The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 5. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870. NO. 38.

THE SENTINEL.

THE GREATER SUBORDINATES THE LESS.

The great heroes of the world overshadow the small ones, just as the great scoundrels throw the little scoundrels in the shade.

At the last term of Orange Superior Court, Gov. Holden, Capt. Hancock, Col. Kirk, Col. Burgen, and Alexander Ruffin, colored, were indicted by the Grand Jury for an assault and battery committed on the person of the editor of this paper, with deadly weapons. This is a penitentiary offence. These parties cannot escape conviction nor the penitentiary, if the law be justly administered.

A *capias* was issued for the arrest of the parties, but nearly all the great scoundrels have escaped. Capt. Hancock has been arrested and bound for his appearance at next term of Orange court. Alexander Ruffin was arrested a month ago, and has been lying in Graham jail ever since, for want of bail. Timothy Lee has not yet arrested the Governor, as the law directs him to do, he seems to be either afraid of His Excellency, or is determined to disregard a plain official duty, so at any he thinks he has plenty of time before court.

Governor Holden appealed to his white brethern of the league to go his bail, but they refused.

The Governor, who is the greater scoundrel, armed this smaller scoundrel and sent him to arrest us; he, the Governor, Stephen White, Red Eye and Clerk Bill Albright basely abandoned the poor ignorant negro, and allowed him to lie in jail for doing what the Governor ordered him to do.

An going to Graham court last week, we found the negro, Ruffin, in the iron cage of the jail, the same one in which the Governor had us confined last summer, with the negro who was to be hung a few days after.

Ruffin said that Kirk threatened to kill him if he refused to go and execute the Governor's orders, and accordingly he went. We felt that there was such gross injustice in imprisoning this smaller, and allowing the greater scoundrels to go at large, that we became bail for Ruffin and had him released.

such clemency, for he was exceedingly offensive to the people of Alamance, while clothed in Holden's regimentals. He searched the houses of some, presented pistols at the heads of others, and in one instance, we have learned to-day, presented a pistol at the head of a lady and threatened to blow her brains out unless she immediately provided him something to eat. If we had heard of this last fact sooner, we don't think we should have gone his bail.

The Governor and the Chief Justice we regard as the great criminals in this transaction. Next to them come Pool, Abbott, Scott, Phillips, Brogden, Billy Smith, Welker, Stephen White and such others as looked on in silent acquiescence on the outrages ordered by Holden, in which he was "substantially sustained" by Judge Pearson; and in the third class we place Kirk and Burgen. The fourth class will include such as Alexander Ruffin and all the soldiers, black and white, who were made instruments—in most cases ignorant though brutish instruments—in the execution of Holden's nefarious schemes.

NO DEFENSE.

Our friends in the Legislature and elsewhere must remember that our general policy has been, not to notice the scurrility, lies and misrepresentations which the *Standard* is engaged in the daily manufacture of. We have heretofore pursued this course because not one in twenty of the Republican party in the State can read, and not one in twenty of those who can read ever see the *Standard*; hence, if we do not notice its fulminations they die out and are buried in the bosom of Ashley Martin, Rotating Dick, Billy Smith, Windy Billy Henderson, Sam Phillips, Cully Mayo, Friday Jones and a few other dead heads of the party.

When Billy Smith, in the exuberence of his party zeal, ventured some of his money, and took a personal partnership in the *Standard* establishment, he placed himself in a position for obtaining a little of that useful article called *experience*, and it was not long before he had obtained enough of it to enable him to exclaim, with an expletive beginning with a "d" and ending with "ation," that he was tired of publishing a paper for a party, the great bulk of which were unable to read, and the rest were all *dead heads*.

It is only by noticing the tirades and abuse of the *Standard* that they can obtain publicity to any great extent, and even should they be universally read, the paper is so well known that its praise or blame is clothed with no moral force. The paper, at least under its present auspices, was "conceived in sin and is (daily) brought forth in iniquity," and therefore we think that, to undertake a fight with it on any subject, would be like shooting tame hogs with a musket. The game would not be worth the ammunition.

IMPEACHMENT.—The last issue of the Greensboro' *Patriot*, contains a timely article upon the above subject. It has the ring, and such as we would expect from Mr. Duffy, its able and graceful editor. We are pleased to assure him that the Legislature will do its duty in the premises.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 7:15.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the following bills, to-wit:

Bill to amend the charter of the the town of Fayetteville, and a

Bill in relation to the city of Wilmington, both of which, were amended, and passed three several readings.

