The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 5. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871. NO. 63.

THE SENTINEL.

GEORGE ROGERS, ESQ.

We invite attention to the letter of Mr Rogers, one of the Kirk Holden Pearson victims whowas hurried under the cowardly condition of the executive and judicial branches of the government.

Mr. Rogers over the signature of "X," sometime ago in the SENTINEL, called upon the legislature to pass a bill to hang the judge who like Pearson, should again refuse the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* to any citizen. Gov. Holden construed this letter into a kuklux attempt to assassinate the chief justice, and as we did not endorse the plan of Mr. Rogers in full, the Governor said we had postponed the assassination. In a few days after the Governor's sentiments were embodied in a letter of his son Jos. to the Washington *Chronicle*. We have reason to believe that the letter of Joseph was written by Dad, just as Kirk's call for troops was.

For the Information of Mr. Rogers we say Col. Withers, of Caswell, acted upon his suggestion, and introduced a bill making it a penitentiary offence for any Judge to refuse the benefits of the writ of *personal freedom* to any citizen.

It is due to the Colonel and it will do every man in Caswell and Alamance good to know that this bill was first drawn to make the refusal of the merits of the writ a capital felony without benefit of clergy. The constitution not allowing capital punishment except in the cases of murder, rape, burglary, and rape, the Colonel changed the penalty for the refusal to imprisonment in the penitentiary and the infliction of the pain of the whipping post.

If Judge Pearson should exhaust the judiciary again, he cannot be hung, but he will abide for a while with Shoemaker John at the republican hotel.

THE OLD MAN MALIGNANT

We did not hear Mr. Boyden last night in his defense of the respondent, W. W. Holden. We are told he attempted with monkey graces, ugly faces, and grimaces, to make good the false, lying, libelous charges of the respondent in his answer against us to the articles of impeachment.

We tell Mr. Boyden he cannot establish the innocence of his guilty friend by assailing our character as a public man. We defy him as we do the calumniator whom he defends. For twenty years we have withstood the assaults of the great State criminal, W. W. Holden. We disregard and contemn what the counsel may say, as we have what the guilty culprit himself has said. Our character would not be worth defending if Holden or any man who apologizes, excuses or defends him could successfully assail it.

If it were necessary we can give the private motive which the old man malignant had for assailing us in his speech. But

"False honor charms and lying slander scare,
Whom, but the faulty and the false?"

NOT AFRAID

Butler, in declining to serve on the Outrage Committee, with power to travel South, &c., says he is not afraid to go through the South, either on account of the rebels or yellow fever, for he has met and overcome both; but the very fact of his going through unharmed would give the Southerners the chance of making political capital out of him, and that he won't submit to.

The South breathes freer since this determination was made, regardless of the cause which inspired it. It is true that he has met the rebels, and, whenever there were no powers to resist, as in Norfolk and New Orleans, he quite overcame them. But that which was mostly "overcome" was the silver and specie and "convertible things" belonging to the rebels when he met them. An intimation that he was again "coming through," would very considerably "overcome" our people again, particularly those who happen to have a little of the "where with all," a broken set of spoons, or an old family tea pot of the genuine stuff. While we can assure the Essex Beast that he could "go through" perfectly safe, so far as he is concerned, we feel uncertain as to the effect his trip would have on the rebels. They might make the political capital, but he would certainly get the other capital.

We are glad he is not afraid, and equally so that he won't come.

CONVENTION.

We have not the least hope that the convention bill pass the House by a two-thirds majority.

We see from every part of the State that the people are bent on a convention, whether Mars Tod will or no. They are actually nominating their candidates as if the day for a convention was fixed.

The rumor is, that enough republicans will vote for the bill to put it by two-thirds in the House, if Dr. Grissom is retained in his present place until January 1873, and the present supreme court not interfered with. If such a bargan is made, we think the convenent should include Jaybird Jones and Greasy Sam.

In alluding to the Holden impeachment trial, a religious paper of decided radical tendencies, the Chicago (Baptist) *Standard* says:

"In exciting times bad men are thrown upon the surface, and manage to force themselves into positions of trust and responsibility. The country has been cursed with a horde of such within the last ten years, and the public safety requires that they should be sent adrift at the earliest possible moment."

