The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 5. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871. NO. 59.

THE SENTINEL.

IMPEACHMENT.

TRIAL OF

W. W. HOLDEN,

TWENTY NINTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 4th, 1871.

James E. Boyd, a witness for the respondent, testified:

Questioned by Mr. Boyden.

I live in Graham, Alamance county. The first initiation into the White Brotherhood in the county that I know of, was a day or two before the Presidential election in November 1868. I joined a day or two after. J. A. Long initiated me. He came to me on the street and asked if I knew anything of the ku klux. I said nothing but what I had heard. I went to his room, he asked me to hold up my hand. I did so and he administered the oath to the White Brotherhood as nearly (which was similar to that published. I was not in favor of the political and civil elevation of the negro, and that I would resist, by force if necessary the efforts to elevate the negro. He told me the penalty if I divulged any of the secrets, was death (Witness gave sign of recognition, rub left hand down lapped of court, returned by rubbing right hand down.) Upon numerous meetings a sign of distress other members were to go to his aid, they were to aid each other under all circumstances. I understood our obligation to be such that if a member knew another member had committed crime he could not say so either on jury or as a witness, without be'ting the obligation. It was not in the oath but the understanding of the order, that its members were to be protected in all things by all means, and under all circumstances. It was part of the oath to defend a member, even to swear an alibi, if it was their duty to each other, the object of the order, one was out of counties, &c. &c. There were ten scraps in the county, and I was told in May I was the chief of the county. The organization did not exist in the counties before November 1868, that I know of.

I was initiated into the "Constitutional Union Guard" in 1869, by Mr. J. A. J. Patterson. I never attended any of their meetings. The oath was similar to that of the Brotherhood, and I understand it obliged me to preserve the constitution as it was before the 14th and 15th amendments were added. That was a part of the oath. The colored people were not allowed to join. J. A. J. Patterson was the chief of the county of the Union Guard, so he said. James Bradshaw, a member, told me he was one of the crowd who helped kill Outlaw. He left the county when Kirk's men came to Alamance. Bradshaw was the chief of a camp in the vicinity of Oaks bordering on Orange county. He lived some ten miles beyond Gilbreath's bridge, from Graham. I know nothing of the drowning of Puryear. Sometime during the adjournment of the Legislature at Christmas '68, I learned that Sheffer was to be killed on a certain night. On the day of that night I saw Dr. J. A. Moore in Graham. I told him what I heard, and both agreed to prevent it. He agreed to go that night and meet the parties and have it stopped. He afterward told me that he did go, and that he met parties on the way to kill Sheffner, and that he succeeded in turning them back. However, I suggested to the Doctor at first, to say that Sheffner was in Chreeps boro', and that Mrs. Sheffner was in a very precarious condition, and if they went they might commit two murders instead of one. He told me that he saw Mr. F. M. Strudwick, Abe Hedspeth, and James Bradshaw in the crowd. This question was objected to, as Mr. Moore had been examined, and the question went out to him.

Witness. Dr. Moore said he met them in the road at Bradshaw's house *en route* for Sheffner's, and these three persons were in command. Strudwick, Hedspeth and Bradshaw they were leaders.

Mr Bragg said this was contradicting their own witness, and wont competent.

Mr. Boyden insisted on its competency as having been the conversation of two members of the order.

The Chief Justice ruled it competent.

I don't know myself about whippings, but I know from members of the order that a great number of whippings took place. J. A. Long told me that Trollinger's camp whipped Caswell Holt. Also that George Anthony's camp whipped Joe Harvey. I was at home, at my father's, the night Outlaw was hung. I heard no noise, did not know anything about it until next morning.

I was a conservative candidate in my county for the Legislature, but never canvassed. I don't think the "Invisible Empire" existed in my county. I don't know that I ever took an oath as a member, though I had some connection with it. It was stated in the explanation that the order was called, the White Brotherhood so that if a person was put on the stand and asked if he was a member of the Ku-klux he could state with truthfulness that he was not. The order was generally know as Kuklux. (The witness was handed a list of the names of the parties arrested by Kirk, twenty of whom he recognized as having been members of the order. All I know of the Stevens murder is this. His body was found on Sunday morning, I think. The next day, Monday evening, I went over to Jacob Long's, in Graham, and had a talk with him. I had heard before that Mr. Joseph A. Long had come from the Shops and said that he had heard that Stevens was dead. Jacob Long, in this conversation, told me that Mr. Dickie—who was at that time reading law with Judge Kerr at Yanceyville—was at Graham about eight days before, and told him that it had all been arranged—the plan for Stephens' death had already been agreed upon.