Mr. Bellamy moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the Wilmington bill passed.

Mr. McClammy moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

Mr. Graham moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the bill to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh. Bill to amend the charter of the town of Goldsboro, and bill to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth city, the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Graham the bill regulating Salaries and Fees was taken up.

The bill fixes the salary of the Attorney at $1,000 per annum and fees.

Mr. Graham moved to strike out $1,000 and insert $2,000.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

SENATE

SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson of this city.

On motion of Mr. No ment, the special order was postponed for the purpose of taking up a bill declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled an act to repeal certain acts passed at the session of 1868-'69, making appropriations to Railroad Companies, ratified on the 8th day of March, 1870, and for other purposes, and the bill passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled an act concerning a Convention of the people.

Section 2 provides that the counties of Hyde and Carteret shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns.

On motion of Mr. Speed, the county of "Dare" was also included.

Line 18 down to 23 of section 10 reads as follows:

"Nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or propose any amendment to the Constitution of this State, which shall in any wise provide for payment (by the State) to the late slave holders of the State, or any other person, for the loss sustained by them by reason of the emancipation of said slaves."

Section 11 reads as follows, to-wit:

"That said Convention may revise the constitution of the State, embodying in it such alterations and amendments as may be agreed upon, but no such revised constitution shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters (or members of the General Assembly,) to whom the same shall be submitted according to the mode to be prescribed by ordinance of said Convention."

On motion of Mr. Robbins of Rowan, it was amended by adding after the word "upon," "not inconsistent with the provisions of this act" and

On motion of Mr. Cowles it was amended by striking out "or members of the General Assembly" and inserting in lieu thereof "of the State."

Section 15 reads as follows to-wit:

That the State Printer shall immediately print ten copies of this act for each Senator and member of the House of Representatives, and shall print and transmit by mail, forty copies to the Board of Commissioners for each county whose duty it shall be to furnish one copy to each registrar in their respective counties and one copy to the inspectors of election at each precinct.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, it was amended by adding at the end of the section, "before the day of election."

Mr. Love offered the following amendment to section 10, (and urged its adoption,) to come in at the end of said section, to-wit:

"Nor shall said Convention have any power to rescind, change, modify, amend or in any way interfere with the following clause in article 5, section 5, of the present constitution, to-wit: 'The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State, in aid of any person, association or corporation except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon."

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, opposed this amendment on the ground that it was unjust, in that it gave an advantage to one section over another, and thought it was best to say nothing in relation to Railroad matters in the bill. While he was up he desired to allude to the position some Senators had taken by constantly insisting that the Legislature was calling the Convention through this bill, he insisted that the General Assembly did not propose to call a Convention itself, nor to impose restrictions upon that Convention by their authority merely. They only propose to submit to the sovereign people the question whether they will call a Convention upon the basis of this bill. If they vote yea, then they ratify this act, *they* call a Convention, and *they* impose upon said Convention *the restrictions*, as well as the *duties prescribed* in this act.

This act, with all its features, then will speak the voice of the sovereign people, and no Convention can or will disregard it. A Convention has only a *delegated* sovereignty; the people possess the *original* sovereignty, and can impose upon their delegates, whether to a Convention or anything else, any limitations of power they please. It would be most absurd to suppose that any Convention is so sovereign that it can rise above the people who elected and constituted it, and from whom alone the Convention derives all its powers.

The vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Love and it was rejected.

Mr. Battle moved to amend the 10th section where it reads, "the Convention shall not, in any wise, provide for the payment of any debt or debts contracted in aid of the late rebellion," by striking out the words "of the late rebellion" and insert in lieu thereof, the words "of the late civil war."

Mr. Jones said he had at one time determined, himself, to offer an amendment, striking out the word "rebellion" in the bill now under consideration, but upon reflection he thought that as an opprobrious expression of the word had long since lost its force if it ever had any, and we who were sought to be affected by it knew that dirt thrown by verbage only behind the brave engine projecting it. The word had come to be a mere tecnicality; it was the word used in the section of the Constitution to which this part of the bill referred, and for the sake of distinction and precision he was willing that it should remain in the bill, and hoped that the Senate would not strike it out.

The vote was taken and the amendment was lost.

No other amendment being offered, the Senate proceeded to discuss the merits of the bill.

