The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WHO MURDERED STEPHENS?

The head centre of the Leagues, and the shameless organ of the Leagues and the Governor, stilted by his minions, drunken son, charge the murder of Stephens to the editor of the SENTINEL.

We have been aware, for some time, of the cowardly policy of the Governor to put his blood hounds upon our track. His own course and the course of members of his administration go to demonstrate this.

His former drunken Attorney General, (Coleman,) came twice to our office, for "a fair fight," as he he said, when he knew we were forty miles away.

One of the Governor's detectives sat on our door steps, after night, as an eavesdropper, to report, no doubt, whatever he might hear, to the Governor.

Pike and the Governor's son came twice to our office, in our absence, and made threatening demonstrations.

A large number of the Raleigh Leagues, headed by the Governor's son, came upon us on another occasion, and were only checked by the fear of a presented pistol.

The Governor himself, in a public speech, approved and commended the mob for their attack upon us at the depot. His speech so incited the mob, that the peace was preserved only by the Chief of Police cocking his pistol and threatening to shoot whomsoever should be guilty of a breach of the peace. The Mayor called three [illegible]

[illegible] At the late Radical Convention in this city, a crowd of leaguers, of which the Governor is said to be the president, and is certainly the moving spirit, paraded the streets with torch-lights, among them a transparency gotten up at the *Standard* office, representing "Jo. Turner, King of the Ku Klux." Some one threw stones at this transparency as it passed the streets, which we verily believe was done by some of the party for the purpose of exciting the mob against us on that occasion.

A worthless character in this city, who lives on terms of intimacy, and holds daily intercourse with the Governor, has given us just three months to live.

Another of the Governor's devoted friends, who was connected with the mob-blog of Spelman's office, has proclaimed that we are to quit advertising the Governor for going to the grog shops, under some unexpressed penalty.

The Governor's son threatened, last winter, to shoot us on sight, and has recently repeated the threat.

Kilpatrick's man, Estes, the defaulter, promised the Governor's pardon to any man who would "shoot Jo. Turner in the back."

The Reverend drunken parson Sinclair boasted, in a quarrel, that he could kill his enemy and the Governor would pardon him, but if he should be killed, the Governor would not pardon his slayer.

We know that the Governor's leaguers have, more than once, attempted to take our life.

Last night, a letter was dropped in this city, for a distinguished Democrat, charging that the blood of Stephens was at his door crying for vengeance, and that his time would come next.

Even while we are writing this article, a letter is received, stating that the burnings in Harnett are still going on, Mr. Willis Johnston's large wood-shop has been burned; C. H. Coffield's large barn and contents, burned on Saturday night; lately Mr. Mathews' crib and corn were burned; recently Mr. Barney Johnston's house and fences were burned, and on the same night Mr. Ballentine's barn and stables were destroyed.

For our exposition of these things, and our exposure of the swindlers and rogues in and out of office, we are aware of the personal risk we run. We are well aware that the days of Robespeire and Danton are upon us, brought about by agency of secret societies, who substitute their own will and inclinations for the Constitution and the law.

We know the risk we run in denouncing these secret organizations, but we are willing to peril everything to dissolve these Jacobin clubs, whether known as Leagues or Ku Klux Klans.

With such men as Holden, Colgrove, Stephens, Littlefield, Ledbetter and Estes, to control, in secret, oath bound associations, eighty thousand ignorant, untutored men, nothing could be expected but the Bloodshed, burnings and other crimes, which now disgrace the State and horrify humanity.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?—A gentleman from the Eagle Rock section said to us, last week, "When Mr. Dick Badger comes with his friend, Jim Harris, on a speech making expedition, I shall ask him if he did not organize in Wake County, secret political societies which are now known as Ku Klux?"

If Mr. Badger did organize secret political associations in Wake, well might the Governor exclaim "O, Richard! Richard!"

We are promised something rich on this subject, which, if we find it "too good to keep," we shall not try to keep it.

The Wilmington *Journal* speaks in glowing terms of the address delivered by Dr. C. T. Murphy, before the State Medical Society, in the City Hall of that city, on Wednesday evening last. "The Heroic Character of the True Physician," was the theme upon which the Doctor spoke.

"APEX."