Dickie was a member of the ku klux, joined in Alamance. The witness was asked to give a conversation that took place between himself and Mr. Josiah Turner, Jr., relative to the ku klux.

Mr. Graham objected, as Mr. Turner had been examined, and no such question had been asked him.

Mr. Boyden said he was asking the question to contradict the testimony of Mr. Turner. I want to prove a conversation the witness had with him shortly before the election.

The Chief Justice ruled it inadmissible, as no such question was put to Mr. Turner, and the only bearing such a question could have on the case would be to impeach Mr. Turner.

Mr. Boyden. We will waive that now. When Mr. Turner returns, we will have him up.

Witness. When Outlaw was hung, a meeting was called, to meet the Saturday after, to express condemnation of the outrage. A large number of people assembled, but no meeting was held, on account of the fact that a military force (federal) had been sent to the county in the meantime. On that day I was standing on the corner of a street, and a young fellow came up to me. I don't know who he was, any more than I might have seen him before. I afterward heard that his name was White. He said he understood the initiatory had the names of sixteen of our fellows who were at the hanging the other night.

Mr. Graham. Was White a member? A. I don't know, sir.

After argument, the Chief-Justice ruled this answer incompetent, as hearsay evidence.

At the meeting held in January, in which the resolutions were passed which have appeared in Col. McAlister's testimony, the two Secretaries were Ku Klux. I don't recollect others who were there. Dr. Moore addressed the meeting, but I don't know anything about denunciatory language of Sheffner. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Sheffner bill then pending in the Legislature.

CROSS EXAMINED BY MR. MERRIMON.

I was licensed to practice law in the County Courts in 1867, and to practice in the Superior Court in 1868. I took an oath as Attorney before Judge Tourgee. I think I took an oath to obey the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, and to perform the duties of an Attorney faithfully to my clients. I took an oath to support the Constitution before that, when I registered to vote in 1866. These oaths were taken before I joined the Brotherhood. I don't recollect that I was sworn when admitted to practice in the Superior Court. I know I was in the County Court. The oath which has been read is the one Mr. Long administered to me. I have no doubt of it, am certain of it.

Q. Do you swear positively that this clause was in it. "That you will not [illegible] of the Brotherhood?"

A. I swear I took the oath, and that the substance of what I have stated was in it. After the oath was administered there was a long explanation in regard to the manner of operation, and the duty and responsibility of members, &c. I understood the oath to be binding me to that explanation. I cannot say there was a clause in the oath binding me to the explanation. I considered it as binding me not to give State's evidence against a member and to resist by force, if necessary, the civil and political advancement of the negro, and I swear I took that oath.

Q. Did you furthermore swear that you would swear to lies if any of the Brotherhood should be charged with crime in court in order to have him acquitted when they were charged according to law? A. I understand that I was not to reveal the secrets of the order under any circumstances.

Q. Answer my question? A. That was my understanding. I understand that I had to defend a member, and keep the secrets of the order, under all circumstances, even if I had to commit perjury to do it. Mr. Long, who initiated me, did not say so, but I inferred it from the oath, and the explanation.

Q. Did Mr. Long tell you if you were called into court to testify against a member you were to swear falsely? A. That was a part of the oath, that I was not to reveal the secrets.

Q. Did he tell you you were to swear falsely in court? A. No, sir, he did not say anything that left that impression, but I inferred it from the oath. I did not get any instructions from him to that effect. What I have stated, I inferred from the nature of the organization. nobody told me so; Long nor no one else; but, even if I was on a jury I was to give a false verdict. I inferred that from the oath. No one ever told me so. I joined the order in November, 1868. I considered I was a member until I published my letter last summer. I understood from the time I joined that if a member was guilty of crime I was to protect him by perjury if necessary and by false verdicts, by killing men, by whipping them, by drowning them, and by every other means that would protect the men and keep its secrets. I was in same for two years, and I was cognizant of these things, but no member was on trial. And had they been on trial I would not have committed perjury. I would not have kept my oath under such circumstances. I swore that I would—or rather inferred as much from the oath and explanation. I practised law all the time with these oaths on my conscience. I was arrested by Kirk's men on the 15th of July. On the 16th I started to Yanceyville. I staid in the latter place a day or two, and then came to Raleigh. I had some friends who interceded for me—Red Eye Bill Albright, got permission for me to come to Raleigh. He came to see me in camp at the Shops, after we went to Yanceyville. I told him I had no disposition to conceal anything I knew about the Kuklux from the Governor. I first proposed this to him. I told him he might tell the Governor I would not conceal anything I knew. I think I asked him to see the Governor. When Albright returned from Raleigh, and got to Yanceyville, he handed a letter to Kirk, ordering my release if I could satisfy him. He also said the Governor would show me any favor if I would come down and tell all I knew. I don't recollect what Albright said the Governor said.