Messrs. Moore and Lehman spoke at length in opposition to its passage.

Mr. Graham said he thought it time the bill had passed, as the House desired to act upon it before recess, but as a number of Senators desired to be heard on the subject, he hoped the Senate would agree to meet to-night in order to have a free discussion of the bill, so as to be ready to pass it on Monday morning, and to accomplish that purpose moved to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed.

Mr. Graham moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet again at 7.30 to-night, which was adopted, and on his motion the bill was taken from the table and made the special order for that hour.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received informing the Senate concurred to the House bill fixing the *per diem* and milage of officers and members of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Norment a message was sent to the House informing that body that the Senate refused to rescind former action on the bill, and asked for a committee of conference composed of five members, three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate.

The President named Messrs. Norment and Beasley as the Senate branch of said committee.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Nicholson, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. McCauley, from the Committee on Counties and Townships, Mr. McNeill, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, Mr. Crawford, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills and Mr. Jordan, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted reports from their respective Committees.

On motion of Mr. Mosley, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate Salem, was taken up and passed its several readings.

CALENDAR.

Resolution raising a Committee to inquire into the sale of the State's stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution raising a Committee on Public Roads, Ferries and Bridges, was taken up and adopted.

Resolution in reference to the State debt, (authorizes the Finance to inquire into the expediency of selling the State's interest in the various public works to pay her indebtedness,) was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Ashe, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Bill to repeal certain parts of chapter 41 laws 1868-'69, (takes away the power of the Code Commissioners to order printing.) was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Hook & Ladder Co., No. 2, of Charlotte, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Bill to provide for the removal of suits, actions or causes from one district to another, (bill was published when discussed in the Senate,) was taken up, amended on recommendation of the Committee and passed its second reading.

By Mr. Ashe: A resolution to raise a commission to examine the accounts of the Treasurer; referred.

CALENDAR (RESUMED.)

Bill to allow authorities of incorporated towns and cities to buy and hold land for purposes of a Cemetery was taken up and passed its second reading.

Bill in favor of the legal representatives of John Tuner, late Sheriff of Orange county and of —— Lowrance, late Sheriff of Lincoln county, was taken up and passed its second reading.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a bill to repeal certain acts in regard to the town of Fayetteville and for other purposes, and asking the concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot, the rules were suspended and the bill was considered at once.

Cawthorne, col., moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 28, nays 55.

Mr. Broadfoot took the floor in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

After the presentation and rejection of innumerable amendments, upon which the yeas and nays were called, by the Republican side of the House, Mr. Broadfoot said as there was some doubt expressed as to the constitutionality of the bill, he would move a reference to the Judiciary Committee. The reference was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to *per diem* and mileage was taken up.

The question recurred upon the Senate amendments to strike out "$5" per day for members and Doorkeepers and insert "$4" per day and strike out "20 cents" mileage and insert "15 cents".

After some debate the House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments by the following ballot:

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Broadfoot, Brown, Bryant of Halifax, Bryan of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cawthorne, Chamberlain, Coffin, Currie, Dudley, Duckworth, Ellason, Faulkner, Fisher, Fletcher, Garrison, Gatling, Gulick, Gregory, Hampton, Harris of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Henderson, Houston, Johnson of Edgecombe, Jones of Northampton, Jordan, Justice, Kelly of Davie, Kincaide, Lyon, Martin, Mabson, Marler, Morris, Morgan, of Montgomery, Newsome, Page, Parrot, Reid, Regan, Robbins, Scott, Settle, Shuft, Smith of Halifax, Smith of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Sykes, Tucker, Waring, Willis, Wilcox, Young, of Wake.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashe, Atwater, Brooks, Bryson, Carson, Clinard, Crawford, Dickey, Dunham, Furr, Gambrell, Gore, Grayson, Harris of Guilford, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston of Buncombe, Kelly of Moore, Kelsey, Lassiter, Lackey, McAfee, McCauley, McNeill, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Nixon, Phillips, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, Scott, Smith of Anson, Strudwick, Tomlinson, Welch, Womack, York.

By Mr. Dunham: A bill in relation to *per diem* and mileage. (Bill gives presiding officers $7 per day, members $4, clerks $5, door keepers $4, and 15 cents mileage by the most direct route.) Mr. D. moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill at once. The motion was lost and the bill took its place on the calendar.

