

The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 4.

RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

NO. 92

THE SENTINEL.

DEATH OF JOHN BRYAN.
This distinguished citizen of North Carolina died at his residence in this city, to-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. He was born in Newbern, in 1780, and consequently was in the 90th year of his age.

Mr. Bryan was educated at Chapel Hill, where he graduated with great distinction at an early age. About his religious and political views, he was a Unitarian, and given reputation as an ardent Unitarian. He chose the law for his profession, but was early elected to the Legislature of the State, and then to a seat in Congress, where he served during the administration of the younger Adams, and was the youngest member of that body at the time. His maiden speech in Congress is said to have elicited the commendation of John Randolph.

After serving two terms in Congress he voluntarily retired from political life, and next to the joys and sorrows of a quiet home life, he seemed to prefer the practice of the law, to all other pursuits. His brethren of the Bar will testify that they never knew a fairer man in argument, nor one more just in purpose. He looked upon debate as an intellectual contest to which truth was the prize.

Mr. Bryan married early in life a daughter of Wm. Shepard, of Newbern, and six children were born to them.

His public acts are known to the State and are a part of history. His private life was one of purity and unspiced integrity, and may be pointed to as worthy of imitation, and exemplifying the virtues of Justice, Temperance and Truth.

The loss of his noble son, the wise and sagacious which has fallen upon his ruined country was more than old age and his sensitive soul could bear. His domestic felicity was as complete as ever falls to the lot of man. The happiness and welfare of his loving wife and numerous children were special objects of his care. No family were ever more obedient or devoted to its head. They do not sorrow alone, but have the sympathy of numerous friends and of the entire community.

COMPROMISE.
We hear a great deal of talk, now a days, about "compromise," "conciliation," and "concession." These are fascinating terms, and calculated to win upon the feelings of good men.

Our Federal and State Constitutions were originally based on a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the South was unanimously opposed to the African slave trade, but for the sake of compromise, she agreed that the North should continue to carry on that trade in human souls, until the year 1808. As a compensation for this indulgence, the North agreed with the South, that whenever any of the slaves of the latter escaped to the former, they should be returned to their masters. And thus the compromise was effected by mutual concessions.

We hear of some very strange compromises, recently. Holden, Pool, Caldwell and the native Radicals, have been exceedingly anxious to compromise with the old Whigs and thus form a coalition against the old Democrats and the carpet baggers, making the latter the scape goats of all the corruption, peculation and extravagance that is justly chargeable to Gov. Holden's administration.

The old Whigs have properly secured all such unholy and corrupt association and alliance.

We hear that in Davidson county, our friends are about to compromise on candidates and to take a Republican who has been twice convicted of perjury, in this county. We cannot understand such compromise. If we cannot elect in that county without such combinations and coalitions, it were better to be defeated.

Such men, even if elected as Conservatives, would serve Holden only, because of the probable need they would stand in, of Executive clemency, and hence it would be to their interest to serve him.

We hope the true men of Davidson will describe to go down in defeat rather than attempt to win a victory by such ignominious means, worthy only of Holden, Sead and Stephens.

The personal difficulties among our friends in Johnston have all been compromised, and we learn that they have agreed upon a strong ticket there. On Saturday night, we look for a settlement of all difficulties among our friends in Orange, which is at present only to candidates and not to principles.

The masses of the people in every county can amicably adjust all differences that have grown up among aspirants for office, and we hope they will do it.

The cause indicated on the counties in the shape of Boards of Commissioners with high pay, instead of the old county Courts with little or no pay, and seven dollars a

day for members of the Legislature, instead of three dollars, we fear have had much to do to increase the number of those anxious to serve the country.

If the aspirants for office will not conciliate and settle matters among themselves, let the people take the matter in hand and do it for them. Let us compromise all differences among ourselves, and even with honest Republicans, if we can find them, and it will be the better for the country.

But no compromise, say we, with convicted or unconvicted perjurers and felons, nor with those who have plundered the State and oppressed the people, or conspired at the actions of those who have done so.

JUDGE CLOUD.
We have a lengthy communication from Lexington, purporting to come from a Republican, complaining of, and showing up Judge Cloud's incapacity.

We are really afraid to publish this communication, but it might "grossly misrepresent" the proceedings of a Court, in which even Judge Cloud might have us put in the Penitentiary.

The communication represents Judge Cloud as permitting a Juror in some case before him to leave and go home, and then ordering the other eleven to be locked up until they should agree on a verdict.

They had failed to agree up to Tuesday of the second week, and the Judge had with him until this should agree.

