The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 5. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESAY, MARCH 1, 1871. NO. 57.

THE SENTINEL.

IMPEACHMENT.

TRIAL OF

W. W. HOLDEN.

TWENTY THIRD DAY

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 25, 1871.

J. R. Neathery, a witness on behalf of the respondent, was recalled, and read a letter from Capt. Pride Jones of Orange, to Governor Holden, in which he asks for authority to declare general amnesty to all Ku Klux and members of the Leagues who have violated laws, upon a cessation of hostilities; also asking that Alamance be added to his territory of command. The Governor's reply to this letter was also read, saying that he had no power to grant amnesty, but would direct the solicitor to enter a *nol prosequi* in their several cases.

Next, a letter from N. A. Ramsey, of Chatham, to the Governor, in which he says parties have been advising the colored people to burn barns, &c., of white men whenever they were molested, and urging upon the Governor, measures to put down such, as "two wrongs could never make a right." Assuring him, otherwise, that the prospects of success of his efforts at Chatham were gone.

Mr. Merriman objected to this latter as from and relative to a county not connected with the issues of this trial.

The Chief Justice ruled it competent, as showing the influences under which the Governor acted in proclaiming Alamance and Caswell in insurrection.

Andrew Murray, jr., a witness on behalf of the respondent, being sworn, testified

Questioned by Mr. McCorkle.

I live in Alamance County, near the county lines of Orange and Caswell. In December 1869, (after part of the month had gone) I rented Mr. Henry Leigh's place and asked him to go to the place for a share of the crop. Mr. Leigh had been there and were going to fill him; took my gun and went to her house, when getting near it I saw a few lights, waited a while and soon they left going in the direction of another negro's house near by. Both lived on my plantation. I followed, and soon heard a hollowing. Went on until I got within about forty yards of them. There were seven or eight, all disguised, in long white gowns. I heard them talking to the negro. They asked him if he was going to prosecute any body for tearing down his house. Asked if Murray (meaning myself) had given him any arms to protect himself with. He said no. Well then, tell Murray we will kill him if he builds any more houses for negroes or gives them any arms. The negro was not whipped very badly, but skin was cut in some places. About one month previous the house of one of the parties had been pulled down, and a gal low created near by with six grape vines tied to it, and six graves marked off with stones at each end for tombstones, and a notice not to build any more houses, or would be treated by the Ku Klux. I never saw any other but that night. Some people had bad feeling towards one another, between blacks and whites, but can't say as to general feeling. I thought I recognized one of the parties that night as John R. Murray.

Cross examined by Mr. Merriman.

I knew Jerry Leigh, but never had any thing to do with pulling down his house. The boys told me they were going to pull down the house but I had nothing to do with it. I hired the man to work on my plantation and he would not work, and I wanted to get him off.

W. F. Simpson called on behalf of the respondent, and testified:

I live in Alamance, am fifty two years of age. I have seen some men in disguise. About the last of March, 1869, after ten o'clock one night, I heard a noise around my house, I jumped up and went out, had on shirt and drawers, several disguised men ran up to me and caught hold of me, carried me down into the woods, about nine of them, all disguised. I said, "gentlemen why do you treat me so, I never steal anything." They said I said too much about a certain party. They tied my arms around a black jack tree, whipped me about twenty licks. They said, also, that I let a certain negro live on my plantation, and if I did not drive him off they would get hold of me again. I was a democrat until after the war, and since then I have been a republican. There has been no prosecution in Alamance for this outrage. I could not tell who any of these were, all disguised, and hail their voices disguised. I was forced to sell my property—*it was sold to pay revenue tax.*

Cross examined by Mr. Merrimon.

I was not a thief, never stole anything. Don't know what they whipped me for. I owned a still, but there were no more rows or drunkenness there than at any other place where whisky is made. I paid my revenue taxes—*they sold my land and paid them.* I never concealed anybody in my house from the law officers. Hazel went up stairs in my house once, when an officer was looking for him, but I had nothing to do with it.

James Pouville, called on behalf of the respondent and testified:

Questioned by McCorkle.

