, to figure before the public, in the character of a defender of the people of that county, I, nevertheless, feel it to be a duty imperative and obligatory, as their representative, to raise my voice in the defence of right and justice, and to endeavor to correct, as far as consistent with truth, the erroneous impressions created and circulated to our injury, through the public journals of the day. I cannot remain quiet and discharge a solemn duty I owe to the people of that county, while every man in it is held up to public gaze as a lawless desperado, unmindful of the duty he owes to himself, his country, and his God; and I here venture the assertion, the Governor's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is not a man or a combination of men, in Alamance county that ever, for one moment, conceived the idea of resisting the legally constituted authority of the government, either State or national. If our people are avowed criminals, they are not confirmed idiots, ready to drink the hemlock to insure their own destruction, which would as necessarily follow such a wild and reckless act, as the rays of the morning sun dispels the gloom of night. That there have been crimes committed against the peace and dignity of society I will not deny, nor will I assume the responsibility, under any consideration, to justify them, but that there is a band organized for the avowed purpose of overturning or subverting the principles of this [illegible] than an attempt on the part of some individuals, to [illegible] an age of common sense and common reason, and no condition of society can claim an exemption from the common frailties of human nature, and the evils incident to, and growing out of a long, bloody and disastrous revolution. This disturbed condition of society is but the ebbing tides of passion, engendered amidst the scenes of conflict and carnage, ruin and devastation, as it settles back upon the calm and placid sea of reconciliation to the fixed and irretrievable destiny of our people. No change can be affected in the social system of such stupendous moment, as the one we have experienced, without exciting the evil passion and prejudices of the people to a greater or less extent. And while this is no justification for man to take the law in their own hands to redress the real or imaginary grievances to society, it is, nevertheless, the truth of history written in ineffaceable characters as the consequences following in the wake of long, bloody and devastating wars. And while every man who loves peace and order must deplore, in bitterness of soul, these civil commotions, yet the remedy is sooner reached and the balm more effective if applied through the agency of a healthy public sentiment, than by [illegible] disturbances against the peace of society, not on account of its local effects alone, but its damaging influence abroad. For men seeing the onesided representations designedly set forth to our detriment in the public journals of the day, would naturally suppose that every man in the county had either a knife at his throat or a rope about his neck, ready to suffer the extreme penalty which mob law or violence might see fit to inflict. Such is not the condition of society in Alamance county, and the Northern gentlemen, who have settled in our midst, and identified themselves with the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the county, will bear me out in this assertion. And, I doubt not, that the United States' soldiers quartered there, under the proclamation of the Governor, declaring the county in a state of insurrection, will bear faithful testimony that no such a disposition is either expressed or implied, on the part of our people. Four years of bloody experience, with its consequent ruin and defeat, is a convincing argument against the futility of such an empty delusion.—For ruin was never more clearly written on Babylon, Troy, Tyre and Carthage, than would be on our favored land, the "*nursing mother of law and equal rights*," than when we forget the fealty and duty we owe to the supremacy of law, and the sacredness of the rights of citizenship. It is, therefore, better for our people to endure, with patience, the evils by which they are now encompassed, than to flee to others they know not of. Better risk the safety of our frail barque, on the rugged shores of "Scylla," than try to stem the angry tide and whirlpool of "Charybdis;" which would necessarily engulph us in one common ruin.