It is not our business to correct, or misrepresent the proceedings of the Court, we will publish his letter.

Cloud wanted to burn the woods of Surry to run out the deers, in the days of the Confederacy, showing that he is a man for desperate remedies, and it may be that "Republican" has truly represented him in this jury case.

DISCREPANCY.
The question of Gen. Clingman's age seems to be exciting considerable attention. We thought that curiosity on this subject would have been confined to the girls, or rather, to the old maids and widows of somewhat advanced age. But such, it seems, is not the case; the men are taking up and canvassing the question of the General's true age, so often discussed by the girls of a former generation.

An old subscriber, writing from Huntsville, Yadin county, says he has seen the family Bible, and that it is there recorded that the General was born, July 27th 1812, which would make him 58 next July. But county, the place of the General's nativity, says he was born 27th July 1800, which places him at three score and ten, next midsummer, the age we intimated in the 6th opinion we ventured on this important subject.

REQUIREMENT IN PACK. Charles H. Sead, the Johnston county horse thief, so called, in his communication to the Standard, some time since, desired that the SENTINEL should write his epitaph. Not having leisure at present for so profane a following literary pastime, we adopt the following, handed us by a friend, and hope it will prove as satisfactory as it is true.

SEAD, CHARLES H. KNIGHT, ONE OF THE "GARDENERS OF THE STATE," WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, AS HE EXPANDED HIS NOSE, IN SUCH A MANNER, THAT NO ONE KNEW WHEN HE LEFT.

Now Charles is gone, no need have we to ward our stables with lock and key, And hence may through the pasture roam, And at night return back safely home.

To greedy Sam, who loved Charles so, We say, give over your grief and woe, For Charles has gone to old Nick's eye, Where rich will meet him by and by.

It is said that epitaphs are generally exaggerative, but we submit that there is "more truth than poetry" in the above.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR IN REVUE.
Inst. of North and S. Carolina, Raleigh, May 20th, 1870.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Editor Standard:

Sir:—Herewith I send you a comparison of annual lists, by my District for 1869-70. The increase about 25 per cent, considering the general depression of business the past year, is an indication of the energy and faithfulness of the several Assessors and their Assistants.

Very Respectfully,
P. W. PERRY,
Supervisor.

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL LISTS FOR 1869-70, DISTRICT OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dist.	Am't of list	Am't of list	Increase per cent
1st N. C.	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
2nd "	184,000.00	214,000.00	16.85
3rd "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
4th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
5th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
6th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
7th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
8th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
9th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
10th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
11th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
12th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
13th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
14th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
15th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
16th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
17th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
18th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
19th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46
20th "	187,000.00	232,000.00	22.46

MONSIEUR MARIAGE. We mentioned Tuesday, the burning of the barn of Matthews, of Harnett County, on Saturday night last, and also, that of a widow lady, in the same neighborhood. A friend from that section informs us, that on Sunday night, the large barn of Mr. John C. Balentine, in the same section, was fired and consumed with all its contents, the work of incendiaries.

More fruits of the Radical Legislative Address—more invocations of "the god of turpentine."

Charlotte is making big preparations to celebrate the "20th of May" appropriately.

"LOOK HERE UPON THIS PICTURE— THEN ON THIS."
We propose, from time to time, to present to the people a comparative statement of the expenses of our State government, under Radical rule, and what the expenses were immediately before that party came into power. We give to-day a comparative statement of the aggregate for each department for the fiscal year from September 30th 1866 to September 30th 1867; and the fiscal year from September 30th 1868 to September 30th 1869, after the Radical administration had come into power.

We are indebted to a friend for the compilation here following. Hereafter we shall give comparative statements of the public expenses under the two systems, in detail, by which the people will see the strange expenditures of Radical economy. But to the figures.

From September 30th, 1866, to September 30th, 1867. See page 41, &c., Comptroller's Report, 1866-67.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Capitol Square,	\$464.25
Board of Internal Improvements,	378.00
Comptroller's Department,	2,370.00
Council of State,	797.60
Executive Department,	6,099.35
Executive Mansion,	1,068.30
Fugitives from Justice,	1,400.00
Superintendent Public Buildings,	500.00
Aggregate,	\$12,012.50

THE DEPARTMENTS.

State Library,	1,658.98
Treasury Department,	4,350.00
Weights and Measures,	513.88
Geological Survey,	5,000.00
Governor's Election,	1,147.50
Insane Asylum,	54,741.10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	27,780.00
Common Schools of Claims,	1,387.00
Commissioners to Washington,	1,524.85
Adjutant General,	240.05
Artificial Limbs,	63,789.28
Wake County Memorial Association,	1,500.00
Judiciary,	39,528.00
Rickford Memorial Association,	1,000.00
Agricultural Societies,	50.00
Aggregate,	\$303,399.20

The above does not include the salaries of 1868 or that of 1869-70.