This station on the Chatham Railroad, fifteen miles from Raleigh, is very appropriately named, being sixty feet higher than Carey on the one side, and one hundred and sixty higher than Haywood on the other.

It is situated in a picturesque and healthy section, and the air and water are of the purest character. The latter needs no ice, although the wells are only twenty to twenty five feet deep, while those of Haywood are said to be from forty to sixty feet, and at Carey from thirty five to forty-five.

Apex is a new place, sprung up since the completion of the Railroad to that point, but already there are two stores there, which are getting a thriving country trade, and several saw mills are in operation in the vicinity.

We visited this thriving, new village on Saturday last, by invitation, and addressed a respectable and attentive audience on the current questions of the day. We did not see or hear of a drunken man on the ground, nor know of a drop of spirits being used during the day. This speaks well for the village and surrounding country, because it is a rare thing for such meetings to be held and no spirits drank at them.

Judging from observation, we think the land in the vicinity of Apex is better adapted to the cultivation of tobacco than of cotton. Durham, only twelve miles distant, with its three or four tobacco factories, has become quite a brisk tobacco mar- [illegible] than he did on his cotton, although the cotton was very good for that section.—We mention this incident for the benefit of those about Durham and Apex who are engaged in raising cotton.

This was our first trip on the Chatham Railroad. We found the engines, cars, track, and everything connected with the Road in the very best order; just such order as Dr. Hawkins, the President, and Capt. Andrews, Superintendent, are always sure to have.

In regard to politics, we believe that outside of Raleigh, the people of Wake are as fully alive to the disgraced and degraded condition of the State as are the people of any other county to be named. We heard numbers declare that, if the Conservatives of Raleigh would only come out in August and vote their full strength, we could carry the county beyond a doubt.

On Friday last, three gentlemen from different portions of the county called on us to address the people in their respective localities. We were compelled to decline, and suggested to them to call on members of the Bar in Raleigh. They replied that the members of the Bar could not be called out, and that it was doubtful as to which side many of them belonged. We hope they will soon take a position and not stand vibrating in doubt and hesitation as long as did Messrs. Phillips, Badger and Hargrove.

DISSOLVING.

A friend from Johnston informs us that two attempts have been made by the Radicals of that county, to get up a County Convention to nominate candidates, both of which proved utter failures. Maj. Smith attended the first, but it was "no go," the negroes would not rally to the blowing of his horn. He stayed away from the second, but it was as bad a failure as the first.—We don't see why they didn't "go through the motions," like the Rads of Orange did, and make a skeleton of "a large and enthusiastic meeting," to be filled out into proper proportions in the *Standard*, for the encouragement of the faithful at other points.

The Radical meeting in Orange, which showed as large in the columns of the *Standard* as if it had been composed of seventeen hundred enthusiastic Holdenites, had in it only seventeen—eight white men and nine negroes!

The truth is, that the negro is beginning to learn that his time is money, and that he cannot afford to spend so much of it in attending political meetings to help put lazy, dishonest white men in office, that they may have bread while he starves.

PATRIOTIC PRAISE.—Is there any honest or intelligent man in North Carolina that believes the assertions in the following extract from a speech made by John Pool,—in the Senate of the United States, 15th of last month!

"Being a practicing lawyer in the courts of that State, I say that I feel sure in the opinion I express that there are fewer violations of the criminal laws of the State now than there ever have been during the course of my professional life and experience. I will go still further, and say that the courts of justice and the officers of the law punish offenders as promptly, pursue them as promptly, ferret out offenses as promptly in that State now as they ever did, and that our courts are as careful, and as prompt, and as rigid in the execution of the criminal laws as they ever were upon all classes of offenses that are not in some aspect political.

I do not believe that my State is in that regard behind the State of New York or Ohio, or even Massachusetts, and I do not know any reason why I should believe that any of the other reconstructed States are in a less favorable condition than my own State."

The negroes of the 2nd Congressional District met in Newbern, on Wednesday last and re-nominated David Heaton, the present incumbent, for re-election to Congress from that District.

The Conservatives of Sampson county have nominated J. H. Maxwell, Esq., for the House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM YANCEYVILLE—INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE DEATH OF JNO. W. STEPHENS.