I live in Graham, Alamance county, am 64 years of age, I was at home the Saturday night Outlaw was hung. I heard a noise out, got up and went out. Saw a number of persons disguised, passed right by my house, going towards the court house between seventy five and one hundred, all riding. I went on up town to see what they would do. Got up near court house, and met several gentlemen standing near Parson Long's hotel. The ku klux then were on opposite side of court house from us. Soon a number came riding by us, and left town. Heard nothing more of them. Mr. Jacob Long suggested that perhaps they had put up some notice, for us to go around and see. Several of us went, and looked all about, but saw nothing. I particularly looked at the elm tree upon which Outlaw was found to be hanging the next morning, but saw nothing. I am confident he was not then there. We all left and went to our respective homes. The next (Sunday) morning I went to the post office, and was told that Outlaw was hung—then hanging to the tree at the court house. I went up and saw him—touched his foot with my cane—he was dead. A notice was pinned on him—"a warning to all guilty, both white and black." Jacob Long, Parson Long, Wm. Staley, James Clendenan, Jacob Hunter, and myself saw them.

There was an inquest held over the body. I was a witness before the jury. Outlaw was a republican leader of the colored men. I never knew of any other party injured.

Cross-examined by Mr Merrimon.

I saw Kirk and his men last summer. Great many of them were very disdipated. There was no discipline among them at all—all seemed to command and none obey. I dont think altogether that the feelings between the races were very good owing to parties; but their was general employment of blacks by whites.

Henry Holt, col., sworn on behalf of respondent, testified about hearing noise in town the night Outlaw was hung, saw the disguised men &c. Nothing new elicited by this witness. He said he used to belong to Union League, but did not now. The League requires every member to swear to support Republicans.

Eli Outlaw, col., sworn on behalf of respondent, testified that he had seen the Kuklux once—they surrounded his house one night and fired into it, through the door and the cracks.

Donaldson Worth, col., sworn on behalf of respondent, and testified: I live in Chatham, near the county line of Alamance. On last Saturday night in January 1870, some disguised men came to my house. Came from the same direction and county—bursted open my door, called me out. Men were talking like gabble of goose. Carried me about one and a half miles from house in the woods, tied rope around my neck, threw it over a limb, drew it up tight enough to choke me, and each man (five of them) give me five licks with a strap. Said they whipped me because I had arms to shoot Kuklux. They returned towards Alamance, in direction of Mr. Zachary's.

Jonathan Zachary, sworn and testified: Live in Alamance. On last Saturday night in January a party of Kuklux came to his house, he invited them in—they came in but did not make any attempt to disturb him. They looked at his clock and asked what it was said it was the prettiest thing they had ever seen. Staid a few moments and left. There were five of them. I thought I recognized the voices of two, John Duke, and Matthew Hopkins.

Samuel Garrson, col., sworn and testified: In November 1869, five disguised men came to my house, knocked open the door, ran in the room. The light went down into the coals. They laid me down on the floor, whipped me about twenty licks, then on the other. Have no idea how many licks. I never knew what they whipped me for. I was laid up for two weeks. I thought I knew two of the men, Asa Isley and John R. Ireland. I never made complaint to officers of the law about it, for fear they would come back after me.

Mr. Graham objected to this last answer as evidence. The law contemplated every man's protection, and it was no excuse that a party was afraid to apply to the officers of the law for redress.

The Chief Justice ruled it competent

Court adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

For the Sentinel

FRANKLIN COUNTY CONVENTION

Louisburg, N. C., Feb. 18, 1870.

A convention of the people of Franklin county was held in Louisburg on Saturday the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the convention

Mr. M. S. Davis was called to the chair and George S. Baker requested to act as secretary. Speeches were made by Capt. J. J. Davis, John E. Thomas, Esq., C. M. Cooke, Esq., and Capt. W. S. Harris, urging the necessity of a convention to alter the constitution of the State in certain particulars.

On motion of Maj. D. S. Hill, a committee of ten were appointed by the chair to recommend the names of two persons suitable as candidates for said convention

The committee after an absence of a few minutes returned and reported through their chairman, a resolution approving the action of the Legislature in providing for an election by the people of the State on the question of calling a convention, and pledging the support of the members of this meeting in favor of a convention The committee also recommended Dr. E. A. Crudup and Capt. Wm. S. Harris, as candidates for said convention. The resolutions reported by the committee and their recommendations relative to the selection of candidates were unanimously adopted. Capt. W. S Harris being called for came forward and accepted the nomination in a graceful and patriotic speech. A committee of three were appointed to notify Dr. Crudup (he being absent) of his nomination, and request his acceptance