Q. Did he not say the Governor would turn you loose if you would come down and tell all you knew?

A. I think he did. I came, but I did not tell any fellow-prisoner that I was coming to make a statement. I reached Raleigh about 4 o'clock in the evening. Shortly after I got here I went to the Governor's office and saw him, the same evening. I told him substantially what I have stated here this morning.

Q. Did he ask you to make a written statement?

A. I think he did, probably—I don't know, either—I don't know that he did, that evening. I don't think we talked about the publication that evening. The interview lasted a half hour. I then went back to the National Hotel—That night I wrote and ordered to be published a card denying that I had made or would make, any confessions about the Ku Klux, as I knew nothing to confess.

That was not true. I went home that night, staid some two or three days, and returned. Before returning I declined to be a candidate. I did not get any communication from the Governor, but Red Eye Albright had something to do with it. I came back and remained several days. I saw Douglas at the hotel. He was a sort of Brigadier-General in the militia. I saw, also, the Governor. I proposed myself to make the publication. The Governor talked to me about the publication, I don't recollect that he asked me to publish it. It was published a few days before the election.

I don't think the Governor asked me to publish in view of the election. He examined it before it was published. General Douglas brought it to him from the hotel. I don't recollect that I was present when he examined it. I spoke an alteration after he finished the last section. I was in General Douglas' room when I wrote it. He was present. I afterwards became acquainted with the Caswell and Alamance matters. I was with Messrs. Hall, Hordon and Badger. I did some clerical service. I perhaps wrote affidavits of persons in Alamance who wished to withdraw from the order. I did not suggest the arrest of any one. I was first employed after the election. I don't know that I was employed to hunt up evidence, but I understood I was to do all in order to succeed in the investigations then going on before the justices of the supreme court. I don't know that I was very active. I demanded $500. I only got $250. It was paid out of the public treasury. Afterwards I offered to replace it to the treasury. I did this because I knew the newspapers would publish me about it, and I had been published about enough. My conscience was not easy, then.

A. Perfectly easy. I never saw the governor myself, but got Mr. W. A. Smith to see him, and the governor refused to have it back. I thought my services were worth $500. I did not examine any witnesses made no arguments, before the court, only filled some warrants. In my conversation with the governor I don't recollect that politics in Alamance were mentioned. Politics and the approaching election may have been discussed by us. There was something said about it.

Q. Don't you know, sir, that the effect of your letter on the public mind was discussed by you and the Governor?

A. It might have been. Since the examination before the justices last summer I can't say I have been very active in behalf of the governor. I have recently been to Washington before the Outrage Committee, not particularly in the governor's behalf. I was examined. I stayed in a room by myself with Mr. Holden. Leading questions were put to me. Questions were put to certain witnesses. These suggestions or answers were sent down to the committee by Mr. Joe Holden. I was in the office with Mr. Joe Holden every day. The witnesses were examined there before they were sent to the committee. I did not stay there in the interest of the governor, but in my own. My object was to justify the course I had taken, by suggesting questions to witnesses, and make them tell the truth as I have done. I paid part of my expenses. Col. Sam. T. Carrow and Mr. Joe Holden advanced me some money. I was not paid for services. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Long, Mr. Bason and myself discussed the propriety of dissolving the White Brotherhood. The order was formerly dissolved in the spring of 1869, and after that we no longer had an order there.

Q. Did you attend a meeting of the ku klux in which it was proposed, and by you, that the ku klux should attend political meetings, secure the appointment of officers so that they could control the proceedings?

A. I think I stated something of the kind. I proposed that the organization should control the politics of the county. The object was to control the nominations thereby securing all the offices. We were not to let the public generally know that. (After considerable equivocation, the witness acknowledged the proposition was lost, but could not recollect how.) While I was a candidate I did not tell the people I was a ku klux.

Q. A part of your purpose was to get into the legislature and overthrow the country?

A. No sir.

Q. Did not you expect to carry out your obligation as a ku klux?

A. No sir.

Q. You say that Mr. Long told you, the Monday after Stephens' body had been found, that a few days before that Mr. Dickie had told him that provision had been made to kill Stephens?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Ask you, did not the Chief Justice ask you this question last summer: "Have you heard any of your klan say anything about the death of Stephens?"