YANCEYVILLE, May 24th, 1870.

Hon. Josiah Turner:

Dear Sir:—Our community was shocked, on Sunday morning last, by the announcement of the fact, that, on the preceding evening, John W. Stephens, late Senator from this county, was lying in one of the rooms of the Court House *dead*. The Conservatives of the county had a meeting on Saturday last in the Court House, to nominate candidates &c., and Stephens was in the Court House during the meeting, taking notes of the proceedings. The meeting was one of extraordinary harmony, and was throughout conducted with remarkable freedom from excitement of any sort. Late in the evening, say about four or five o'clock, the meeting adjourned.—Just before the adjournment, Stephens left the Court room, in company with one of our most respected citizens, to whom he had intimated that he wished to converse with him in regard to the politics of the county. That respectable citizen, conversed with him for a few moments at the foot of the stairs, and separating from Stephens, he saw him standing a short time afterwards near the door of the grand jury room in conversation with a colored man, whom he did not know.

After night, Stephens, failing to return home, his wife became uneasy, and sent up street to inquire concerning him. Between nine and ten o'clock at night, her uneasiness having increased, she caused general enquiry and search to be made for him, especially in the rooms of the Court House. But in the meantime, from an early hour at night, a guard or watch of colored persons had, by whose agency I know not, been placed about the Court House. The keys [illegible] found, *nor has it yet been found*. Search was made of all the other rooms, and of this too, so far as it could be done by looking in through the windows; and nothing of Stephens was discovered. So the night passed leaving all in suspense in regard to him. In the meantime, the watch of which I have spoken was kept up. Next morning at an early hour, I do know the exact time, perhaps about 5 o'clock, a colored man, went to one of the windows of the room referred to, and looking in, announced that he saw the dead body of Stephens in there. The door was forced open by instruments and behold! there was his body with a rope tightly drawn around his neck and two stabs upon his person, one in or near the throat, the other immediately over the region of the heart. There was but little appearance of blood on the floor. A pocket knife was found lying near the body, but whether it was his own or not, is, I think, not certainly known. His pocket book was found on his person, but on being opened it was found, as I learn, to contain no money. He was in the habit of wearing pistols—none were found on him.

A jury of inquest was promptly summoned consisting of seven white and five colored men. They have been diligently making inquisition ever since an early hour on Sunday morning last, but not the slightest trace of a perpetrator of the deed has yet been discovered by *any evidence yet laid before the jury*.

There were some strangers seen about the village, although as there was a public meeting on that day, this was to be expected.—On such occasions generally, there are persons from adjoining counties; on this occasion there were fewer than usual. It was immediately suggested, on discovering the dead body, that he had probably been the victim of a well known secret association. Up to this time, there is not the slightest proof of this—the jury of inquest have not been discharged, and it is hoped that they may yet be able to discover something which will lead to the detection of the perpetrator of the deed.

Stephens had become odious with many of his own party, and some prominent colored men had been endeavoring to enter into an arrangement with the Conservatives to have him defeated. He had also rendered himself intensely odious to all good men among the white population, by his *supposed* connection with the recent barn burnings in the county—but I am confident from what has transpired since his death, that his murder is quite as likely to have been the act of his own political partizans, as of any other men. I forbear to be more specific in my statements, as the coroner's investigation is still pending. One thing I will add; I have no belief that he was killed by the Ku Klux, nor has any other person with whom I have conversed. I omitted to mention, in the proper place that the door of the room in which his body was found, was found to be *bolted* on the inside as well as locked. The perpetrators must have gone out at one of the windows, and these windows face a house occupied by colored people and situated very near to the Court House. No white man could have gone in or out of one of these windows without being exposed to the almost certain detection of the occupants of the said house. It is rumored, and the rumor is believed, that he was warned on Saturday morning *by two colored persons*, to beware, that his life was in danger.

It seems impossible that he could have been taken into the room, in which his body was found, by violence, without giving rise to an outcry on his part that would certainly have been heard in or near the Court House. He must have been decoyed into that room, if he was murdered there, and is it probable that any of his embittered enemies could have so decoyed him?—Would he not have suspected them, and have refused to go with them into such a place of privacy?

I give you these facts and suggestions to be used as you may think best.