No county in middle North Carolina offers greater inducements to capitalists, to invest their surplus funds, than Alamance. Her salubrious climate, her soil adapted to all the agricultural products of the country, with a water power sufficient to drive the countless looms and spindles, of Manchester or Lowell, together with the unbounded hospitality of her people, all make it an inviting field for the [illegible] energy and enterprize—and all this coupled with the desire on the part of the people that men of means and enterprize should settle in our midst, to aid us in rebuilding the waste places and restoring the shattered fragments of our lost fortunes—every man in the county (notwithstanding the unfounded clamor that we are hostile to Northern men) is ready willing and anxious to day to extend the right hand of friendship to every man without regard to stateliness or nationality, who desire to enter our borders for the purpose of developing the material resources of the county, with the assurance, on the part of our citizens that all such men will be as secure in the enjoyment of life and property as in any other State which claims the high priviledge of being a land of steady habits in conforming strictly to law. I am a native of Alamance County "and to the manor born," and I would not knowingly or willingly misrepresent the true sentiments of our people in order to induce men to enter the vortex of ruin or to become entangled in the meshes of men who are disposed to offer personal wrongs or violence. My sense of right and love for truth forbid that I should make any statement unfounded in fact, or unsustained by the evidence of common sense and justice. I deny that there is any disposition on the part of our people to make war upon or ostracise the citizens of any other State who desire to settle in our midst with an interest common with ourselves, hoping for our hopes and praying that the peace and prosperity of our common county may be perpetual. To all such men we extend the right hand of fellowship, coming from whatever section of our common country; they may be sure that their welcome will be uniform and sincere and the man who expresses any other sentiment in the name of the people of that county is a reviler of truth and honor. I learn with regret that Northern men are actually afraid to travel through Alamance County on the public highways in consequence of the unfounded rumors that we are rebellious and hostile to that class of our fellow citizens. A more infamous libel than this was never perpetrated against any people—and no man of respectability can be found in the county who will not sustain me in this declaration. I come now to consider the causes which led to the present disturbed condition, not only of Alamance, but other sections of the State, and this is the [illegible] Union League, [illegible] with an address signed by eighty odd members of the present General Assembly, encouraging lawlessness and crime, with an article in the official organ of the league entitled "work," together with the declaration of stump speakers to the members of this oath bound league, that if men of property would not give them employment that "roasting ears were plenty and the pigs were fat." This is the main, ostensible cause of the evils which now disturb the peace of society, and no man can contradict or gainsay its truth. I take the occasion to say here that all societies of a political character are dangerous to liberty and contrary to the spirit and genus of a republican government, and ought not to be countenanced or encouraged; but when one political party finds it necessary to accomplish its purpose by enforcing its suicidal policy upon [illegible] purpose of controlling the ignorant and credulous at the polls, it lays the foundation [illegible] other in effectiveness, either for good or evil. This is the history of secret political oath bound organizations, formed by political adventurers for the purpose of controlling the uninformed masses to their own advantage at the ballot box, and to the injury done to the peace and good order of society they are mainly responsible. It is a conceded fact that "when the wicked rule the people mourn," and we have this clearly exemplified in the present ruinous policy of our State government.

I am very respectfully &c.
J. A. MOORE.

For the Sentinel.

OLD MR. CLINGMAN—*ABIIT AD PLURES!*

MR. EDITOR:—When a man died among the Romans they said of him, *obiit ad plures*, "gone to the majority," inasmuch as the dead were so many more than the living.—I have just read Mr. Clingman's address, and the above came forcibly to my mind. It [illegible] also dead. His Radicalism and his political death denote a happy conjunction, and illustrate the eternal fitness of things. And it is well. Such a life should have such an end. The orbit of his political eccentricities is now complete, the ring is rounded! He has now rounded every depth and shallow in the demagogue's career—has been every thing and on every side of every question, known to the researches of American politics; and he must now sheathe his sword for lack of argument. Whig, Democrat, secessionist, Unionist, war man, peace man, Conservative, *Radical!* He has tried all, *except honesty*. We advise him not to try *that* now. Advanced in years, of a delicate constitution, and much broken down in the service of Littlefield and Swepson, should he, at this late day, conclude to try honesty, we are warranted by the best medical authority, in saying that such an *abnormal departure* would snap the cords of life short off!

Having wheedled Ben. Butler and Chas. Sumner until he got his disabilities removed, he wants to go to Congress from the mountain district. He brings his sheaves with him, offers Holden & Co., all the votes he can secure by making mountain Conservatives believe that the men who put our seven millions in their pockets are not to blame for the failure of the railroad; but that 38 Democrats in the Legislature *are*, though there were 132 Radicals in the same body! It's too late! He has *arrived at home*. He can't arouse the old prejudices of Whiggery and Democracy, whilst the foe of both is plundering and destroying the State! Let us dismiss him to general contempt, to silence and oblivion; and write upon him and his "address," *hic jacet!*

Here in this neglected spot is laid,
An aged blip, in politics well known,
He tried all parties and swore to each, 'tis said,
But Scallawaggery marked him for her own.