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 18, 1871.

Called to order by President Warren.

Journal of yesterday read.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Morehead for to-day.

Mr. Linney, from Committee on Engrossed bills, Mr. Whitaker, from Committee on Incorporations, Mr. Graham, of Orange, from Judiciary Committee, reported.

Mr. Olds introduced a bill paying Lewis Cobb, Anthony Foster, and Washington Day, (all colored) as witnesses summoned, but not examined, to appear at Impeachment trial. Asked suspension of the rules that it might be put upon its passage.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill extending the corporate limits of Fayetteville, and providing for an election in May, the present municipal incumbents continuing until that time. Referred.

Mr. Moore, an act supplemental to an act incorporating Mount Vernon Academy, on Bay river. Calendar.

Message from the House, goods again, enacting "that the time for holding the spring term of the superior court for Martin county. (Changes to the 18th Monday after the 3d Monday in February.)

Mr. Latham explained the object of the bill, and reason for a change. Asked suspension of rules to put the bill on its passage, which prevailed, and the bill passed its several readings.

Mr Graham, of Orange, asked that the bill in regard to the State debt, with his amendments, together with senator Worth's bill on the sale of the State's interest in public works, be made the special order for Monday night. Prevailed.

The amendments of Mr. Graham were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rules were suspended, and the bill relative to the several readings.

Mr. Whitaker introduced a bill [illegible] and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr McClammy introduced a bill incorporating the co-operative store of Wilmington; referred.

Mr. Cowles introduced a joint resolution in regard to the erection of the penitentiary.

WHEREAS, In the present impoverished condition of the people and the State Treasury, we regard the building of a penitentiary upon the elaborate plan of architecture adopted by the commissioners, as unwise and disproportioned to the means of the people and not in accord with an economical administration of the State government; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on "Penal Institutions" be and they are hereby instructed to ascertain upon what terms the existing contract for the erection of the penitentiary can be rescinded to the end that a less expensive arrangement for the erection of the same may be entered into.

Lies over, under the rules.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, reported from the committee on enrolled bills.

Message from the House announcing the passage of various bills.

Bill to authorize commissioners of Caswell county to levy a special tax, on third reading, passed, yeas 29, nays 1.

Mr Troy introduced a joint resolution that the general assembly adjourn *sine die* on the first day of April next; lies over.

Bill instructing State Treasurer to request the services of the attorney general and authorize him to retain such additional aid as may be necessary to protect the State's interest in a suit pending against the State's intered in the N. C. R. R., came up as unfinished business.

Mr Haney thought that it had been the policy of the conservative party to do nothing such employment of additional counsel, &c., therefore introduced the amendment striking out that portion allowing the attorney general to employ additional counsel.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, said that Mr. Linney was mistaken, as the bill only authorized the attorney general to employ counsel in this particular instance, and was not a permanent thing. There was several hundred thousand dollars at stake in this suit, and, while not disparaging the ability of the attorney general he thought it necessary that he should have associate counsel.

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

Mr. Edwards stated that this legislation was unnecessary, as the attorney general already had the power to employ additional counsel whenever he might deem it necessary.

Mr. Olds introduced a bill amending section 82, chapter 270 of laws of 1868-69; referred.

The chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the court of impeachment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 18, 1871.

House called to order at 10 o'clock.

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

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Jordan, from the Committee on Judiciary; Mr. McNeill, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances; Mr. Luckey, from the Committee on Insane Asylum; Mr. Settle, from the Committee on Claims, submitted reports.

By Mr. Joyner, of Johnston: A resolution in reference to adjournment; placed on calendar.

By Dudley, col.: A resolution requesting our members in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of a bill erecting, in Newbern, a public building to be used as a custom house, postoffice, &c.; referred.

By Mr. Womack: A bill to incorporate the Haywood and Cane Creek R. R., Chatham county; referred.

By Mr. Nicholson: A bill to protect the interest of policy holders in this State; referred.

By Dudley, col.: A bill to repeal chapter 168, section 13, laws of 1868-'69.