A. I think not. I don't recollect that I was questioned about Stephens at all.

Q. I ask if the Chief Justice did not put that question to you, and if you did not answer "No"?

A. I don't recollect. If the Chief Justice did put that question to me, and I answered "no," I certainly did not tell the truth. I was sworn before the Chief Justice. I did not think to tell of this while the investigation was going on last summer. In the meeting in January I acted in good faith in introducing the resolutions. I believe all the others did.

I believe all who attended the meetings to denounce the Sheffner bill, and the hanging of Outlaw, were in good faith. I had the conversation with Mr. Bradshaw about killing Outlaw, about two weeks after he was hung.

Mr. Merrimon then handed witness an oath, and asked if that was not the one Long administered.

Answer. It is so far as it goes. I think there was more of the explanation.

Q. Has that got the provisions in it about false verdicts, &c.?

A. No sir.

Q. What is omitted?

A. I did not say it was in the oath. I said it was in the oath or explanation. I inferred from the oath or explanation which I took that such would be the case.

Q. You swore before this in brackets—("I will not give State's evidence against a member,") was in the oath?

A. I said in the oath or explanation, I inferred that that was required of members.

Red Eye Albright told me that the prisoners were to be tried, and if convicted, punished. I can't say about hanging or shooting, nor can I say that he said Dolph Moore or others would be convicted and shot.

Re-direct.

The outrages upon Outlaw, Puryear, Holt and others were committed after the conversation between Mr. Long and myself, in the spring of 1869, relative to disbanding the order. Mr. Long stated soon after that conversation, that he had called a meeting of the chiefs, and the order had been disbanded.

Here Mr. Boyden handed witness the original manuscript of his letter published last summer, upon the acceptance of which arose a long debate, which lasted to adjournment.

At 3:30 o'clock p. m. court adjourned.

THIRTIETH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 6, 1871.

James E. Boyd, a witness for the respondent, again on the stand.

If the question was put to me by the Chief-Justice, last summer, relative to Stevens' murder, I did not understand it, or I should not have answered "no." At the time I knew when I stated Saturday, Mr. Long left the county soon after Jack came there, and return of Jack December. Soon after his return I had a talk with him during which we referred to the conversation we had before relative to this matter, and he did not dissent to what I said in my evidence. I don't recollect what he said.

I would not regard the oath I took as a member of the White Brotherhood, as binding against an oath I should take in court, against a member. I would not have been controlled by the oath of the order when in court.

Jack Guy, colored, a witness for the respondent, testified to having been whipped twice by disguised men, once about three years ago, another time about one month after. I was whipped the worst sort, I called it.

Cross examination:

The last time I was whipped they told me it was because I had called a man a *Kelleck*. The first time was because I married a white woman. I am understood to be a black man. All my relatives are white. My mother was white. We were married. They have separated me and my wife the law would not allow us to stay married. I am a Radical.

Mr. Merrimon. I should think so!

G. R. Boon, a witness called for respondent, testified to having seen Kuklux once and that a notice was stuck up the signed K. K. K. upon which was drawn a tree, from which was suspended three men, his own name on one, and the names of two other radicals. Never troubled him.

Alfred Trollinger, colored. Was Mr. Adams and S. P. Holt, testified, but nothing important.

H. M. Ra[illegible] sworn on behalf of the respondent, testified:

Questioned by Mr Badger.

I saw some disguised men on one occasion.

I heard the letter addressed to Governor read. I gave information to the Governor that the civil law was powerless and unable to keep the peace. I told him I was afraid there would be murder. I conferred with Captains of my county. I told him I had learned from reliable authorities that the civil law was unable to protect the citizens. I saw the Governor frequently, and talked with him. Asked my advice one day as to what he should do. I told him he had a Council of State, they were capable of advising him, to call them together and take their advice.

I am a member of the League. Have been all the time, though I don't think the organization is in existence now.

Mr. Badger then submitted the ritual, oath, by laws, &c., in full, as evidence.

The Clerk read them.

(This witness was also a Hero of America, and testified as to its oath, &c. The further testimony merely went to prove the character of the counsellors to whom the Governor listened, and the motives which actuated them all in the outrages last summer, being for political effect. We do not deem it necessary to reproduce the testimony here.)

For the Sentinel

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see from the papers that the House of Representatives has ordered a committee of inquiry in regard to certain charges against Hon. R. W. Jones, Judge of the 2d Judicial district, published in the Tarboro' *Southerner*, of the 24 instant.