Large was his grip for place, and step by step
For it put virtue, honor, truth behind,
And hired to bear the house by Littlefield
and swep.
He gave freely all he had—*his wind!*

Dear friends, [illegible]
[illegible]
He'll find it hard enough below to pay that
debt,
He made a [illegible] here, and oh mine Got!
Vat vill begome of
HERREN GLOWS & GUMPANY.

HYDROPHOBIA.—*Terrible Suffering and Death by Suffocation.*—On Wednesday of last week a citizen of Queens, Long Island named Henry Kiesa, was attacked by a ferocious dog and badly bitten. The attack of the brute was observed by Messrs. Rowland and Gillen, who drove the dog away and carried Kiesa to the postoffice, where his wounds were dressed. He was afterwards removed to his home, where he finally recovered so as to be able to resume his every day duties. On Thursday last his conduct excited suspicion, he complained of feeling dizzy, which was attended by nausea and vomiting. He entered the lager beer saloon of Mr. Schmidt, and asked for a glass of beer, which, when offered, he refused to accept, and left the house. Under the horseshed he observed a pail of water, which he frantically seized and dashed to the ground. He then started on a run for his residence. He dashed open the door in a paroxysm of terror, yelling with delirium and pain, frothing from the mouth and bleeding from the nose. He continued unrelieved in his sufferings for about an hour, and as he seemed to grow worse it was found necessary to cause his death by smothering him between feather beds.—*N. Y. Times.*

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned Conservative members of the General Assembly, upon the eve of their return to you, beg leave to suggest a few matters for your consideration, believing, as they do, that they bear directly upon the welfare of the State. We have a great struggle before us in the approaching August election, a struggle with a foe before whose massed columns our banner has twice gone down. What disasters to the State have followed these defeats, we will not stop to recount here; the story is but too familiar to you, we but desire to advise you to that course which seems best to us, for ridding our State forever from the calamitous rule of the Radical party.—This Radical party, in the General Assembly [illegible] forced, by the potent voice of public opinion, to grant, what the State Constitution, rightly construed, already secured to you; a popular election on the first Thursday in August next. Esteeming the free exercise of the ballot as they do, one of the most sacred rights of freemen, all of our people, without regard to party, condition or color, will receive the announcement with pleasure. The right of the people to rigidly scrutinize the acts of their Representatives, and to correct all abuses of power by the peaceful remedy of the ballot box, is one which freemen should never indifferently exercise or tamely surrender. The election in August next, although confined to the choice of members of Congress, members of the next General Assembly, the various county officers and an Attorney General, is one of sufficient importance to call out every voter, and to actively enlist the energies and time of every lover of the State. [illegible] oughly for the approaching campaign, and you imperil every important interest of the [illegible] out a desperate struggle. We feel confident that an equally zealous and determined effort on the part of the Conservative people of the State, will insure them a thrice glorious victory in August next.—But to achieve it, they must be united and thoroughly harmonious. In the presence of a determined enemy we cannot afford to divide among ourselves. The past glories or defeats of old political organizations should be among the things of the past. In the battle we are about to join against Radicalism, reckless extravagance, corruption, swindling, imbecility and partizan tyranny, why should we stop to enquire whether our leaders were in the past, Whigs, Democrats, Unionists or secessionists, so they but lead us to victory and save us from a defeat, the result of which would be nothing less than absolute ruin to the State? That man who now attempts to exhume the buried past, to revive the prejudices born of issues long since dead, and which *ought* to be forgotten, will, intentionally or unintentionally, contribute to the strength of our common enemy. Let the bickerings of the past be hushed; let us rise above the dwarfed idea that would [illegible] opponent of Radicalism, is he honest, is he competent? Upon this broad and elevated platform you can invite the good of all parties and races to join you against that party, which has levied and collected taxes, without stint, with one hand and scattered them with wild extravagance with the other; that has introduced into our Halls of Legislation, corruption hitherto unheard of there; that has elevated to positions of trust and profit, men wholly unworthy of confidence, that has altered and confused our laws until the administration of justice has become costly, and its attainment uncertain; that has sought to subordinate the civil administration to military power by proclamation of martial law and petitions to Congress for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; that has more than doubled the current expenses of the State Government; that has enormously increased the State debt; that has ruined the credit of the State; that has cast a foul blot upon her hitherto fair escutcheon, and that for want of statesmanship, and for utter disregard of the necessities of the people, is without a parallel in the history of this or any other State. With such a cause as ours, against such a party, the undivided ranks of conservatism must prevail.