By Mr. Jordan: A resolution ordering the printing of certain portions of the report of the impeachment trial; placed on calendar.

A communication was received from the Code Commission (W. H. Bailey and W. R. Eastman) submitting certain reports.

Mr. Robinson said he did not wish to treat this concern with any sort of respect. The people, through their representatives, had twice rejected this Commission. The last Legislature, 12 months ago, passed a bill abolishing the pay of this body and the bill was very mysteriously lost, after being ratified, between the office of the Secretary of State and the Public Printer, and though the Code Commission were cognizant of the passage of the bill, they continued to draw pay, &c. He would move to reject this communication as he did not, as far as he was concerned, wish to treat it with any sort of respect or recognize the commission in any way.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, in remarks of length, concurred with Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Hargrove wished to receive the communication.

Mr. Strudwick moved to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rankin did not know why this Commission were so persistent in trying to bring their people before this General Assembly. They had already tried in four different ways to accomplish this. He also thought the report should be rejected.

After some debate, Mr. Robinson called the previous question on his motion to reject. The call was sustained, and the motion to reject was put to a vote and prevailed, yeas 56, nays 25.

By Mr. Linney: A bill to repeal to act creating the county of Lee; referred.

By Mr. Goodwyn: A resolution raising a committee of three to ascertain the condition of the bill, that passed the last General Assembly, abolishing the pay of the Code Commissioners, placed on Calendar.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

Senate called to order by President Warren.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. Moore asked suspension of the rules to take up an act supplemental to an act incorporating Mount Vernon Academy on Bay river. Motion prevailed, and bill passed its several readings. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House at once.

Mr. Moore, from Committee on Corporations reported on various bills.

Mr. Currie from Committee on Engrossed bills, Mr. Robbins from Committee on Enrolled bills, Mr McClammy from Committee on incorporations, and Messrs. Allen, Edwards, and Graham, of Alamance, each from Committee on Judiciary, reported.

Mr Latham presented a petition from George Price, of the county of Dare, relative to the title of a tract of land lying in said county. Referred.

Mr. Edwards moved to suspend the rules and take up report of conference committee on electing [illegible] Motion prevailed.

Report read and adopted. Message to House transmitting said report, as that is the body to whom the report should first be presented. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Speed rules were suspended and bill to promote immigration was taken up. Bill put on its second reading.

Mr Brogden, as Director of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, protested against this road being included in this proposition, and was opposed to this immigration any way. He endorsed what Washington wrote to Adams in 1776 upon this subject. Thought an immigration of idlers would injure the State, and work detrimentally to our own native (colored) laborers.

Mr Speed said the bill contemplated nothing that Mr. Brogden had been talking about. It simply proposes to permit the several railroads in the State to associate themselves together for the purpose of promoting immigration, and to use their own money in aiding such immigrants. Said he was not the peculiar defender of the colored people, but he represented as large a colored constituency as any man on this floor, and he would go as far in protecting them, and promoting their interests as any man, and whenever any thing should be proposed looking to their injury he would defend them as earnestly, if not as loud as the senator from Wayne, and would do so as long as he occupied a place on this floor.

Bill passed its second reading.

Put on its third reading, and passed 27 yeas, 4 nays.

Mr. Allen obtained suspension of rules, and put bill to construct a railroad from Kenansville to Clinton on its passage, passed its second reading.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, presented a communication from Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, relative to the Waccamaw and Little River canal, stating that he would take pleasure in laying the matter before the general assembly of his State, &c.

Mr. Gilmer, from committee on education, reported.

Mr Murphy introduced a joint resolution appointing Dr George W. Blacknall, a member of the board of public charities, to take effect 1st July, 1871; lies over.

Mr. Troy introduced a resolution that the Senate meet every night hereafter at half past seven o'clock.

Pending consideration Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to adjourn, which prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

House called to order at 10 o'clock.

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

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. Broadfoot, from the Committee on Corporations; Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform; Mr. Powell, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, submitted reports.

By Mr. Crawford: A bill to incorporate Rowan encampment I. O. O. F., referred.