Expenses of officers others than members at the July session of the General Assembly of 1868.

J. J. Sawyer, Engraving Clerk,	\$42.00
Benj. Duffee,	40.00
Robert Crossen, Messenger,	21.00
Ed. Miller, Messenger,	59.00
Israel Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	43.00
J. E. O'Hara, Engraving Clerk,	370.40
J. H. Borer,	49.00
T. J. Candler,	49.00
E. F. Martin, Page,	218.00
Wm. Hardie,	165.00
J. C. L. Harris, Secretary,	55.00
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	35.00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	43.00
J. J. Sawyer, Asst. Engraving Clerk,	43.00
I. B. Abbott, Doorkeeper,	55.00
Charles Proctor, Page,	165.00
E. J. Smith, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	98.00
T. B. Byrnes, Secretary of Senate,	579.00
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	45.00
J. H. Borer, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	45.00
A. J. McDonald, Enrolling Clerk,	407.00
Chas. Hatfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	85.00
Jos. Buchanan, extra services,	50.00
C. H. Drum, Clerk,	21.00
Albert Klimer,	17.00
Aggregate,	4,461.60

The officers of the Convention of 1868 besides members were as follows:

T. H. Byrnes, Secy, paid,	433.00
J. H. Borer, Asst.,	206.00
J. E. O'Hara, Secy,	224.00
Joel Ashworth, Eng. Clerk,	433.00
J. A. Seale, Secy at Arms,	319.00
J. H. Borer, Doorkeeper,	204.00
T. J. Ball,	138.00
J. Hector, Clerk,	56.00
G. O. Spomer, Clerk,	8.00
H. B. Bridgce,	128.00
Jan. Doyle,	30.00
I. Hardie, Scrvant,	81.00
Will. Hardy,	10.00
C. J. Corbett, President, paid for special services, winding up	\$400.00
Aggregate,	8,373.00

RECAPITULATION.
Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1867, \$343,244.67

Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending September 30th, 1869 (the 1st under Radical rule) \$799,989.96

Showing that this Radical administration costs the people, in one year, more than they paid the year before, \$448,745.19

And the expenses of the session of 1869-70 to be added, which will reach at least \$500,000.00

Making a grand total of \$1,748,934.62

BULLOCK has packed and corrupted the Legislature of North Carolina. He has made the North Carolina Congress allow the present members to hold their places. It is this plundering scheme which makes the fight so bitter in Congress. The friends and patrons of Bullock are represented by General Butler, who has prepared a bill which provides for the limitation of the State to the State militia. The tenure of the Legislature is left entirely out of the question, which is of course, a trick of Governor Bullock and his Radical crew, who will then claim his rights, and probably send us to hold the Legislature in power for nearly two years more. By that time the people will be thoroughly disgusted, and then Bullock and his associates will abandon the field. This is their plan. PAI. Ag.

A PERSON CONTEMPTUOUSLY NAMED IN OZ.—We learn that a very bad accident had Mr. W. B. Co-hon, of Mt. Trazah, Pines county, last Monday morning while in Washington county, Ga., selling Tobacco. He was trying a revolver to make it revolve in the right hand, and shot himself in the right breast, the ball lodging in his shoulder. A gentleman arrived here this morning, having made the trip in twenty-seven and a half hours, and in on his way to Mt. Trazah for Mr. Co-hon's wife to go and see him. The wound is thought to be fatal, though there are some hopes for his recovery.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT.

Weights and Measures,	1,397.96
Aggregate,	\$317,069.70

The list does not include July session of 1868 or the session of 1869-70.

The officers besides members of the General Assembly of 1868-69, are as follows:

SENATE.