C. M. Cooke, Esq., introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, in refusing to issue his proclamation for an election, as required to do by the act of the General Assembly providing for a call of a Convention of the people of the State, and alleging as a reason for his action the written opinion of four of the Supreme Court Judge, that the aforesaid act is in violation of the Constitution of the State, is, in our opinion, unwarranted, being without precedent and in violation of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which provides, among other things, that the Attorney General shall be *ex officio* the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Resolved further, That while we would not seem to disregard or treat lightly those expression of conscientious scruples against the performance of the act as contained in the late message of his Excellency to the Legislature relative to that matter, yet it does occur to us that the times, however degenerate and demoralizing they may be regarded, have had the effect to quicken his conscience and increase his love for that "sacred instrument" since his approval of the Shoffner Bill which was a blow at civil liberty which has brought much suffering to some of our best citizens, and which is admitted by even the members of his own party to have been unconstitutional.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish proceedings to the Raleigh SENTINEL. The meeting which was large and well attended, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, adjourned to meet again on Tuesday of March Court.

GEO. S. BAKER, Sec'y.

ONE CENT DAMAGES.—Mark R. De Mortie of Richmond, who married the quadroon daughter of George T. Downing, the colored caterer of Washington city, and who with his wife was recently ejected from a Chicago restaurant on the ground of objectionable color, and brought suit against the restaurant keeper for $5,000 damages, got a verdict of one cent. The plaintiff in this unfortunate suit had a sassafras oil concern near Rocketts.

The Washington *Chronicle* denies by authority that Edwin Forrest will retire from the stage in the spring. The old Roman declares that he will stick to the boards as long as he can walk.

During a high wind, a few days ago, a portion of a newly erected brick store was blown down in Wadesboro.—Bad material and botched workmanship was the cause, then on the other. Have no idea how many licks. I never knew what they whipped me for. I was laid up for two weeks. I thought I knew two of the men, Asa Isley and John R. Ireland. I never made complaint to officers of the law about it, for fear they would come back after me.

Mr. Graham objected to this last answer as evidence. The law contemplated every man's protection, and it was no excuse that a party was afraid to apply to the officers of the law for redress.

The Chief Justice ruled it competent

Court adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

For the Sentinel

FRANKLIN COUNTY CONVENTION

Louisburg, N. C., Feb. 18, 1870.

A convention of the people of Franklin county was held in Louisburg on Saturday the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the convention

Mr. M. S. Davis was called to the chair and George S. Baker requested to act as secretary. Speeches were made by Capt. J. J. Davis, John E. Thomas, Esq., C. M. Cooke, Esq., and Capt. W. S. Harris, urging the necessity of a convention to alter the constitution of the State in certain particulars.

On motion of Maj. D. S. Hill, a committee of ten were appointed by the chair to recommend the names of two persons suitable as candidates for said convention

The committee after an absence of a few minutes returned and reported through their chairman, a resolution approving the action of the Legislature in providing for an election by the people of the State on the question of calling a convention, and pledging the support of the members of this meeting in favor of a convention The committee also recommended Dr. E. A. Crudup and Capt. Wm. S. Harris, as candidates for said convention. The resolutions reported by the committee and their recommendations relative to the selection of candidates were unanimously adopted. Capt. W. S Harris being called for came forward and accepted the nomination in a graceful and patriotic speech. A committee of three were appointed to notify Dr. Crudup (he being absent) of his nomination, and request his acceptance

C. M. Cooke, Esq., introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, in refusing to issue his proclamation for an election, as required to do by the act of the General Assembly providing for a call of a Convention of the people of the State, and alleging as a reason for his action the written opinion of four of the Supreme Court Judge, that the aforesaid act is in violation of the Constitution of the State, is, in our opinion, unwarranted, being without precedent and in violation of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which provides, among other things, that the Attorney General shall be *ex officio* the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Resolved further, That while we would not seem to disregard or treat lightly those expression of conscientious scruples against the performance of the act as contained in the late message of his Excellency to the Legislature relative to that matter, yet it does occur to us that the times, however degenerate and demoralizing they may be regarded, have had the effect to quicken his conscience and increase his love for that "sacred instrument" since his approval of the Shoffner Bill which was a blow at civil liberty which has brought much suffering to some of our best citizens, and which is admitted by even the members of his own party to have been unconstitutional.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish proceedings to the Raleigh SENTINEL. The meeting which was large and well attended, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, adjourned to meet again on Tuesday of March Court.