Quick, sharp, decisive, perhaps just, but partial. What has so suddenly quickened the vigilance of the House of Representatives? What has so kindled the wrath of Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, "that he would not screen the best friend he had from such crimes, if guilty?" A newspaper article charging a Judge with misusing his colored paramour, in his own house when drunk! Perhaps so, but is it not strange, passing strange wonderful indeed, this sudden outburst of virtuous indignation of Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, against a political friend who *was advanced* to his present *high position, not by some secret conclave*, but in a general meeting of the Radical party, in the city of Raleigh, after full and free consultation, as his part in a general division of the spoils of conquest; and is it not still more wonderful that the House of Representatives sat for ninety days (Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, being one of its members) "as silent as the daughters of Niobe," with a knowledge of the fact that a newspaper had charged one of the Judges of the State not only with drunkenness, but with bribery and perjury, another Judge with drunkenness, not only in the public streets of this city, but upon the bench, while in the discharge of his judicial functions; another with the prostitution of his high office in the interest of party, with dismissing complaints and corruptly setting aside verdicts of juries, found against offenders, in accordance with law and evidence; and still another, with *utter incompetency*. To this catalogue is now added *abuse of a colored paramour*. Is *that* what Mr. Justice and the House of Representatives could not tolerate? May a Judge be accused of defiling the ermine with drunkenness in public places, and on the bench, with bribery and perjury, with gross prostitution of his high office in the interest of party, with setting at defiance all the rules, usages and proprieties of courts, shocking the moral sense of communities by discharging convicted offenders to prey upon the public without fear of punishment and elicit no enquiry; but if he abuse his colored paramour for dancing at a colored ball and being escorted from the ball, arm and arm, by Mr. Justice McNamara and spending the night with him become amenable to the vengeance of the House of Representatives, urged on by the ostensible leader of the Radical party in that body in the shape of a resolution of inquiry; and the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate the charges. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives let us remember that "*justice must be done*." Let us have no propitiatory sacrifice; no radical scapegoat branded with all the sins of the Radical Judiciary of the State to wander in the mountains. If this man has offended so grievously in the drunk, the fight and the tattered garment left upon the gate, let him be properly punished for his sin; but let not his be the blood of sprinkling to wash out the sins of drunkenness, bribery, perjury, prostitution and incompetency of others. Let us have peace and

JUSTICE.

We were informed yesterday, and our informant stated that he had received positive and reliable information to that effect, that North Carolina has been formed by the government into a separate military District, under command of Gen. Morgan, with headquarters at Raleigh. It is a little singular that our Washington telegrams of last night make no reference to the matter.—*Wil. Star, March 3d.*

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

Called to order, Mr Jones in the chair.

A bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania and South Carolina Iron and Lumber Company, being special order, was considered.

Mr. McClammy offered an amendment which was adopted; that Living's Creek should not be diverted from its natural channel, North of the W. and Augusta Railroad.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, offered a resolution prohibiting further leaves of absence to members of the Senate, except for sickness in family, or other good causes. Pending its consideration, the order announced the arrival of the hour for the consideration of the

SPECIAL ORDER,

it being a bill introduced some time since by Mr. Graham, of Orange, to allow railroads, and other companies, the shares with which such stock was obtained, and for other purposes, on its second reading.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, took the floor, and in a speech of length, supported the bill. (Mr. G. showed the indebtedness of the State, the character of the indebtedness and the assets of the State. Presented facts and figures to sustain him. As the speech has been reported for publication we will not attempt a report of it.)

Messrs. Worth, Robbins, of Rowan, and Edwards, of Granville, each discussed the question in a few forcible remarks.

Its further consideration was postponed until next Friday, on motion of Mr. Love. (We will endeavor then to give a synopsis of the remarks at that time. It is an important measure, one in which all the people of the State are interested.)

On motion, adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 4th, 1871.

Called to order by President Warren.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Currie, from committee on Engrossed Bills, reported.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, from Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported.

Mr. Love, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill to authorize Commissioners of Chatham to issue bonds, was taken up.

Mr. Robbins of Davidson thought it bad policy to be authorizing counties to issue bonds to pay their indebtedness. The people of the State had to compromise their debts, and the State would have to do the same, and he would have to vote against any proposition to allow counties to issue bonds to pay their debts, when the State and the people had to pursue other courses.

Mr. Troy said the position of counties was different from that of States the counties could be sued, and a writ would compel the levying of a tax sufficient to pay their debts. It was not so with States.

Mr. Latham moved an amendment, to strike out so much of bill as to require taxes to be levied from time to time to pay the interest on such bonds, which was lost.

After further argument, it passed its third reading, yeas 31, nays 3.