Lt. Gov. Caldwell,	\$1,454.00
T. B. Byrnes, Secy,	1,171.00
J. C. L. Harris, Asst. Secy,	55.00
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	45.00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	43.00
E. F. Martin,	218.00
Cornelius Caldwell, Page,	165.00
Aggregate,	3,509.40

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. H. Borer, Clerk,	\$1,121.00
T. J. Candler, Asst. Clerk,	49.00
Ed. Miller, Doorkeeper,	43.00
I. B. Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	55.00
Wm. Hardie, Page,	165.00
Thos. Austin,	389.00
David Harris,	408.40
Simon Proctor, Page,	433.00
Alison McDowell, Eng. Clerk,	1,116.00
W. B. Rich,	212.00
J. E. O'Hara,	52.00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	43.00
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	35.00
Wash. Hawkins, Senate Page,	297.00
Chas. Hatfield, Asst. Clerk,	85.00
Alison McDowell, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	43.00
C. D. Upchurch, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	39.00
G. W. F. Streets,	92.00
W. B. Eiden,	91.00
T. H. Hill,	37.00
J. A. Seale,	37.00
J. A. Wicker,	14.00
J. H. Borer,	14.00
J. P. Davis,	11.00
Wm. Wilson,	35.00
W. W. Thomas,	35.00
W. P. Wetherell,	14.00
J. A. Sawyer,	33.00
Aggregate,	11,769.00

The above does not include the salaries of 1868 or that of 1869-70.

Expenses of officers others than members at the July session of the General Assembly of 1868.

J. J. Sawyer, Engraving Clerk,	\$42.00
Benj. Duffee,	40.00
Robert Crossen, Messenger,	21.00
Ed. Miller, Messenger,	59.00
Israel Abbott, Asst. Doorkeeper,	43.00
J. E. O'Hara, Engraving Clerk,	370.40
J. H. Borer,	49.00
T. J. Candler,	49.00
E. F. Martin, Page,	218.00
Wm. Hardie,	165.00
J. C. L. Harris, Secretary,	55.00
J. G. Hort, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	35.00
F. W. Gibble, Asst. Doorkeeper,	43.00
J. J. Sawyer, Asst. Engraving Clerk,	43.00
I. B. Abbott, Doorkeeper,	55.00
Charles Proctor, Page,	165.00
E. J. Smith, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	98.00
T. B. Byrnes, Secretary of Senate,	579.00
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	45.00
J. H. Borer, Asst. Eng. Clerk,	45.00
A. J. McDonald, Enrolling Clerk,	407.00
Chas. Hatfield, Asst. Enrol. Clerk,	85.00
Jos. Buchanan, extra services,	50.00
C. H. Drum, Clerk,	21.00
Albert Klimer,	17.00
Aggregate,	4,461.60

The officers of the Convention of 1868 besides members were as follows:

T. H. Byrnes, Secy, paid,	433.00
J. H. Borer, Asst.,	206.00
J. E. O'Hara, Secy,	224.00
Joel Ashworth, Eng. Clerk,	433.00
J. A. Seale, Secy at Arms,	319.00
J. H. Borer, Doorkeeper,	204.00
T. J. Ball,	138.00
J. Hector, Clerk,	56.00
G. O. Spomer, Clerk,	8.00
H. B. Bridgce,	128.00
Jan. Doyle,	30.00
I. Hardie, Scrvant,	81.00
Will. Hardy,	10.00
C. J. Corbett, President, paid for special services, winding up	\$400.00
Aggregate,	8,373.00

RECAPITULATION.
Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1867, \$343,244.67

Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending September 30th, 1869 (the 1st under Radical rule) \$799,989.96

Showing that this Radical administration costs the people, in one year, more than they paid the year before, \$448,745.19

And the expenses of the session of 1869-70 to be added, which will reach at least \$500,000.00

Making a grand total of \$1,748,934.62

BULLOCK has packed and corrupted the Legislature of North Carolina. He has made the North Carolina Congress allow the present members to hold their places. It is this plundering scheme which makes the fight so bitter in Congress. The friends and patrons of Bullock are represented by General Butler, who has prepared a bill which provides for the limitation of the State to the State militia. The tenure of the Legislature is left entirely out of the question, which is of course, a trick of Governor Bullock and his Radical crew, who will then claim his rights, and probably send us to hold the Legislature in power for nearly two years more. By that time the people will be thoroughly disgusted, and then Bullock and his associates will abandon the field. This is their plan. PAI. Ag.

A PERSON CONTEMPTUOUSLY NAMED IN OZ.—We learn that a very bad accident had Mr. W. B. Co-hon, of Mt. Trazah, Pines county, last Monday morning while in Washington county, Ga., selling Tobacco. He was trying a revolver to make it revolve in the right hand, and shot himself in the right breast, the ball lodging in his shoulder. A gentleman arrived here this morning, having made the trip in twenty-seven and a half hours, and in on his way to Mt. Trazah for Mr. Co-hon's wife to go and see him. The wound is thought to be fatal, though there are some hopes for his recovery.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

RECAPITULATION.
Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1867, \$343,244.67

Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending September 30th, 1869 (the 1st under Radical rule) \$799,989.96