In the last contest in this State, the principal issue was upon the question of colored suffrage and the civil rights of the colored race. That matter has been decided, upon a solemn appeal, by the people of the United States. The guarantee of their rights, has now become a part of the Constitution. To that Constitution we have ever been willing to defer, to the laws made in pursuance of it, we yield, and ever have yielded a ready obedience.

The reconstruction acts of Congress, with the civil and political rights they confer on the colored race, we regard as a finality. We accept them in good faith. We are one of the States of the Union. Let us seek to forget the bitterness of the past, to build up the places made waste by the unfortunate war, and to promote the harmony and prosperity of all sections of our great country.

The colored man now enjoys the same political and civil rights as the white man. We accept his status as fixed by the Constitution of this State and the United States in good faith. We regard it as a final settlement of the question. It now becomes our duty as good citizens to elevate him morally and intellectually.

The Chief Magistrate of this State, the head and front of Radicalism, has seen fit to declare one of our counties in a state of insurrection, and to call upon Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the State. We declare there is no sufficient cause for this extraordinary action of Governor Holden. There is and has been no armed resistance. No uprising of the people. No outbreaks to disturb or hinder the full administration of the civil law. We assert that there is not a county in the State, in which any Sheriff or other peace officer may not go unattended, and with perfect safety, and execute any process upon any citizen of the State. It is true that murders and other outrages have been committed, but they have not been confined to any particular locality, or any political party, and when Gov. Holden represents to the President and to Congress that these acts are evidences of disloyalty, he is guilty of a wilful libel upon a people, whose rights he has sworn to protect. When he seeks to convince the Federal authorities that these violators of the law, receive aid, countenance, or encouragement from the Conservative party of the State, he knows that his allegations are unfounded, and that he perpetrates a great wickedness, purely in the interest of a political party. He hopes by magnifying these outrages, by giving them the appearance of disloyalty on the part of our people, to procure the aid of Federal troops in overawing them in the next election. And he further hopes to wreak vengeance on his political opponents through the agency of courts martial hedged in by bayonets. Surely there never was so base a betrayal of a people by their Chief Executive officer. We denounce crime wherever and by whomsoever committed, be the perpetrators white or black, Loyal Leaguers or Ku Klux, if such organizations exist; and we here declare them enemies of society and wicked ministers to that spirit of lawlessness and contempt of the forms of law from which our unhappy country has suffered so much under Radical rule. [illegible] and not by force of a terrorism exercised over their oath-bound confederates. That man who upon his own impulse, or in obedience to the mandates of others, seeks to punish crime without due course of law, himself becomes a criminal. If crimes are to be punished, if wrongs are to be avenged, the Court House should be the place, and day light the time. It has ever been the boast of our people, even in our country's darkest hour, that they appeal for protection only to the guarantees of the constitution and to the forms of the civil law. It was reserved for the Radical party, in violation of this great principle of civil liberty, to drag men and women from their homes, try, convict and punish them, without due course of law. Emulate not their wickedness. Our hope for the security of life, liberty and property is in a strict obedience to law. The peace, harmony and good of [illegible] secure in these inalienable rights. Let the power of public opinion, more potent than [illegible] would recklessly disturb the peace of society. When this is done, there will remain no pretext for that abandoned wickedness which would make the crimes of a few men, a pretext for depriving the whole people of a whole State of the protection of the writ of the *Habeas Corpus*.

In order to make success doubly sure, organization is absolutely necessary. The Executive Committee appointed at your last political Convention in 1868, feel that their powers expired with the campaign of that year, and as we understand, will act no longer. We therefore suggest the following gentlemen as an executive Committee of the State during the coming campaign:

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Thomas Bragg, M. A. Bledsoe, A. S. Merrimon, J. Q. DeCarteret, R. H. Battle, Jr. R. B. Haywood and J. S. Moore.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1ST DISTRICT.
Chas. Latham Esq. of Washington.
Col. D. M. Carter of Beaufort.
Genl. M. W. Ransom of Northampton.
[illegible]
Col. Thos. S. Kenan of Wilson.
John Hughes Esq. of Craven.