Mr. Broadfoot moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill in reference to the city of Fayetteville; lost.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Resolution in regard to taking a recess.

Mr. Johnston of Buncombe moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was sustained by a vote of yeas 49, nays 45.

Mr. Sparrow moved that another committee of conference be asked of the Senate, to consider the question of *per diem* and mileage.

After some discussion, Mr. Sparrow called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the motion for a conference was put and carried by a vote of yeas 61, nays 28.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee of 7, appointed to draft articles of impeachment against W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, submitted a report with the form of a number of articles of impeachment against the Governor. The articles each set forth the various and flagrant infractions of the Constitution by the Governor in his recent war against the people of Alamance and Caswell counties, his crimes and outrages against the liberties of other citizens of the State and other crimes and misdemeanors in office. The document is so voluminous that it is impossible to incorporate it in this report, but will be given *in extenso* as soon as possible. At the conclusion of the reading of the articles, Mr. Welch offered a resolution to go into Committe of the Whole for the purpose of considering the articles of impeachment and to nominate by ballot a board of 7 managers to conduct the trial before the Senate, which was adopted.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Strudwick was called to the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Welch it was agreed to consider the articles of impeachment *seriatim*.

The Clerk read the 1st article, impeaching the Governor for unlawfully making, in the Alamance county, and unlawfully ratifying certain edicts of the militia, which was adopted.

The second article in relation to corrupting by proclaiming Caswell county in a state of insurrection and through the instrumentality of a band of lawless men, deposed, arresting and restraining of their liberties certain citizens of said county, was read and adopted.

Article 3rd, in relation to the unlawful assault and arrest of Josiah Turner Jr., of Orange county in the streets of Hillsboro, was read and adopted.

Article 4th, in reference to the seizure and detention of John Kerr, S. P. Hill and many other citizens of Caswell county, was read and adopted.

Article 5th, in reference to the Governor refusing to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Pearson, in behalf of A. G. Mason of Alamance county, was read and adopted.

Mabson, col., moved that the Committee should rise and report progress; lost.

Article 6th, in reference to the Governor's failure to make returns to the writs of *habeas corpus* for the appearance of certain citizens of Caswell, unlawfully held in confinement by his order, was read and adopted.

Article 7th, in reference to organizing, equipping and arming a band of desperadoes from this State and Tennessee, which were placed under the command of three other Tennessee desperadoes, to wit, Kirk, Gaughn and Yates, and hurling them upon the people of Alamance and Caswell counties, and confining Josiah Turner, Jr., and F. A. Willey in a dungeon, &c., was read and adopted.

Article 8th, in reference to drawing enormous sums from the Treasury of the State to further these criminal and unlawful military movements, was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the articles, as a whole were adopted.

Mr. Jarvis offered a resolution that the Committee of the Whole now proceed to elect a Board of seven Managers to conduct the trial before the bar of the Senate, and that the Committee recommend such Board to associate with them counsel learned in the law.

Mr. Justice was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Phillips wished to know if there was any precedent for such a proceeding.

Mr. Sparrow replied that there was, and alluded to the Andrew Johnson impeachment case, when the Board of Managers in that case were authorized to employ counsel if they wished.

The resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Robinson nominated as managers Messrs. Sparrow, Gregory, Dunham, Welch, Johnston of Buncombe, Scott and Broadfoot.

[The Republican side of the House made no nominations.]

A ballot was had and those gentlemen having received a majority of the votes cast were declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the Committee rose, and

Mr. Strudwick, the Chairman, reported progress, and asked to be discharged.

The House then concurred in the report of the Committee of the Whole.

NOTE.—During the debate on the motion to concur in the report of the Special Committee on *per diem*, Mr. McAfee stated that more time and money had been expended in unnecessary discussion than the matter was worth, and he would, but for this fact, say something on the matter. He had all the time contended that $4 per day and 10 cents mileage was sufficient to pay the fair and reasonable expenses of the members of the General Assembly, and though he had voted once for 15 cents mileage, he had done so simply to compromise matters and to get rid of a useless expenditure of money in discussing the matter. He had always contended that $4 per day and 10 cents per mile was a fair and ample compensation.

REV. A. D. EARLE.