Showing that this Radical administration costs the people, in one year, more than they paid the year before, \$448,745.19

And the expenses of the session of 1869-70 to be added, which will reach at least \$500,000.00

Making a grand total of \$1,748,934.62

BULLOCK has packed and corrupted the Legislature of North Carolina. He has made the North Carolina Congress allow the present members to hold their places. It is this plundering scheme which makes the fight so bitter in Congress. The friends and patrons of Bullock are represented by General Butler, who has prepared a bill which provides for the limitation of the State to the State militia. The tenure of the Legislature is left entirely out of the question, which is of course, a trick of Governor Bullock and his Radical crew, who will then claim his rights, and probably send us to hold the Legislature in power for nearly two years more. By that time the people will be thoroughly disgusted, and then Bullock and his associates will abandon the field. This is their plan. PAI. Ag.

A PERSON CONTEMPTUOUSLY NAMED IN OZ.—We learn that a very bad accident had Mr. W. B. Co-hon, of Mt. Trazah, Pines county, last Monday morning while in Washington county, Ga., selling Tobacco. He was trying a revolver to make it revolve in the right hand, and shot himself in the right breast, the ball lodging in his shoulder. A gentleman arrived here this morning, having made the trip in twenty-seven and a half hours, and in on his way to Mt. Trazah for Mr. Co-hon's wife to go and see him. The wound is thought to be fatal, though there are some hopes for his recovery.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

RECAPITULATION.
Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1867, \$343,244.67

Entire expenses of all departments for the year ending September 30th, 1869 (the 1st under Radical rule) \$799,989.96

Showing that this Radical administration costs the people, in one year, more than they paid the year before, \$448,745.19

And the expenses of the session of 1869-70 to be added, which will reach at least \$500,000.00

Making a grand total of \$1,748,934.62

BULLOCK has packed and corrupted the Legislature of North Carolina. He has made the North Carolina Congress allow the present members to hold their places. It is this plundering scheme which makes the fight so bitter in Congress. The friends and patrons of Bullock are represented by General Butler, who has prepared a bill which provides for the limitation of the State to the State militia. The tenure of the Legislature is left entirely out of the question, which is of course, a trick of Governor Bullock and his Radical crew, who will then claim his rights, and probably send us to hold the Legislature in power for nearly two years more. By that time the people will be thoroughly disgusted, and then Bullock and his associates will abandon the field. This is their plan. PAI. Ag.

A PERSON CONTEMPTUOUSLY NAMED IN OZ.—We learn that a very bad accident had Mr. W. B. Co-hon, of Mt. Trazah, Pines county, last Monday morning while in Washington county, Ga., selling Tobacco. He was trying a revolver to make it revolve in the right hand, and shot himself in the right breast, the ball lodging in his shoulder. A gentleman arrived here this morning, having made the trip in twenty-seven and a half hours, and in on his way to Mt. Trazah for Mr. Co-hon's wife to go and see him. The wound is thought to be fatal, though there are some hopes for his recovery.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

FOR THE DISTRICT.
CRAIG, Hill, May, 1870.

Mr. Byrnes, I show you herewith the bill for the right man to the right place. I know your high attachments and friendly feelings for our old neighbor, Mr. Samuel P. Phillips. I know your admiration for Judge Borer while living, and your veneration now for his good name.

Have these feelings, which are so noble in their nature, and so true in their foundation, not to rain you in showing your high friendship and admiration for the lights and colors which the people should see them. Have you forgotten that Mr. Phillips, from his own high position, and the honor of being one of the most prominent and honorable politicians, without any suggestion in the State, have you forgotten the meeting of the people in Orange in Feb. 1861, when you and Governor Graham and the late lamented Swan and Berry spoke and voted together against a convention to secede and to the establishment of Mr. Phillips as the candidate of the secession banner?

How you forget the place of Mr. Phillips since the secession, Mr. Phillips denying that any of the blood of this war was upon his hands, and Mr. Watson proving that he and Mr. Phillips made no speeches to encourage volunteering?

Do you remember that respectable man in which Mr. Phillips refused to be elected himself and to show there was no blood upon his hands? Have you forgotten how Mr. Phillips, before a rebel Legislature, with a most shameful rebuff, attempted to show his eligibility when his right to his seat was questioned? Have you forgotten when Mr. Phillips, after the secession, refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and that he was a secessionist, but said the necessity of the present situation? Yes, justified in his own mind, he refused to be elected a member of the secessionary Legislature, and a certain proclamation he issued, that Mr. Phillips was a secessionist, that he was a secessionist, and