GEO. S. BAKER, Sec'y.

ONE CENT DAMAGES.—Mark R. De Mortie of Richmond, who married the quadroon daughter of George T. Downing, the colored caterer of Washington city, and who with his wife was recently ejected from a Chicago restaurant on the ground of objectionable color, and brought suit against the restaurant keeper for $5,000 damages, got a verdict of one cent. The plaintiff in this unfortunate suit had a sassafras oil concern near Rocketts.

The Washington *Chronicle* denies by authority that Edwin Forrest will retire from the stage in the spring. The old Roman declares that he will stick to the boards as long as he can walk.

During a high wind, a few days ago, a portion of a newly erected brick store was blown down in Wadesboro.—Bad material and botched workmanship was the cause,

---

For the Sentinel

THE UNIVERSITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It gives me great pleasure at all times to hear a word spoken in behalf of this venerable institution, so dear to us who in her more prosperous days, or, as I should say, when under the direction of a Faculty honored and respected by all who knew them or were competent to appreciate intelligence, integrity and learning when each chair was filled by a Professor who was not a professor in name alone but in fact, entirely a master of his department. Can we ever forget the names of Swain, Phillips, Fetter, Hedpath, Martin and Hubbard—and dear, kind Adjunct Professor and Instructor of the Freshmen in Price's Algebra and Geometry, dear Mr. Pool! Who at the time could have conceived the latter as President! Or is there any one of the alumni but could have painted the present picture which the *alma mater* presents, if they could have strained their minds to such a degree!

But I am digressing. I desire not to look back, even the sad spectacle of the past, but to look forward, as laid down by Mr. Pool, "Should one of them (the Alumni) ever willfully add to her embarrassment!" No, I answer emphatically; although I could not give the same response with the question, Has one of them ever added to her embarrassment and complete disgrace and downfall? whether or not it has been willful, I will not judge, but leave it to their own consciences.

Now how can we, the friends of the University, add our whole influence to relieve her of her present embarrassment? By a Convention of the people, I say, is the only way that the drooping pulse can be restored to the regular beat of health and strength, and for this should every one of her nurtured sons bear his whole energy and power of mind, which she has bestowed upon him. Republicans (I am happy to say few, can be found among her Alumni) and Democrats should be one-handed in favor of a Convention to free her from the duet. I would say to Mr. Pool, Resign, and do all in your power towards calling the Convention, and that is weight be anything "to add to your present burdens."

We must have a Convention, and it gives us much pleasure to see that you are "*fixing the responsibility.*" I hope in a few days to see the proper instructions from Rockingham, Yadkin, Surry, Davidson, Alexander and Gates. As far as Craven is concerned, I have yet to meet the first Democrat or Conservative who is not anxious *for* a Convention. Of course the Rads are opposed to it, because in this county they all hold office and would hate very much to see any change in the number of iterative offices and the amount of fees, &c., &c.

Perhaps some of the "Boys" may remember

"X. Y. Z."

THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Feb. 21.

A party from Charleston has been in the city for the past two or three days, looking up testimony against Congressman Bowen, in the bigamy case brought against him by Mrs. Frances Bowen, of this city. Yesterday a number of highly respectable witnesses were summoned by Deputy United States Marshal David Porter, and will leave for Washington on Saturday next. Among those summoned are Chief of Police Christian, Sergeant E. Hicks, of the police, Miss Mary Scaife, Miss Louisa Dixon and Mrs. Frances Bowen, the deserted wife of Bowen. United States Deputy Marshal Porter will also attend as a witness.

With these witnesses and others familiar with the fact of Bowen's marriage with Miss Frances Hicks, in 1852, there can be little doubt of the conviction of Bowen for bigamy in this the second case brought against him for such a heinous crime. A copy of the original marriage license granted Bowen for his marriage with Miss Frances Hicks, bearing date October 31, 1852, has been procured from the Ordinary's office, bearing the name of Leon F. Dugas, Ordinary, which attests the original record.

Of his marriage with Miss Hicks there is no shadow of doubt, as several of the witnesses summoned can fully establish. The lady in question is now a resident of Augusta, of most reputable character and respectable connection, who was abandoned years ago by this reckless adventurer. It is to be hoped that no bribed juror will, in this case, be allowed to defeat the ends of justice.

ENGLAND'S POSITION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the London Times, Feb. 10.