A CITIZEN OF CASWELL.

HON. F. E. SHOBER.—A prominent gentleman, who lives in the Eastern part of the State, writes a letter from Washington to a friend in this city from which we are permitted to make an extract.

In referring to our representative, Hon. F. E. Shober, he says:

"He is a first rate man, and can be of great service here to our people. So far he has been quiet, but has acquired a great influence here. The Democrats all believe in him, while the opposition must respect him. He is as true as steel, but not bitter. He is destined to be a most useful man here." *Salisbury Examiner.*

The Conservatives of Stanly county have nominated A. F. Atkins for the Senate and V. Maurey for the House.

For the Sentinel.

MEETING IN YANCEYVILLE.

At a meeting of the people of Yanceyville and vicinity, held this day, May 23d, 1870, in consequence of the death of Jno. W. Stephens, late Senator from the 24th District,

On motion of Dr. N. M. Boan, Col. J. C. Wilkerson was called to the Chair and Zach. T. Dickey, appointed Secretary.

Hon. Jno. Kerr explained the object of the meeting, and in a forcible and impressive manner expressed his utter condemnation of the startling and atrocious deed, and all kindred acts of violence and lawlessness by whomsoever, whenever and for whatever end perpetrated.

After cogent and condemnatory speeches by Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. S. P. Hill and Col. R. B. Withers, who foreshadowed and delineated the direful and calamitous consequence, which, according to the unmistakable teachings of history, would inevitably attend a course of such reckless and total disregard of human law and society,

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Hon. Jno. Kerr, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A most revolting homicide has occurred in our midst, on last Saturday afternoon, May 21st, 1870 and though a jury of inquest has been in session since an early hour on yesterday, hitherto no trace of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed has been discovered, though diligent inquiry has been made and many witnesses examined; Therefore,

Resolved, That we concur, unanimously, in the condemnation of the said deed by whomsoever perpetrated, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all efforts in our power to ferret out and bring to punishment the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed.

[illegible] done by the agency of those who respect law and, however desirable, can justify the use of means themselves, unlawful.

Resolved, That in view of the present state of society amongst us, we respectfully counsel all persons to practice moderation, to restrain evil passions and to co-operate in preserving peace and restoring harmony.

Resolved, That if this deed, dreadful as it is, stood alone, we should feel less apprehension for the future; but it is unhappily a sequence of other acts of lawless aggression, which have recently occurred in our county. Among them we mention the burning by incendiaries of the property of our best and most respected citizens; we also mention the infliction of personal chastisement on some persons without the authority of law.

Resolved, That we regard it as the first duty of every citizen, in these disordered times, to use all his influence to arrest the action of such oath bound associations, whether loyal or disloyal, and to restore the supremacy of law and thereby secure peace, safety and property.

Resolved, That we offer to the widow and family of the deceased, the assurance of our sympathy in their bereavement.

On motion of Hon. S. P. Hill, it is resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the SENTINEL, Hillsboro' *Recorder*, and *Standard* for publication.

J. C. WILKERSON, Chm'n.

ZACH. T. DICKEY, Sec'y.

A BOLD BURGLARY.—One of the most daring robberies that we have ever heard of was perpetrated in this city on Monday night. The residence of Major J. C. Mann, on Fourth, between Orange and Ann streets, was broken into, and a number of valuable articles, in all amounting to about $500, taken therefrom. A front room, used as a library, was entered, it is presumed, and from this the burglars passed to that in the rear, occupied as a sleeping apartment. From this they abstracted the Major's clothing, which was within a few feet of the bed where he was sleeping, and taking his watch and chain from the bureau, made off with them. They made their exit through the front door, which was found open yesterday morning, while near by had been left a portion of the missing garments, which had, however, been completely rifled.

The loss in money is small, but a very valuable gold watch and chain and important papers were taken off. A lot of diamond jewelry had been left on the bureau, near the watch, but this was fortunately overlooked by the thieves. The keys of the office at the Court House were also taken off, which necessitated the putting on of new locks yesterday.