By Mr. McNeill: A bill in relation to Coroners; referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to annex a part of New Hanover county to Sampson county. This bill was accompanied by a memorial and was introduced by Mr. Ashe by request.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to raise revenue; ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the roll was called and 115 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the names of the absentees were ordered to be placed on the journal in order that they may account for their absence hereafter.

On motion of Dudley, col., the bill to incorporate the Independent Order of Good Templars, of Newbern, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Anson, the bill to allow the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 82, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. McAfee, the bill to allow the Commissioners of Cleaveland county to issue bonds, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 84, nays 3.

Mr. Settle was allowed to be recorded as being present when the roll was called, he being detained from his seat for a few moments by a matter of business.

By Ellison, colr.: A resolution in favor of N. Hinton and R. Harrison; referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to be entitled an act to submit the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people and to provide for the election of delegates, being the special order for this hour it was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the special order was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

For the Sentinel.

CONVENTION IN NASH

In pursuance of a call of the "Central executive Committee," a convention of the people was held in the court house, at Nashville, on Monday, the 13th inst. John Thorp, Esq., was called to the chair and Maj. R. M. Cooper chosen to act as secretary. At the request of the chairman R. H. Lang, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in remarks of some length, in which he denounced the action of the governor and judiciary in his usual eloquent and impressive style.

Col. Stagsbury, of the Wilson *Plaindealer*, being also called upon, came forward and addressed the meeting in a few well timed remarks, approving the action of "old Nash" in thus taking an early start of radicalism. Murray Stone and others then addressed the meeting in words appropriate and apt, after which the Secretary of the Central Executive Committee reported the delegates chosen by the people of each township in the county as follows:

Liberty Township.—John Thorp, R. M. Whitaker and L. M. Conyers.

Union Township.—C. W. Ward, Z. R. Hinton and Britton Wood.

Washington Township.—Murray Stone, Dr. D. A. Sills and Nevereson W. Cooper.

Springfield Township.—A. F. Lewis, Elon Perry and W. V. Bradford.

Chesterfield Township.—D. W. Winstead, G. L. Joyner and H. H. Williams.

Col. John E. Lindsay and Willie Robbins being then appointed by the chairman to serve on the nominating committee as vice chairman and secretary who were chosen delegates from their townships.

The committee then retired to make the nomination for delegate to the State Convention when it shall meet.

After an absence of a few minutes the committee returned and reported through their chairman that they had agreed unanimously upon Hon. A. H. Arrington.

Britton Wood and Murray Stone to wait upon Mr. Arrington and inform him of his nomination.

They returned with Mr. Arrington, who in a brief and forcible speech, thanked the convention for the honors they had done him, accepted the nomination and pledged himself to work and vote heart and soul for the interests of Nash county but for the State at large.

It was then moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of this convention, when the Chairman appointed as the committee Nereveson W. Cooper, A. W. Bridgers and W. R. Winstead. The committee, after a short absence, returned and reported through their chairman the following series of resolutions:

WHEREAS, We the Democratic and Conservative people of Nash county, in convention assembled, regard it as our especial duty and privilege to express our views upon the political questions now being agitated, and to instruct our legislators not only of Nash county, but of the State at large, how they can best serve us; therefore

Resolved 1. That a convention of the people of this State to amend our present constitution, is in our opinion an imperative necessity, as in no other way can immediate relief be given our ruined and impoverished people from the unbearable taxation, which the present legislature will be compelled by their oaths to levy upon us.

Resolved 2. That all political power in republican governments is vested in and derived from the people, and that the people of no State have a right to amend or abolish their constitution and form of government, whenever they may conceive it to be necessary to their well being, "provided such right be exercised in pursuance of law."

Resolved, 3. That we heartily endorse the action of our Legislature in the passage of the late convention act, submitting the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people, believing as we do, that a two-thirds majority is only *required* when a convention is *actually called* by the Legislature.

Resolved, 4. That we regard the refusal of accidental Governor Caldwell to issue his proclamation, ordering an election as required by said convention act, without precedent in the history of this country, unwarranted by his oath of office, and in utter disregard of our well being as a people.

Resolved, 5. That we regard the impeachment of W. W. Holden, an act of simple justice to those law abiding and peaceable citizens who have been so unmercifully outraged by his brutal and tyrannical usurpations, and trust it may be a warning to his successors that such conduct will not be borne by the people of this State with impunity.