As is well known to the public, Rev. A. D. Earle, a minister of the Baptist denomination, has been for some time past, and is now, holding a protracted meeting in this city, preaching in that religion, perhaps twice as many now bow asking the people of God to pray for them, and christians of every name have been greatly revived. Grateful to God for the good which has been done, we desire publicly to express our high appreciation of the man and his labors among us, and we know not how better to do this than to endorse the following extract from an article published in the *Religious Herald* of Richmond, Va., by Dr. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore, January 6th, 1870. Dr. Fuller is the foremost man among the Baptists of America, North or South.

W. Royall,	T. H. Pritchard,
P. H. Fountain,	W. B. Howell,
D. M. Allcard,	E. Allison,
J. M. Heck,	J. S. Purifoy,
John Armstrong,	W. B. Royall,
P. F. Pescud,	J. L. Carroll,
Jordan Womble,	C. E. Taylor,
John G. Williams,	C. Durham,
	G. W. Sanderlin.

"We have heard Mr. Earle three times, and under the serious disadvantage of a distressing cough, and we do not hesitate to pronounce him one of the ablest men we ever listened to.

But all this is comparatively little.—Brother Earle's intellectual endowments are unmistakable, and would at once be felt were he at the bar or in Congress.—The clear reasoning, the most natural wit and humor, a lively imagination, a copious facile, an intuitive insight into human nature, a resources of strong native sense, at warm gushing emotions of intense and earnest zeal in illustration drawn from every quarter—these attributes and advantages he possesses and uses without any effort, with the entire self-possession which accompanies the sense of power.

His very appearance draws reverent audience. No well-trimmed moustache or groves no unimpeachable white vest.—He has not been before the glass, but on his knees. Some of that self-consciousness which seems itself in an affected simplicity and naturalness, is the awkward attempt to be easy to put on the hand grace-like, to modulate the voice artistically. He plainly forgets himself, and before he has uttered twenty words, the people forget the man as completely as Caleb Cushing upon the day of Peace—and they are impressed with the truth he is proclaiming. Physical powers are of great importance in a public speaker, and his are uncommon. A voice rich, deep, musical, resembling that of Mr. Clay. A person tall and commanding. Animal spirits inexhaustible. A terrible capacity to work and endure.

We have already spoken of brother Earle's preaching. Since hearing some of his sermons we are more convinced of the accuracy of all we have said. And there is one element we did not mention, but which is a striking as exerting a great power, we know the simple belief with which he is permeated among the sincere realities of the Bible. Few of us are aware of the potency of such an earnest belief in living faith.

We will only add, that brother Earle is a faithful union the subject of baptism as any preacher can be, and that his affectionate, devout regard for all the pastors and the blessed influence of his quiet and fervent preaching on their souls, have not only endeared him more to them, but made their hearts dearer than ever to their churches. Whatever politics are true upon this must be the effect of his ministry and of a genuine revival."

An exchange says "Gen. Hooker is for war with England—war to the knife." So is Gen. Butler, with the simple difference that he is for war, not to the knife, but to the spoon.

The President sticks to the San Domingo land swindle with the order of a man who is sure he will make at least one thousand per cent. on the investment of somebody else's money.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Gov. Yates will not be admitted to a seat in the Senate. We are afraid this will be so.

For the Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING.

According to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba counties, was held to consider the projected Railroad from the "pump" on the W. C. & R. R. to Hickory Station or Lenoir, via Newton.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. C. L. Hunter to the Chair and C. M. Wilfong and M. O. Sherrill appointed to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and gave a description of the country through which the said road is proposed to be built, showing the great necessity of such a road to develope the great mineral and other wealth of the country.

Gen. D. H. Hill being called upon made a very appropriate speech showing the great importance of such a road, which if built, would when completed, connect Pittsburg with Atlanta by taking the Air Line Road, 31-2 miles below the W. C. & R. R.

A. H. Shuford, wanted to know whether the meeting was confined to the "pump" or Charlotte?

J. Hussey, Esq., made a few remarks, stating that "the object of the meeting was not to discuss any of the proposed routes, but to obtain a charter."

Mr. H. H. Shuford followed, advocating the building of a road to Newton, but said as there was already a charter allowing a road across the Catawba river, to Lincolnton, and as there was a company organized to build a road across and tap the W. N. C. R. R. west of Catawba river, would it not be best to consult the stockholders of that road?

Mr. J. W. A. Graham followed in a speech of some length, showing that the W. C. & R. R. R. Co. were not able to build the road; they were unable to complete their own road; and that the proposed road when built would be an advantage to the W., C. & R. Railroad, instead of a disadvantage.