The Alabama controversy, the settlement of which has been looked upon as a matter of the highest national importance, is made to a great extent subsidiary to another of only secondary interest. Yet there can be no doubt which of the several questions submitted to Lord de Grey and his colleagues will chiefly engage their attention. The pressure of public opinion and the early adjournment of the United States Senate will force them to enter at an early date on the question of England's liability for the depredations of the Alabama. Nothing has yet been decided in the dispute, and principles, as well as details, will have to be considered. Our first impression on hearing of a joint commission is that the British Government must have made up its mind to aba don the position it has held from the beginning—that it intends to admit its liability for the escape of the Alabama, which, as successive Ministries maintain, left our shores unarmed, and became a ship-of-war only after she was beyond our jurisdiction. A joint commission looks like a body to be entrusted chiefly with details where there is no dispute on principle, or with the examination of claims and accounts. But this, we are assured, is not the purpose of the present Commission. We believe, however, that they have authority to enter upon all questions relating to the late war, though we are not clear as to their capacity to bind either nation by their decision. It is satisfactory to be assured that England does not abandon the position she has hitherto maintained, and that, whatever course may be taken with respect to the Alabama, the preliminary question, whether England is liable at all, must be first decided against us by competent authority."

The city authorities of Wilmington are in the habit of buying railroad tickets for colored ladies to go on a visit of pleasure. This is radical chivalry.

The employees of the Wilmington & Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads, residing in Wilmington intend to organize and shortly put in operation a co-operative store.

CONVENTION THE VOICE OF THE PRESS

This vital question is again loosing up in increased magnitude and bids fair to overshadow every question else. We copy the following extracts from our State exchanges, and will continue our extracts from day to day, that our Legislators may know fully how the matter is viewed throughout the State. From all the evidences we have the people are becoming impatient, knowing not what to do.

[From the Wilmington Star 24th.]

Our readers are acquainted with the salient features of the act of the Legislature calling a Convention, one provision of which act required the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering an election to be held on the thirteenth day of April. The complication, now existing at Raleigh, occasioned by the refusal of Gov. Caldwell to issue the proclamation required of him, is too grave to permit the supposition that the people generally, are aware of the merits of the question now pending between the General Assembly and the Executive, as stained by the partisan judiciary, regarding the constitutionality of the Convention Act, nor, unhappily, is it important at the present moment, that certain practical questions which arise

* * * * * * * *

We attach no consequence to the question of the *morale* of Caldwell's present position, and just as little to the constitutional scruples of his Radical confreres up on the Supreme Bench. It is useless to dignify these Radical officials by the mention of moral and legal questions in connection with their present conduct and avowed opinions. It is the judicious and practical course to view Caldwell and his high toned Judges as the authors and exponents of a cunningly contrived Radical manœuvre. By no means underrate the cleverness of the last act of Radical despotism, we must address ourselves to the task of devising a superior strategy. At what moment is the legal opinion of Caldwell and his associates regarding the constitutionality of the Convention Act, to be made to bear upon the question, we have no means of knowing. Indeed, there seemed to be some anxiety to recommend the bill on the political voters than to the great body of the intelligence, wealth and moral worth of the State represented by those who elected them, and who had a right to expect their wishes to be respected and their interests protected. The friends of Convention, instead of assuming an aggressive attitude, and boldly and firmly applying the remedy for all our grievances, were, from the first, thrown on the defensive. One election after another passed by, until, at length, the act of the old radical Constitution as a means of reform. Many of the most obnoxious features of that infamous "league with hell" are by it perpetuated and fastened upon our suffering people.

* * * * * * * *

A Convention called under this bill could do little more than to repeal that clause of the Constitution which requires the Legislature to make provision for the annual payment of the interest on the public debt, leaving all the other objectionable features so loudly and justly complained of by our people, undisturbed or rather, by a new indorsement, fastening them upon us indefinitely.

[From the Salem Press.]

The Convention bill, recently passed by the General Assembly and upon which the authority of our State is laid aside, is intended to place the State in a position to meet the exigencies, as we understand it, which are anticipated. Taxpaying citizens, who are at a loss to know the purpose of a proclamation, which, if issued, would be a mockery, and a delusion, and a snare, and a trap, and a lie, and a cheat, and a fraud, and a swindle, and a robbery, and a cheat, and a fraud, and a swindle, and a robbery, and a lie, and a trap, and a snare, and a delusion, and a mockery, and a—and a—and a—