Major Mann reports having heard a noise about 2 o'clock, when he got up and made an examination of the house, but discovered nothing. It must, therefore, have been nearly daylight when the burglary was committed. We regret to add, that thus far, there is neither trace nor suspicion of the depredators.—*Wil. Journal.*

BURGLARY AND SOME OF ITS CONSEQUENCES.—On Monday night a burglar entered the residence of Mrs. Small, on Broad street. The rogue was a most audacious one. After visiting the bedroom of Mrs. Small and robbing that lady of a sum of money, he entered the chamber wherein Mrs. Latimer, a guest, was sleeping, and abstracted from beneath the pillow a pocket book containing more than $100. Unfortunately his boldness was rewarded with success and he escaped from the house undetected.

Circumstances induced Mr. Latimer to attach suspicion to "Prof." John Follman. Accordingly that person was arrested and carried before Justice Rixford, yesterday morning, to answer the grave charge preferred against him. Nothing was divulged at the trial to establish the prisoner's guilt, the evidence being of a very slight circumstantial nature, and he was discharged.

Mr. Latimer was evidently dissatisfied at the result of the trial, and meeting Follman a short time afterwards again charged him with having committed the burglary. An altercation ensued which was abruptly terminated by Latimer vigorously applying his cane to Follman's person, whereupon the latter incontinently fled. The castigation was short, sharp, and, doubtless, painful.—*Journal of Commerce.*

At short intervals Greeley publishes a personal card. If all his cards were gathered up they would make a pack in which there would be more knaves than anything else.

As an evidence of the way that Americanisms or slang creep into or become a part of the language, we note a law proposed in the constitutional convention of Illinois, in which railway companies are forbidden to water their stocks.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina, convened in Wilmington, at the Court House, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by its President, Dr. Chas. J. O'Hagan, and the opening address, welcoming the delegates was delivered by Dr. S. S. Satchwell.

The chair announced the Committee on Credentials as follows: Drs. W. G. Thomas, R. H. Wilborne and R. L. Payne.

The roll was then called and the following members answered to their names: Will. Geo. Thomas, S. S. Satchwell, W. G. Curtis, E. A. Anderson, C. T. Murphy, H. H. Robinson, Hugh Kelly, R. H. Wilborne, G. A. Foote, W. R. Sharpe, R. L. Payne, F. M. Rountree, M. A. Locke, Chas. J. O'Hagan, J. Francis King, J. W. Jones, Thos. F. Wood, Walter Debnam, Duncan N. Patterson.

There being no quorum of the Board of Medical Examiners, the question arose as to the eligibility of applicants who had not passed the Board of Examiners, but who had now no opportunity of obtaining the license. After mature deliberation and some conflict of opinion the following resolution was passed: That the members of the Board of Examiners now present, together with the Committee on Credentials, be authorized to pass upon the qualifications of applicants. After patient deliberation the Board made the following report:

To the Medical Society of North Carolina:

We find the following gentlemen from the New Hanover Medical Society, duly accredited to this meeting: Drs. Satchwell, Wood, Walker, Bellamy, King and Bale.

The following gentlemen are recommended as permanent members of the Society: Drs. David Sloan, Joshua C. Walker, Wm. [illegible]

[illegible] The Chair appointed the following committees:

Nominating Committee: G. A. Foote, D. N. Patterson, W. G. Thomas, F. M. Rountree.

Finance Committee: Walter Debnam, R. L. Payne, W. G. Curtis.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Cape Fear Club, inviting the Society, in the most courteous manner, to the privileges of their Rooms. Also, an invitation from the Wilmington Library Association to enjoy the advantages of their Rooms. On motion of Dr. C. T. Murphy, the thanks of the Society were tendered to each of those bodies for their cordial invitations, and the Secretary was directed to communicate the sense of the meeting.

The resignation of Dr. Thos C. Pugh was read and accepted.

At 1 o'clock the Society adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock, p. m.

In the afternoon the Society met at 4 o'clock.

The committee on credentials recommend Drs. Willis Alston, Levi L. Alexander, Walter Brodie, Alex. S. Jones, Geo. F. Lucas, Jos. L. Knight, Chas. L. Killebrew, H. Otis Hyatt, W. J. H. Bellamy and James McRae.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell entertained and instructed the Society with a paper on the topography and diseases of New Hanover county, reviewing the natural history of the diseases of the county and criticising the modern and ancient plans of treatment.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the Theatre at 8 o'clock, to hear the delivery of the Annual Oration by Dr. C. T. Murphy.