Mr. A. J. Morrison spoke in favor of building the proposed road independent of the W., C. & R. Railroad, the State or any monopoly; that the counties through which the road had to pass could build it; the thing was to go to work and build it.

Mr. Hussey, considered the discussion of the routes as irrelevant, the object of the meeting was to get up a charter.

On motion, Mr. Gaither, the chairman, appointed a Committee of five gentlemen to draw up a charter, viz: Gen. D. H. Hill, D. R. Gaither, J. Hussy, Esq., W. A. Graham, Jr., and Dr. W. R. McClain.

On motion, M. L. McCorkle, Esq., was added to the Committee.

The meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock. After some intended music from the Committee, the meeting adjourned, being ready to report.

On motion of Gen. Hill, the charter was read, and then voted upon by sections.

A. H. Shuford, offered an amendment to the first section, that "after the words Charlotte and Tuckasege or pump," add "or Lincolnton," upon which a discussion arose, Messrs. McCorkle and Shuford, advocating the amendment, and Messrs. Hill, Graham, Hussey, Morrison and McClain in opposition.

The amendment was put to a vote and lost.

The 1st section was then passed. The remaining sections of the charter was then adopted.

On motion of Gen. Hill, the words one million of dollars be struck out and ten millions inserted. Adopted.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to apply to the Legislature for a charter. Gen. Hill, J. Hussey and S. J. Morrison, were appointed as said committee.

The following preamble and resolution passed:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that as much information as possible should be spread abroad respecting the projected Catawba Valley Railroad; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman, Dr. C. L. Hunter, be requested to write an article, at his earliest convenience, setting forth the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the section of country through which this Road will pass, and publish the same in the Charlotte and other State papers friendly to the cause.

On motion of M. E. Laurance, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Raleigh SENTINEL and *Southern Home* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of J. P. Murrill, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

C. L. HUNTER, Ch'm.

C. M. WILFONG,	
MILES O. SHERRILL,	Secretaries.

For the Sentinel.

Roxboro' Dec. 14, 1870.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Dear Sir: While writing on business I will simply say that there are two things the great mass of the people, so far as my acquaintance extends, most ardently desire and demand of the present Legislature, to wit: 1st, The impeachment of Gov. Holden and Judge Pearson; 2d, The call of a Constitutional Convention.

As to the first, it is demanded by a proper observance of a healthy public policy. Holden and Pearson have denied to a portion of our citizens some of the most sacred rights recognized by civil government, and the people will not be satisfied if they are allowed to go free of that punishment their crimes so richly deserve. It will not do to rest this matter on a change of the constitution and a healthy state of public opinion, so as thereby to put it out of the power of these men ever hereafter to hold office; but, having committed crime, there should be meted out to them the just demerit of the crimes. If a poor, ignorant negro steals a hog or sheep, to satisfy the cravings of hunger, he is arrested, tried, and if found guilty, put in the penitentiary for several years perhaps. But Holden and Pearson, who ought to have a much higher regard for the fundamental laws of the land than it can be reasonably claimed a wealthy emancipated slave an have of the principles of honesty, have invaded the sacred rights of freemen, and shall they be allowed to escape just punishment simply because they hold high and important positions? No, never. The higher the mark, the more steadily should the aim be; the larger the game, the more diligence should be observed to capture it. Nothing short of their impeachment will serve the ends of justice or meet the demands of an outraged people.

As to the second point, the people are heartily sick and tired of the present constitution, and the machinery that has been put in operation under it; and I think the general sentiment is in favor of a convention, as the most expeditious and economical way of getting rid of the present iniquity.

Rex.

For the Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CASWELL.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, held in the Court House in Yanceyville, N. C., on the 10th of December, 1870, on motion of Col. E. B. Withers, William Long, Esq., was called the chair. On motion of Hon. John Kerr, Dr. R. M. Boon and L. L. M. Totten were requested to act as Secretaries.