Resolved, 6. That we condemn all violations of the law, all mob law and all outrages upon persons or property.

Resolved, 7. That the greater part of our public debt is a swindle, the creation of corrupt men, who repudiate it themselves and yet are doing all they can to force our present Legislature to levy a tax to pay the interest on it, and we hereby request our representatives, if they finally fail in providing for a convention, to resign rather than place such a burden upon our already impoverished people.

Upon motion of Murray Stone, Esq., was added,

Resolved, 8. That we, the convention of the county of Nash, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of our regular nominee, A. H. Arrington.

It was moved and carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh SENTINEL, Wilson *Plaindealer*, and Battleboro' *Advance*, with the request that they publish the same.

The thanks of the meeting being then returned to the chairman and secretary, upon motion, it adjourned.

JOHN THORP, Ch'm'n.

L. M. CONYERS, Sec'y.

THE HOPE OF THE COUNTRY.—Donn Piatt says, and no doubt truly:

"It is hard to make the people from the interior believe it, but any man can verify the fact by coming to Washington, that there is not an honest prominent Republican but what looks to the Democratic party for relief. This man General Grant, has brought us to just that pass that we are forced to look to the opposition for help."

DONN also says:

"The Democrats have ninety-three votes in the House, and on all questions not purely political a clear majority, so that there is something of a check in that direction, for which we must thank God and take courage."

The Statesville Brass Band is now in full blast. Mr. Edward Neave, of Salisbury, is its teacher.

Smoke houses in Greene county are suffering, and thieves are getting fat.

PUBLIC MEETING

A portion of the citizens of Iredell assembled in Statesville, on Friday, march 17th, when R. M. Allison was called to the Chair, and E. H. Drake appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to pass resolutions of public opinion with regard to the State Convention to amend the constitution. The meeting was ably addressed by Col R. F. Armfield, after which the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, It is one of the cherished and constitutionally guaranteed rights of the people to assemble together for their common good and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances. And, whereas, Gov. T. R. Caldwell has, by special message, reported by the State Journal, declared his opinion that the chief justice and three of the four associate justices of the supreme court of the State virtually vitiated and rendered null in its present shape an act of the present Legislature entitled [illegible]

Resolved, That the Conservatives and Democrats of Iredell county believe that the interests of North Carolina would be promoted by some change in the organic law, and recommend to the people of the State to call a convention to make such necessary changes.

2. That we recommend to our representatives in the State Legislature, the propriety and importance of acting in the enactment of such measures as will give to the people of the State at large an opportunity of saying by ballot whether they desire a convention or not.

3. That we regard the act recently passed by the Legislature as simply intended to give the people an opportunity of saying whether or not they desire a convention to make certain changes in the constitution, and are at a loss to see how it could be tortured into a call for the convention absolutely by the Legislature.

4. That the action of Gov. T. R. Caldwell and virtually vetoing an act of the General Assembly, is unauthorized by the Constitution of the State, and is a usurpation of power and arrogation of authority, and subversive of free government.

5. That the action of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court in volunteering the opinion which accompanied the special message of Gov. T. R. Caldwell, refusing to execute an act of the General Assembly entitled "an act concerning a convention of the people," is to be regarded as the action of men, not of Judges.

6. That a convention of the people at the earliest practicable time to alter and amend our present constitution and there by relieve our citizens from the onerous burdens and grievous inconveniences under which they now labor is essential to the interests and prosperity of the State.

7. *That in the opinion of this meeting, there should be no restrictions laid on the action of the Convention, except in the matter of homesteads and exemptions, and the civil and political status of the colored race; and that the Convention ought to have power to modify the homestead and exemption provisions, so to provide that they shall not apply to official bonds, bonds of executors, administrators and guardians, or bonds to prosecute suits.*

8. That we heartily endorse the action of our representatives in the Legislature in their efforts for a convention of the people and exhort them to continued energy and zeal in this behalf.

R. M. ALLISON, *Chairman*.
ELOUKE B. DRAKE, *Secretary*.

For the Sentinel.