We are indebted to the columns of the Wilmington *Journal* for the above.

For the Sentinel.

NOMINATING CONVENTION IN DUPLIN.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting of the Conservative and Democratic citizens of Duplin county, recommending a convention of authorized delegates from each township to assemble at Kenansville on the 21st inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing election; said delegates assembled and organized by calling Benjamin Oliver to the chair, and requesting Alsa J. Brown, to act as secretary. Whereupon the meeting proceeded to nominate members of the Legislature and county officers. Col. Wm. A. Allen was unanimously recommended as the choice of the people of this county to represent this Senatorial district. John D. Stanford and Dr. N. E. Armstrong, were nominated as candidates for the House of Representatives. John McArther for county Treasurer. James M. Sprunt for Register of Deeds. Bland Wallace for Sheriff. Hugh G. Maxwell for county Surveyor. Uriah Herring for Coroner. D. T. McMillan, Bryant A. Williams, Joel Loftin, R. M. S. Grady and Alsa J. Brown, for Commissioners.

Dr. J. A. Blount introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Convention appoint a Committee of five members (Isaac B. Kelly, John C. McMillan, Col. A. M. Faison, Benjamin Wetherington and Thos. J. Armstrong, appointed) to be called the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Duplin county.

Resolved further, That it shall be the duty of said Executive Committee to represent the Conservative and Democratic party in any Senatorial District Convention that may be held for the nomination of a candidate for Senator of this district, and this Convention hereby instructs said Committee to use their best efforts to secure the nomination of Col. Wm. A. Allen for Senatorship.

Resolved further, That we pledge to unite our undivided efforts to secure the election of the candidates nominated by the Convention, and invite a co-operation of all good men to join us in a common effort to rescue the State from the rule of bad men and a ruinous course of affairs.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Wilmington *Journal*, Goldsboro' *Messenger* and Raleigh SENTINEL, with the request that they be published.

During the meeting Col. Wm. A. Allen made a short and eloquent address, then the Convention adjourned, after which, Col. Wm. E. Hill, Republican, made a lengthy address, in which he gave carpet baggers and plunderers some severe and well aimed blows.

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the meeting.

BENJAMIN OLIVER, Chm'n.

ALSA J. BROWN, Sec'y.

May 23, 1870.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

A SHARP LETTER FROM EX CONFEDERATE GENERAL MAGRUDER—GRAVE INSINUATIONS AGAINST CAMERON'S VERACITY—HOW MAGRUDER CROSSED THE LONG BRIDGE INTO VIRGINIA, AND HOW HE DIDNOT CROSS IT.

Below we publish a letter written by the ex-Confederate General Magruder to a gentleman in this city concerning the circumstances which attended his resignation from the regular army at the outbreak of the war, and the manner in which he left the capital and crossed the Potomac on his way South.

GALVESTON, May 8, 1870

Dear Sir:—I have not had an opportunity to answer your letter of April 16th until now. As I have abstained from politics entirely since the war, I regret that I am compelled to write a letter which will be construed by some, at least, as being of a political character. It is not so, however, for this letter is purely personal, and written solely in defence of my honor, which has been recklessly, maliciously, and mendaciously attacked by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in debate in the Senate of the 3rd ultimo, as appears from the *Congressional Globe*, which you, though unacquainted with me personally, I believe had the kindness to send me, for which I thank you sincerely. Before going farther, I will here say that you are not only at liberty to publish this letter, but that I hope you will do so, and in such newspapers that Mr. Cameron will be forced to read it, as I hold myself responsible personally at any time to Mr. Cameron for its contents.

The paragraphs in the debate in which allusion is made to me are as follows:

Mr. Cameron.—"I remember that Captain Somebody who became a General in the rebel army had the command at a bridge [illegible] ever, and got across the bridge."

Mr. Pomeroy.—"That was the captain who escorted the President to the White House!"

Mr. Cameron.—"The same man. He escorted the President to the White House, and I heard him say to the President that he admired him, and was going to stand by him during the war. He said that the evening before he went away."