3RD DISTRICT.
Maj. J. A. Englehard of New Hanover.
A. A. McKoy Esq. of Sampson.
Col. T. C. Fuller of Cumberland.

4TH DISTRICT.
J. S. Amis Esq. of Granville.
E. H. Plummer Esq. of Warren.
R. W. Yorke Esq. of Chatham.

5TH DISTRICT.
Gen. A. M. Scales of Rockingham.
Col. J. T. Morehead of Guilford.
M. S. Robbins of Randolph.

6TH DISTRICT.
John E. Brown Esq. of Mecklenburg.
R. F. Armfield Esq. of Wilkes.
David Schenck Esq. of Lincoln.

7TH DISTRICT.
A. C. Avery Esq. of Burke.
W. M. Cocke Esq. of Buncombe.
Jas. R. Love Esq. of Jackson.

In these gentlemen the people of the State have confidence. We urge them to enter at once actively upon the discharge of their duties. Let the Executive Committees of the different Congressional Districts correspond with the Central Executive Committee so that every section of the State may be heard in the conduct of the campaign. We have been the more induced to pursue this course in appointing the State Executive Committee, and in urging them to act promptly, in view of the fact that we deem a State political Convention unnecessary. The already united determination of our people to overthrow Radicalism, in our opinion, makes the call of a Convention useless. Their impoverished condition makes it impolitic. We therefore request the State Executive Committee, composed of the Central Committee and the Executive Committees of the Congressional Districts, to meet in the city of Raleigh either in person or by proxy, on the 15th day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the State, unless in their wisdom they should deem an earlier meeting or a different course prudent.

Your county organizations should be perfected as speedily as possible. Let three young, active, energetic men be appointed in each township of each county, to see that the opponents of Radicalism are fully organized. Let the township canvassers report at proper times to a County Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to supervise the canvass in their county. Let the County Executive Committee report regularly to the "Central Executive Committee" at the city of Raleigh, who will furnish from the records of the Radical party succinct documents showing the waste of the people's money. Let the Congressional Executive Committees designate the time and place of holding the different district Conventions. In the selection of candidates let eligible men be selected, let self be lost sight of; let the good of the State be your aim, and success your battle cry. Let all the elements opposed to Radicalism be organized into one solid irresistable column. Let the grand army that is to overthrow Radicalism unfurl its banner; let the mighty hosts be marshaled; let the camp fires be lighted; let every discordant feeling be hushed, and with serried ranks, shoulder to shoulder, let it march with triumphant tread to a glorious victory.

Signed, March 26th, 1870.
THOS. J. JARVIS, of Tyrell.
H. C. JONES, of Mecklenburg.
C. T. MURPHY, of Sampson.
F. N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.
W. H. MALONE, of Caldwell.
PLATO DURHAM, of Cleveland.
J. A. MOORE, of Alamance.
R. P. MATHESON, of Alexander.
JOHN L. SMITH, of Alleghany.
J. H. DAVIS, of Carteret.
PHILIP HODNETT, of Caswell.
JOSHUA BARNES, of Wilson.
J. SCOTT, of Onslow.
J. W. GRAHAM, of Orange.
C. MELCHOR, of Cabarrus.
W. M. ROBBINS, of Rowan.
J. M. McLAUGHLIN, of Iredell.
L. A. MASON, of Gaston.
R. L. BEALL, of Caldwell.
W. L. LOVE, of Jackson.
D. P. HIGH, of Columbus.
W. B. FEREBEE, of Camden.
T. C. HUMPHRIES, of Currituck.
J. A. KELLY, of Davie.
J. C. McMILLAN, of Duplin.
N. E. ARMSTRONG, of Duplin.
[illegible], of Gates.
R. C. WILLIAMS, of Harnett.
W. P. WELCH, of Haywood.
TILMAN FARROW, of Hyde.
T. A. NICHOLSON, of Iredell.
G. P. DAVIDSON, of Iredell.
F. M. PAINTER, of Jackson.
J. L. ROBINSON, of Macon.
R. D. WHITLEY, of Mecklenburg.
W. W. GRIER, of Mecklenburg.
W. W. BODDIE, of Nash.
FRANK THOMPSON, of Onslow.
T. M. ARGO, of Orange.
J. HAWKINS, of Rowan.
J. M. SHAVER, of Rowan.
J. C. WILLIAMS, of Sampson.
J. W. CLAYTON, of Transylvania.
D. E. SMITH, of Wayne.
DAVID PROFFITT, of Yancey.
J. O. HICKS, of Clay.
G. N. WHITESIDE, of Rutherford.
L. GREEN, of Stanley.
J. P. GIBSON, of Cabarrus.
J. R. ELLIS, Catawba.