Mr. Gilmer moved a reconsideration of vote by which resolution passed yesterday to authorize Public Treasurer to appropriate $2,500 of the school fund to the payment of witnesses in the impeachment trial, he having been informed that such appropriation of the school fund was not necessary. Prevailed, and resolution laid on table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to consolidate the N. C. and Western N. C. R. R. Companies, on third reading. Provides for a joint meeting of Stockholders of both roads and a joint vote to decide upon the consolidation.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, thought it unfair to require that the Stockholders of both roads should meet and vote on this question jointly, and not allow the N. C. R. R. to decide for itself whether or not it should be tied to a dead concern.

Mr. Olds thought that after the action of the House on the N. W. N. C. R. R. bill to consolidate the N. C. road with a company that had acted as the N. W. road had, he did not think the Senate would be justified in supporting any such proposition as this bill.

Mr. Merrimon was satisfied that the gentleman who had spoken, knew nothing about it. It was not at all compulsory, but permissive. If the North Carolina Railroad wished this consolidation, it could have it, if not, it could reject it.

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, wished to know if this joint meeting of the Stockholders took place, and the Lieutenant Governor of the State, who lived on the Western line, should appoint State proxies to represent the State at that meeting, if it would not vote for this consolidation, regardless of the wishes of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, and thus secure the consolidation.

Mr. Merrimon replied, that it was well known that the bill provides that the vote of the Western North Carolina Railroad shall be in proportion to the value of its stock in comparison with that of the N. C. R. R.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to lay the bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays. Did not prevail. It was made special order for next Wednesday night.

Chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

After adjournment of the Court, Senate called to order.

On motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 4th, 1871.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grayson, of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Messrs Settle, Withers, Kelly of Davie, Mitchell, French, Bradford, Joyner of Winston, were allowed to record their votes in the negative upon the resolution in regard to the payment of witnesses attending the impeachment trial.

Mr. Jordan, from the Committee on Judiciary, and Welch, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted reports from their committees.

By Mabson, col. A resolution asking Hon. Z. A. Vancy to resign his position as U. S. Senator; placed on Calendar.

By Mr. Anderson: A bill to prevent the purchase of ice at the expense of the State; placed on Calendar.

By Robbins col.: A resolution in reference to stationery; plaged on Calendar.

By Dudley, col.: A bill to allow enterers of vacant lands further time; referred.

By Mr. Scott: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax; referred.

By Sykes, col.: A bill to incorporate Republican Star Lodge, Grand United Dependent Order of Odd Fellows," Raleigh City; referred.

Mr. Smith, of Wayne, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution relating the impeachment trial was passed.

Mr. McAdoo said on yesterday, when he introduced this resolution, he was misinformed as to the condition of the Treasury, and had since learned that those witnesses could be paid without borrowing any money from the Educational Fund. He hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail.

The Speaker said that as the resolution had been sent to the Senate and had been acted upon by that body, the proper motion would be to send a message to the Senate recalling it.

Mr. Robinson said he had opposed the resolution, from principle, on yesterday. He would move to send a message to the Senate recalling the resolution, and on his motion called the previous question.

The call for the previous question was seconded and the measure ordered to be engrossed and the message ordered to be sent.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend section 199, chapter 4, Code of Civil Procedure was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Settle, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably upon the resolution in favor of E. F. Underhill. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second readings by a vote of yeas 57, nays 7.

Bill to incorporate the Petersburg and Greensboro' R. R. Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Cubsager and Corundum Manufacturing and Mining Company, of Macon county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Justice, Rep., offered a resolution raising a Committee of three to inquire [illegible] of the second Judicial district.

Mr. Justice said that he offered the resolution [illegible] he had since learned, and if he examined into, and if true, that a resolution of impeachment might be offered and the Judge deposed before he could hold another Court in this State. He moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. Gauther, Rep., said that Mr. Jones was from his town and he was pained that he could not now deny the charges, but he hoped in a few days to be in possession of all the facts in the case. He hoped the House would not act hastily in the matter, &c.

Cawthorn, col., favored the resolution.

Mr. Loftin, Rep., favored the resolution.

Mr. Phillips suggested that the article in the Tarboro' *Southerner*, which makes the charges, should be read. The article was read. [See elsewhere]

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings unanimously.

The following is the resolution:

WHEREAS, There appears, published in the Tarboro' *Southerner* of the date of March 2nd, 1871, a grave and serious charge against R. W. Jones, Judge of the 2nd Judicial District, therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Speaker of the House be authorized and requested to appoint a committee of three, to ascertain whether said charge has any foundation in truth or not, and report the same to this House at the earliest possible day; to the end, that the House may take due notice thereof.