I will premise in reference to the above that as I was the only officer that commanded a battery in Washington at that time, and afterwards became a General in the Confederate army, Mr. Cameron could have meant none other but myself. The rest of his remarks are false in every particular. In fact, they constitute one monstrous, malicious, reckless, and infamous lie; for, in the first place, I never was with Mr. Lincoln in the presence of Mr. Cameron in my life. Secondly, I never escorted Mr. Lincoln to the White House, for I was on my way from or in Europe at that time as the military representative of the country, sent by Mr. Buchanan to inspect and report upon the armies of Europe, and did not reach Washington until after the inauguration—I think about the 10th of March, 1861. In fact, I never was in Mr. Cameron's company but once in my life to my knowledge, and that was at a dinner party in the house of my brother, Commodore George A. Magruder, of the United States Navy, in Washington, whilst Mr. Cameron was Secretary of War, about the 16th, 17th, or 18th of March, 1861, when Mr. Cameron offered, in a conversation with me, as I was sitting by his side at the dinner table, to send me to Russia, there to remain until the termination of the impending war, if I would agree to it. I looked upon that as the most disgraceful position an officer could occupy. To stand upon the soil of a foreign country, to receive his pay, fold his arms, and look from a distance upon a deadly conflict of his country men, without taking sides with one or the other, was, I felt, the most ignoble course of all, and I treated Mr. Cameron's offer with the silent contempt which I thought it deserved.

In your note you ask me to state the circumstances under which I did leave Washington for Richmond, Va., at the commencement of the war. I do so with pleasure. The day on which President Lincoln received the telegram from the Governor of Virginia, my native State, declining to send his quota of troops under the first proclamation, or the day after that, Mr. Lincoln sent for me and informed me of that fact. My State had not yet seceded. I informed him that I regretted deeply the course events had taken; that if my State seceded, I was a soldier, obliged to fight either for or against her, and that I would fight for those among whom I was born and bred, my relations and friends, all of whom believed they were right. I stated to him that I was a graduate of West Point, but that West Point was not a charity school; that it was supported as much by the southern people, in proportion to cadets from the South, as by the North in the same proportion; that the Government had always recognized the right of officers to resign before they were officially charged with crime, and that the obligations to which an officer subscribed were simply to obey the lawful orders of his superiors so long as he held the commission of the Government, and that every officer had this right to resign when he thought proper. Mr. Lincoln acquiesced in the propriety of these views; "but," I added, "Mr. President, I will be perfectly true and faithful to the obligations of my commission as long as I hold it, and you and your family will sleep in safety whenever I am on guard." "Yes," said he, "I know it, for you are an officer of the army and a southern gentleman and incapable of any but honorable conduct." I thanked him warmly and said, "Mr. President, if I do resign, you shall be the first to hear of it after my resignation is placed in the hands of the adjutant, if I can reach you, and I will remain at least twelve hours in Washington after my resignation." "Why," said he, with some surprise, "should you do that?" "Mr. President," I replied, "I wish to be *going off with the 3d brigade before I am on with my one.*" "I am sorry to lose you," he said with great animation, "but if you must go I'll help you to be gracefully off with the cold dove," meaning, I supposed, that he would accept my resignation when the time came to offer it. A day or two after this my State seceded. I handed my resignation to Colonel C. F. Smith, commanding, about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M., and repaired at once to the White House. Failing to get admission, I asked a brother officer, who said he would certainly see the President that morning to inform him that I had resigned, which I presume he did, took leave openly of my friends, and found myself at the Long Bridge, in a hack, just three minutes after 9 P. M.—too late, the orders being not to lower the drawbridge after 9. It was a bright moonlight night, and as I got out of the coach I found my own battery guarding the bridge. The men uncovered as I passed through them to see the lieutenant in charge, Tucker, did. It he would be kind enough to lower the drawbridge for me, as I was all passed and ready, and was only three minutes behind the time. He touched his hat and answered courteously: "Colonel, I will lower the drawbridge, but I would do it with far greater pleasure if you were coming *from* Virginia instead of going to Virginia."

Unpasted, taking off my hat to my old comrades, some of whom I had commanded for thirty years, and with a sad heart bade them farewell. I stopped a day and a night at Alexandria, and there received the acceptance of my resignation, which I always thought was by order of Mr. Lincoln himself.