AMERICAN JUDGES.

Few things are full of uglier omen for [illegible] which seems to be spreading itself through the country. The stories which now reach us are widely different from anything heard before of American Judges. The worst we formerly knew of the Bench, even in the wildest frontier States, was that its occupants did not wear precisely the same awful costume and practice the same dignified usages as the Judges and Barons of Westminster Hall; but it was probable that they knew a great deal more of law than anybody about them, and that they did not flinch from applying what they knew. Even the functionary who decided the celebrated case of Silas Fixings was probably right in his conclusions, and certainly he was not afraid to back them. But now almost every mail brings us proof that in the largest and not the least civilized of the older States charges of flagrant corruption against Judges are of every-day circulation, and though it is every now and then urged that the character of such or such a gentleman is beyond suspicion, or that the evidence is not thought in such or such a case to warrant the accusation, nobody dreams of asserting that the corrupt taking of money or money's worth for justice [illegible] the habit of comparing the facts which fall under their immediate notice with the experience and history of other communities, they would see that this phenomenon of judicial corruption, generally believed, but acquiesced in without much very serious complaint, has no parallel or example since the beginning of civilization. Some of its mischievous consequences are beginning to be felt, not only by simple Erie bondholders, but by the English legal profession. The two branches of the English race knew curiously little of one another till the War of Secession, but there was an exception to this ignorance in the steady interchange of judicial precedents. There were certain American names which were appealed to here with scarcely less confidence than Coke or Mansfield. But quite recently English Judges have been known to shrink from recognising the authority of modern American cases, and very possibly not quite fairly distinguishing between one man and another or between one State and another, have significantly inquired what these charges of corruption meant.

It is quite clear, from English experience, that the best security for learning and purity in the Bench is learning and a feeling of honor among the Bar. The mere discomfort of sitting in a Court full of men of greater knowledge and higher honor than himself would keep the incapable party back from desiring a seat on the Bench; and, beyond this, the experience of several communities shows that a popular constituency charged with the selection of functionaries for whom professional qualifications are required is influenced in the strongest way by professional opinion. But the American Legislatures have, we are told, adopted of late the policy of nearly open admission to the legal profession, the advocates of the measure defending it on the extraordinarily fallacious ground that there is no more reason why special conditions should be demanded for the calling of a legal practitioner than for the calling of a grocer or a butcher.

It is very difficult for an Englishman to judge to how many American States the epidemic of judicial corruption justly [illegible] sacredness of the judicial office is passing away every where. Nobody has ventured to breathe a word against the character of the Judges of the United States, but yet there is evidently no scruple in packing for party purposes the Supreme Court, probably in some respects the most august tribunal in the world. The party now all-powerful evidently intends not merely to keep Democrats and Southern partisans out of it (which under existing circumstances would be scarcely wonderful), but to deny entrance into it to all but the extremest fanatics of its own opinions.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society are requested to convene at the office of the Society, at the corner of Fayetteville street and Market Square, on Wednesday the 20th April inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., on important business.

The Executive Committees of the district and county Agricultural Societies are requested to meet with us on this occasion, or to send delegates for the purpose. A conference as to the time of holding the Annual Fair, and on other subjects of common interest, will be of great advantage to all. All the Societies in the State can be made by concert of action to assist one another, and I desire to secure this harmonious co-operation.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President of N. C. Ag'l So'y.