2nd. That said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Bill to incorporate the Kenansville and Clinton R. R. Co., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill in relation to enterers of land in Jackson county was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Tomotla Iron Company, Cherokee county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating Homestead and Building Associations was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Jones, of Caldwell: A resolution in favor of the heirs of Wm. J. Lougee; referred.

Mr. Maxwell, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, submitted a report.

Bill to repeal certain sections of the act to organize the militia of North Carolina was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 45, nays 19. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 43, nays 18.

Bill to prevent fishing on Sunday was taken up. After some debate the bill passed its several readings.

House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY MORNING, March 6, 1871.

Called to order by President Warren.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the bill removing the courthouse from Halifax town to Enfield, in Halifax county, was taken up. It submits the proposition to the people in twenty days after passage of the bill.

Eppes, colored, presented a petition from citizens of Halifax town, praying that the bill should not pass.

Mr. Edwards presented a petition from other citizens of Halifax county, asking that the bill be passed. Mr. E. stated that the present court house was on the verge of the county, being forty miles distant from a great many citizens. Also read a letter from Mason L. Wiggens, Esq., urging the passage of the bill, expressing the belief that the proposition would meet with the approbation of a majority of the voters of the county.

Eppes, colored, spoke against the bill. Said the court house was a good one, the jail capable of holding all the prisoners, and the people were unwilling to be taxed with the amount necessary to rebuild new county buildings. The Roanoke river is navigable to Halifax, and the railroad runs from Enfield to Halifax, connecting the county seat with nearly every point in the county, and he could see no necessity for this change. He hoped it would not pass.

Mr. Edwards stated that the proposition would be submitted to the people.

Mr. Murphy stated that the court house was at Enfield a long time, and the committee thought that if the people of the county wanted the bill, it would be well to let them decide the matter, and so concluded to report the bill favorably.

Mr. Jones concurred with Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Love said Enfield is in the southern corner of the county. He doubted the propriety of passing this bill, as it would result in a general bombardment of the next General Assembly with just such bills.

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, read a letter for Edward Conigland, Esq., expressing surprise at the proposition; and hoping that it would not be passed, without a provision submitting the measure to the people.

Mr. Graham of Alamance, an amendment that citizens owning property in town of Halifax should be paid the amount of depreciation of such property occasioned by such removal of the court house. Provides for the appointment of five Commissioners to assess damages &c.

Mr. Speed was opposed to the bill. He did not wish to destroy the hallowed memories of old Halifax.

Mr. Merrimon called the previous question, which was sustained.

Amendment of Mr. Graham, adopted.

Bill failed to pass its second reading, yeas 7, nays 30.

Chair announced the hour for the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

After adjournment of the Court, the Senate was called to order.

Mr. Currie, from Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to authorize the county of Gates to levy a tax to pay interest on bonds &c. referred.

Mr. Graham, of Alamance, a bill to protect *bona fide* purchasers of lands sold by Mr. Dodson in 1869; referred.

Laws of 1869-70, chapter [illegible] of age selecting guardians; referred.

Mr. Flemming, a bill to restore the credit of North Carolina by providing for payment of State debt; referred.

Mr. Latham: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of the county of Tyrrell to levy a special tax, not exceeding $2,000; referred.

Mr. Troy: A resolution to print the original resolutions of impeachment; lies over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 6th, 1871.

House called to order at 10o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grayson, of the House.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Messrs. Gaither, Strudwick and McCauley were announced as the Special Committee to escort the Supreme Court Judges, Judge of the 2nd Judicial District.

Mr. Cliaard, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported various bills and resolutions as being correctly engrossed.

By Dudley, col.: A resolution in reference to adjournment; placed on Calendar.

By Mr. Maxwell: A resolution in relation to adjournment; placed on Calendar.

By the same: A resolution in reference to the sessions of the House; placed on Calendar.

By Mr. Strudwick: A bill to amend the act to provide for the collection of taxes; referred.

By Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Buncombe county to issue bonds; referred.

CALENDAR.

Resolution in favor of W. P. Batchelor was taken up and passed its several readings.

Resolution in favor of Edward P. Unwood was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Hargrove (by consent) introduced a resolution in favor of Drewry S. Marrow; referred.

A resolution in favor of Jefferson Hinton was taken up and passed its several readings.

A resolution to appoint a joint committee to report a bill establishing three terms of the Supreme Court each year was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to abolish the office of State Geologist, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. French, the bill was laid on the table.