This is a circumstantial and correct account of the manner in which I passed from the old service to the new, and any other is false.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

DANGER AHEAD.

That most conservative portion of the Republican party who are represented by the New York *Times*, must have been somewhat startled, if such a thing ever happens to them, by the heading of the leading editorial in Thursday's issue of that paper. In conspicuous type our respected contemporary prefaced its utterance with this most serious caption. "Congress a Source of Danger!" By what avenue is the attack to be made? Is the danger to the Constitution? We have all seen with how little reverence this ancient document is regarded in the halls of legislation. [illegible] national heading. By every possible device the private resources of the people have been not only sapped and mined, but openly tapped and depleted, while our contemporary has faintly criticised, or smilingly applauded, as its changeful humor dictated, but never uttered the serious remonstrance. Is it peril to the material interests of the country by a system of perpetual agitation and reconstruction? This too is nothing new. Section has been arrayed against section; communities that were simply submissive under party rule, but would take no active agency in promoting the successes of those in power, have been cruelly wronged and oppressed; members duly elected to the national legislature, and fairly representing the people who sent them, have been rejected or expelled to make room for those who could present no plausible pretext for their claim to a seat; and whole States, whose people were quiet, peaceful, industrious and obedient to every requirement of even the most arbitrary laws, have been placed under the heel of a despotism which was too stern to be politic if they had been ripe for a second rebellion.

Or is "Congress a source of danger" to itself? In peril of sinking below the level of ordinary respect? "Threatened with a loss of character, or likely to make itself so odious and contemptible that the people will set some military Cromwell or other public leader to wipe it out, as was done with the old "Rump of the Parliament?"

But why do we pause at this terrible caption when we may learn all about the peril by plunging past the warning words into the body of the article? We dare the trial, and lo! we have the summoning up of this impending evil. After recounting some of the many grave omissions and commissions of this body on whose skirts is hanging the mysterious threat, the *Times* gives us the following brief descriptions of the awful peril: "For nearly six months Congress has trifled with the people, until there is danger that the party itself will be made to suffer!"

And thus Congress is a source of danger only—to the dominant party! If this were all we confess that we should breathe more freely, and have much less anxiety for the adjournment of this remarkable body. We have not much present faith in the capacity of this particular party for the administration of public affairs, judging it in the light of its splendid opportunities, and from its recent experiments. For a long period its friends claimed that it was limited and hampered by its unfortunate attachments to a broken down executive. It demanded and obtained a new lease of power without restraint or hindrance from one end of the land to the other. The *Times*, heretofore a leader and one of its foremost champions, now charges that its supreme legislature is a disastrous failure, dangerous to the whole party, and in need of instant rebuke and reformation, lest what of the "party" itself is judged by the same measure, and held up to the same condemnation!

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—See advertisement of this popular resort in to-day's SENTINEL. The Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

"They are now open for the reception of visitors, and are prepared, under the enlarged capacities, to accommodate from fifteen hundred to two thousand guests.

The reputation of the White Sulphur is so extended that little need be said in commendation of it. As the centre of fashion it has no rival in the South, and is fast rising to the popularity of the great resorts of the North. In point of the value of its water and the beauty of its scenery it is far ahead of them, and should attract many of those who are in the habit of spending their summer vacations at Saratoga and Long Branch. They will find more real enjoyment and benefit here in Virginia than at those overcrowded places. Now that the railroad is completed to the White Sulphur and that access is so easy, we expect to see the number of its guests greatly increased and circumscribed only by the capacity to accommodate.

But the enterprise and resource of the Messrs. Peyton are equal to any emergency, and if they have room enough for all they will make it. No Spring south in Virginia is complete without it. Includes a sojourn at the White Sulphur."

BUTLER AS A PHILANTHROPIST.—The Washington correspondence in the Baltimore Sun contains the following paragraph which will interest many of our readers if true:

General B. F. Butler has telegraphed to his agent at Hampton to locate the large body of incurgent colored squatters now on Smith's farm, in that vicinity, to free quarters on his lands lying on back river, where he owns extensive tracts. The negroes accept the offer, and thus is settled in a peaceful way, a difficulty that has threatened to result in a riot and bloodshed.