NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

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THE SENTINEL.

NORTH CAROLINA—THE LATE TROUBLES—IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 1—The Justices of the Supreme Court in the Ku Klux cases now on trial have unanimously decided that a member is responsible for the acts of any other "Klan" in any other county, though he had possessed no knowledge of the act done until after its commission.

The counsel for the defense admitted the legal proposition. This decision has thrown great consternation among the Ku Klux and their sympathizers here-abouts, and will tend to the complete disruption of this inquitous conspiracy throughout the State. The testimony discloses the perpetration of the most fiendish outrages on colored and white Republicans for mere political purposes, and that the order was 40,000 strong in this State over a year ago. Its strength now is not known.

The above is a special dispatch to the *Tribune* from this city, gotten up by Holden or under his direction, which grossly perverts the facts and intentionally makes a wrong impression for partizan and sinister purposes. The decision itself was sufficiently partizan and designed to be as damaging as possible to the Conservative [illegible] evidence as possible, yet the dispatch is still worse. The Judges did not decide, as the dispatch alleges, "that a member of the Ku Klux is responsible for the act of any other member in any county, though he had possessed no knowledge of the act done until after its commission." The statement does not convey the idea. Mr Boyden, the counsel for the prosecution stated, that if it could be shown that there was an organization called Ku Klux, in the State, and it could be proven *that the purpose of the organization* was to whip, maim, kill &c., and that its members were allied to execute all orders in regard, that every member so joining himself would be responsible for the acts of the "Klan" wherever they were committed, although he might not be cognizant of the act. It was to this proposition that the Judges and opposite counsel assented, but the Judges made no such decision, and especially did not make such a one as is above stated.

We deny that it was proven that there was such an organization in the State and that that was its purpose, or that it was proven there were 40,000 Ku Klux in the State. One or two witnesses whose credibility will be successfully disputed, stated that they *understood* that the Ku Klux organization extended throughout the State and that its object was to whip and murder the negroes &c. and that they had heard there were 40,000 in the State, but more credible witnesses subsequently stated that the Association with which they were connected had no such design, to all they did or knew it was first extended and there was no fixed number in the State.

It is also likely false that there is consternation among the Ku Klux and their sympathizers, if by this is meant a panic. Quite the contrary is the fact. No intelligent man believes that there is such a State organization or that the object and purpose of the secret organizations in this State was to whip, kill &c. No such thing can be proven. A proper investigation before a fair tribunal of these cases, would knock to flinders every position taken by the Supreme Court Judges both on the Cassell and Alamance cases.

INFALLIBILITY

The enunciation of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope of Rome as adopted by the Œcumenical Council, finds a very general acquiescence in this country among the Bishops, clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic Church. In Germany, Austria and Hungary, the opposition appears to be strong, and the consequence of this opposition may result in schisms in portions of Europe.

There is a singular agreement among the Bishops who have just returned from Rome in their exposition of the doctrine as now held, in view of the fact, that a number of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States were said at one time to be hostile to the declaration of the dogma. Archbishop McCloskey in his response to the warm welcome with which he was received in New York states that correctly defined it is no new doctrine of the Church of Rome, but one necessarily deduced from the principles maintained by the Church for centuries—that the laity as much have always held to the infallibility of the Pope and that the action of the Council was necessary to give a formal promulgation to the doctrine.

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to an exhibit made up to Sept. 1, at the U. S. Treasury, Washington, the amount of imports into the United States from Foreign countries for the year ending 30th of August, 1870, was $436,006,067, against $392,292,150 of exports for the same period. The excess of imports over exports, including gold, was $43,243,918, against $6,215,198 for last year.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.—We learn that the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society have made thorough preparation for the approaching Fair, beginning Oct. 18th 1870. The premium list is large and is printed in pamphlet form also on broadsides for distribution. They can be had on application to J. J. Lichford, Cor. Sec'y, Raleigh.

NATIONAL DEBT.—The national debt on the first of the present month, is estimated by Secretary Boutwell at $2,405,561,805 85.

BENCH WARRANT CASES BEFORE JUDGE PEARSON.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 2nd 1870.

Court met at 9 o'clock, Justices Dick and Settle present.

The case of the State vs. Daniel Patton and Jerry Whitsell for whipping one Wm. Long, defendant was taken up.

Wm. R. Tuckle was sworn and testified. Belonged to the White Brotherhood, joined in July 1869, was chief of the camp there was the night when I joined; was elected captain at the time of joining. Camp was in the Northern part of the county, near the Guilford line. Witness gave names of several who were members, including those of the defendants.

Long was whipped in October or November, 1869; he was accused of breaking into Daniel Patton's house and stealing articles frequent. The camp met and determined to whip him, it Patton said he stolen. Patton was sent for and said he believed he did it and they went and whipped him; gave him about 25 stripes he acknowledged he broke into the house; that his brother hired him to do it. Patton was not at the whipping; he had no thing to do with it.

The oath I took had nothing in it but to keep the secrets of the organization; the organization was political; it was Conservative; so far as politics were concerned there was no necessity for disguise; they were not ashamed of what they did. Camp was composed of men of both parties. There was only one camp in Guilford. Peter Hughes started it, before he moved from Guilford, he came down for the purpose; I had never been in Randolph county about the middle of August. The raising of the camp was kept a secret; there were not more than 25 members. The organizers were not announced to it generally, only to keep them to themselves; keep secret; being known only to members.

Cross-examined.

Swore in before me; Google Hughes was present; the oath required us not to reveal what I did not belong to the Union League, the Heroes of America, the Grand Army of the Republic, or to any thing of the kind; that we were to defend the rights of the people and establish negro equality, and to unite the whole in all calls and summonses. I understood that this equal to any summonses to the meetings of the Camp. Hughes told me that Klans or Dens were the first that were ever initiated in the State. About the last of March or the first of April not the disguises were burned and the camp disbanded; at that time we met and determined to go no more any more, and we have never met or done anything do so since. By the middle of April I don't recollect there was a disguise to be found belonging to the camp. The camps of Guilford met in Greensborough at the same time and disbanded. They were organized but we had already disbanded. This was a general meeting in Greensborough, at which it was agreed to disband.

We never went into any other county, never heard of any of our camps going.

Question by the Court. Why did you break up your camp?

Answer. We thought the thing had gone as far as it could in the interest and [illegible] the object was not a secret camp; Peter Hughes started it, before he moved from Guilford, he came down for the purpose; it