Hon. John Kerr, Col. R. B. Watt and Gen. William Lea were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after retiring, presented through their Chairman, Hon. John Kerr, the following:

The people of Caswell are called to mourn the loss of their honored and revered fellow citizen, Col. Bedford Brown. He died suddenly, in his own chamber, in the course of the night of the 5th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-six. He has thus fallen asleep and been laid with his fathers, after having served his generation with distinguished fidelity, patriotism and ability. His neighbors and countrymen, now assembled in public meeting, appreciating his great moral worth and his matured wisdom and thorough devotion to the interests of his country cannot withhold the expression of their deep sense of the public loss in the occurrence of his death at a crisis in public affairs so momentous as the present. Useful in council at all times, his advice and lead in the support of measures for the public good gave him controlling influence over the minds of a large number of the intelligent and virtuous citizens throughout the State, and in this, his native county, his suggestions were heard with the profound deference due to venerable age and the most fully tested integrity. As a neighbor no man was more beloved, and in his domestic relations he was a model of rectitude.

While bowing with meek submission to the Divine will, as expressed in his call from time to eternity, they nevertheless experience the sorrow which is natural and inevitable upon an occurrence so melancholy; and from the deep fountains of their hearts they offer this small tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That, in token of our great respect and veneration for the character of our late lamented fellow-citizen, Bedford Brown, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That in further token of our sense of his deserts, a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to select some suitable person to prepare and deliver a funeral oration on his life and character and public services to be delivered at such time and place as hereafter may be designated. Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, Orders were ordered to the *Milton Recorder*, and all other papers in the State be requested to copy.

The Chair appointed as the Committee, under the second resolution, Dr. R. M. Boon, Col. E. B. Withers and Yancey Jones.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM JONES, Ch'm.

W. M. BOON,	
L. L. M. TOTTEN,	Secretaries.

NEW HEALTH MAXIMS.

Dr. Dio Lewis announces some rather startling propositions in his book on hygiene. For instance:

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are very poor food for brain and muscle.

The common notion that our health and life depend upon a mysterious Providence is downright infidelity. A child goes out of a hot room with naked arms and legs in pursuit of its daily supply of poisoned candies, and then dies of croup. Is that a mysterious Providence? A man indulges until he gets the gout, and disease attacks his heart and kills him, is his death a mystery?

The reason that the American people are such dyspetics is that they eat and drink so much, and eat and drink so fast.

The teeth will not decay if they are kept clean. A tooth brush is a good thing, but a good tooth-pick is worth an armful of tooth brushes. There is a gentleman now living in New York city who has three beautiful front teeth which he purchased from the mouth of an Irishman. His own teeth were removed and instantly Patrick's were transferred.

The word biliousness is a sort of respectful cover for pigishness. People ate not bilious who eat what they should.

The Greek and Roman armies ate but once a day.

The common impression that tomatoes are the healthiest of all vegetables is a mistake. If eaten at all, it should be with great moderation, and never raw. Tomatoes have sometimes produced salivation. Dr. Lewis knew a young woman who had lost all her teeth from excessive eating of tomatoes.

Pies and cakes are poisonous.

To healthy persons mineral waters are not wholesome.

Corsets are most injurious to digestion. Their use finally results in an immense and very ugly protuberance of the abdomen.

Those who suffer from heartburn should avoid soups, drink nothing at meals, say "No, thank you," to pies and cakes, and go without supper.

If you wish to live to eighty-five, in the full enjoyment of all your faculties, go to bed at nine o'clock, and eat twice a day a moderate quantity of plain food.

The Solons, in Senate assembled, it is greatly to be feared, will deny Gov. Vance, the recently elected Senator from North Carolina, a seat within their body, on account of his connection with the rebellion. Had Governor Vance, since the surrender, betrayed his friends and relations for personal aggrandizement; had he been an apostate to his political faith and sold his principles for a Radical bribe, he would have been welcomed with open arms and placed high in the council of the men who now reject him. Everything like gratitude, consisting of good faith, the majority hold in abhorrence; the presence of an honest, upright man being as unwelcome to them as would be the presence of Mr. Bergh at Rit Burn's rat pit. No doubt, but Butler's swindling disability bill is artfully framed for the purpose of covering this and similar cases, an irruption of honesty into the councils of the nation being the most dreaded of all misfortunes by the ring he represents.

There is some consolation, however, to be found in the fact that this opinion is not generally shared in by the Senate; that among them are to be found men superior to such degrading considerations, who hold that as the word of all politicians, which deceives a people of their wishes, is dishonored, in speed time the ideas of the latter will prevail, but not in time, perhaps, to save Gov. Vance.—N. Y. World.

The New York Sun (Radical) says that the Radical party, as represented by the Administration, is accumulating for itself a wealth of contempt unprecedented in the history of political parties.