The second Special Order, being a bill providing for the office of Assistant State Geologist, to operate in the western counties only, was taken up.

Messrs. Tomlinson and Jordan argued in support of the bill.

Mr. Robinson offered an amendment appointing C. D. Smith, of Macon county, as the assistant; also to strike out in bill, the words "Western Counties" and insert "The 6th and 7th Congressional Districts."

Mr. Strudwick had no opposition to any particular amendment, but was opposed to the bill generally.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell opposed the amendment. If it should be adopted, he would move to except Caldwell county from the operations of the bill.

Mr. Robinson [the introducer of the bill] took the floor and argued in remarks of some length in advocacy of the bill, and also in support of his amendment to it.

Mr. Phillips thought the proposition of Mr. Robinson a very intelligent one, but he (Mr. P.) was opposed to diminishing the little fund now at the disposal of the State Geologist. [The bill appropriates $1,000, out of the $5,000 already appropriated, to pay the expenses of the proposed Assistant Geologist.]

Mr. Robinson again took the floor in advocacy of the bill. He urged the passage of the measure as a matter of justice to the western country. He wished to extend this great work throughout the entire western section. He wished the people to be aroused to its importance and to lead them to take the proper amount of interest in it. Mr. R. continued at length in urging the adoption of the bill together with his amendments, &c.

Mr. Tomlinson was opposed to diminishing the present fund.

Mr. Hargrove was in favor of the bill, but was opposed to increasing the amount.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, said the State Geologist did not want an assistant.

The amendments offered by Mr. Robinson were adopted.

Mr. Robinson offered an amendment allowing an additional sum of $1000 for the State survey.

After some debate, the amendment of Mr. Robinson was put to a vote and rejected.

Mr. Withers offered a proviso to the bill which provides in lieu of the $5000 now appropriated for geological purposes, that the Geologist shall receive a salary of $2000 a year and his assistant $1000.

After a long debate Mr. Speed moved to postpone until Thursday, at 12 o'clock; lost.

After another long debate, the yeas and nays were called and the amendment of Mr. Withers was adopted by a vote of yeas 39, nays 29.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 43, nays 28.

Adjourned.

There were 13 interments, during the month of February, in the colored cemetery at Wilmington.

The residence of Capt. Penton, in Wilmington, was robbed of articles to the amount of $50 on last Thursday night.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

THE RATIFICATION OF PEACE EXCHANGED.

The Germans to Evacuate Paris To-day.

CONDUCT OF THE PRINCE

PARIS, March 3.—Jules Favre has gone to-day to Versailles to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris by the Germans by virtue of the terms of the convention that it should be evacuated on the ratification of the treaty.

BORDEAUX, March 3.—A dispatch from Paris yesterday evening says: "The ratification of the treaty of peace was exchanged to-day.

LONDON, March 3.—A telegram to the Times from Versailles says:

"The Germans will evacuate Paris to-day. Prince Frederick Charles retires immediately behind the Seine. The Emperor and the Crown Prince leave in a few days for some point on the right banks of the Seine.

[illegible]

LONDON, March 3.—There is great excitement in Paris. A crowd of Parisians, observing some Prussians in the court of the Louvre and Place du Carousel yesterday, attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by a line of troops and pieces of cloth being hung over the gates to hide the Prussians from view. Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soon evacuate the city.

Some Germans who had passed the line of demarcation offered their hands to citizens, saying, "Now peace is concluded, we are friends;" but were repulsed with the reply, "We are conquered, but with the conditions imposed by Bismarck, we never can be friends." Some disguised Prussian officers penetrated into the French [illegible] and their lives being in danger from the people, were protected by the authorities [illegible] Bay the Germans [illegible] The populace are less calm than yesterday.

THE PAYMENT OF THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Versailles says the French indemnity is payable in three instalments, viz: One milliard of francs in 1871, two milliards in 1872, and two milliards in 1873. The interest is only payable on the last instalment, from which the proportion of the debt which appertains to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at a half milliard of thalers, and the cost of the railway in Eastern France, is to be deducted.

THE FRENCH BITTERNESS TOWARDS THE GERMANS.

LONDON, March 2.—A league is being formed at Havre to prevent the return there of German employes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—The Ministerial motion for a select committee to inquire into affairs in Ireland passed the House of Commons by 81 majority.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* expresses the belief that the High Commission, now in session at Washington, avoiding all difficulties as to the distribution of the Alabama claims, will agree to pay the round sum of money, leaving the division of the same to the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—HOUSE.—Mr. Wheeler, from the committee of conference on the