VALLEYTOWN, Cherokee Co., N. C., March 15, 1871.

MR. EDITOR. A book was handed to me the day before Christmas last. The History of North Carolina," written by John H. Wheeler, and recommended by many good men. Curiosity, or rather interest led me to look over its pages, having some little knowledge of public affairs myself. My attention was first called to Macon county, where, I had been told, there were some errors. I find that Macon county was taken from Haywood county in the year 1828, but had no representation until 1831, according to this book—leaving out 1829 and 1830, when the writer of this article was a member from Macon county during both these years. My colleague, in 1829, was Asaph Enloe, and in 1830, if I remember right, was Thomas Fatham Senators—in 1829, L. Lewis, and in 1830, J. W. Gwinn; and if we go back to Buncombe county, where the writer was also a member in 1830, my colleague was John Anderson, and in the Senate, Z. Isham Beard. But this year, 1820, seems to have fallen under the curse of this man Wheeler as he has sixteen counties without representation, and even the date of one year is left out. These counties are Bertie, Burke, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Camden, Caswell, Carteret, Hertford, Hyde, Johnston, Wayne and Chatham have no representative in 1821, and poor Macon, according to Wheeler's book, was two years old before she is numbered among her sister counties; and it is not only that the representation from all these counties are left out, but even the date is also left out, and, as such, there could not be any legislation in 1820.

The publishing of this little piece will do the writer no good, but I am sorry to see the State that gave me birth, and that has sustained me to within a month of ninety-two years, insulted with such a sham piece of work; and, I imagine, all because, forsooth, the members from these counties voted against this man Wheeler when he was candidate for Treasurer of North Carolina.

JAMES WHITAKER, Sr.

THE FATE OF JUDAS.—Quite recently, at one of the hotels in New Orleans, the late Confederate General Longstreet, who for a paltry office joined the Radical party, was seated opposite two Louisiana ladies whom he had formerly known, and in whose families he had been intimate. He addressed them across the table, but received no recognition in return. Finally, he said, "you do not seem to remember me I am Gen. Longstreet." The elder of the ladies replied, "sir, you have really changed so much since the war, that we do not recognize you." The dinner was a hasty one by Longstreet.

Mr. Wm. G. Hall, now engaged in arranging and filing away the old records of Craven county, brings to light many old and interesting documents relating to the county and the courts; many papers and books dating as far back as 1737. In many of the cases containing the records of the county, are printed copies of the first session of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and all in a remarkably excellent state of preservation.—*Newbern Times*.

The Presbyterian Church at Lumberton, Robeson county, wants a Pastor. It has been without one for 12 months.

For the Sentinel.

ALAMANCE, March 17, 1871.

EDITORS. I sometimes think that we Alamance folks have no privilege of the feeling of disgrace and dismay which comes to a people when one allows a few armed desperadoes to trample on them like dogs and spit on their authority of law.

It will ever be with me a matter of regret that fifty men did not attack and drive Kirk from the county. It was a goodly show as running Ben Butler from Big Bethel. The young men submitted, because every one said "no resistance" that is what Gov. Holden wants. We submitted all to insult, some to chains, and others to hanging. Those who did submit must feel there was a curse of dishonor accompanying it. When Gov. Holden and Judge Pearson are punished for the degradation and disgrace they have put us in, we are not impeached and brought to shame those who submitted to their tyranny and oppression must ever feel degraded. Justice and the law itself have been degraded; both can be elevated and vindicated by bringing Gov. Holden and Judge Pearson to punishment and shame.

I wrote you to have a bill passed making it a capital felony for a judge to refuse the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* to a citizen. Have you had this bill passed?

I have heard that the legislature hesitates about the impeachment of Judge Pearson because of the expense it will entail upon the State. Alamance county would be glad to pay the bill of cost to see this violator of all law properly punished. I feel less resentment towards Kirk who hung me than I do towards Judge Pearson who, if he did not order it, refused to forbid it. His impeachment is the only revenge I can have.

Yours truly,
GEORGE ROGERS.

For the Sentinel.

EXECUTION OF OXENDINE

Henderson Oxendine, convicted at the fall term of Robeson superior court, of the murder of Stephen Davis, on October last was executed at Lumberton on Friday at half past twelve o'clock.

An immense crowd of people were present by white, without the exception of [illegible] who assembled from the country around. The scaffold, hymn book in hand, and dressed in a neat suit of clothes contributed by the citizens, and sang in a clear unfaltering voice the hymn commencing

"And shall I yet delay"

Also, by permission of the sheriff, the hymn

"Amazing grace! how sweet the sound"

To whom bowed his head seemingly in prayer. Then having the hood arranged, [illegible] was immediately launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle.

It will be remembered that Oxendine was one of the Lowry gang of Indians, who outlawed by the Governor. The following is his confession, copied from the *Robesonian* extra of the 18th inst.

CONFESSION!

The following is the confession of the condemned man, as written down by His Honor, Judge Russell, the day after the sentence of death was passed upon him, the material facts of which have since been several times repeated to others without variation:

I got out of Wilmington jail and went up to the settlement. I don't know much about how we got out. We just broke out; nobody from outside helped us that I know of. We went to the railroad and crossed the first river over the bridge, and across Cape Fear on a raft. We didn't get over four weeks before we got to Shelby town. I did not see H. B. Lowry for a week after I got back. George, Steph, and myself got out of Wilmington jail together. Steph got with Henry Berry before I did. I first met Henry at his own house. He and Stephen were there. I first saw Henry Berry's wife a little way from the gate, and she told me that Henry Berry and Stephen were in the house, and I went in. I have not slept in a house since I left Wilmington jail, except once or twice in Henry Berry's, and a few times in George Applewhite's. The night I was captured I was at George's. George left a while after dark, and didn't say where he was going. I concluded to stay all night. I heard the men when they first knocked at the house. I got up one time, took my gun and walked through the house; then I saw there was no use to shoot and be killed by them—so I lay down and waited for them to come in and take me. My brother Pop had nothing to do with the gang. He was in charge of Geo. Applewhite's house, I told them.

I was at Leach's—Henry Berry, Boss Strong, Stephen Lowry, George Applewhite, Zach. McLauchlin and myself—when Boss killed Boss Mc[illegible].

I do not know anything about the McLeod murder—never heard Henry Berry or any of them say anything about it.

I never heard any of them say anything about the robbing of Jas. H. McQueen.

I know nothing about the killing of Norment—never heard who killed him, until since I have been in jail I have heard somebody say that Zach. McLauchlin killed him. I have heard Henry Berry say that Norment was a meddlesome fellow, and laugh about his being taken off, but didn't kill him.

Before God, I was not at the King murder—have never heard Henry Berry or any of them say who did kill King. Have heard Henry Berry or George Applewhite say that they thought John Dial was paid to swear as he did. John Dial was in the gang before we were captured in August, 1869.

Tom Lowry was not in the Davis fight. That is so—and I say it is so, as I expect soon to meet my God. There were there Henry Berry, Boss, Stephen, George, and myself—that was the crowd.

We had just been at George Applewhite's, eating our dinner and drinking. We were not in the habit of going there to eat, but that day, and did not keep a guard outside while we were eating. We knew they were hunting for us, but did not know that they were on that side of the creek. If they had come up a little sooner they would have found us in the house. We were all wounded in the fight but Henry Berry. I was shot in the arm, Stephen and George each in the side, and Boss right in the forehead, the ball glancing downward.

Henry Berry, Stephen and Boss were the men that killed John Taylor—as they told me. Tom Lowry or Stephen, or some of them I don't exactly remember which—told me a day or two before Taylor was killed that Henry Berry said he be d—d if he didn't take old Taylor off. I heard Henry Berry say that he and Boss and Stephen killed him.

All the crowd were at the killing of Sanders—Henry Berry, Boss, Stephen, George, myself, Tom Lowry, Andrew Strong and Zach McLauchlin.

Tom Lowry found where there was a brandy still hid in the swamp, and insisted that we should go and capture it. We went there on Sunday. While we were there two or three men came up at different times and separately; as they would come in we would make them prisoners. After a while the three McNeill's came in altogether, and we made them prisoners. We kept them all night, and next (Monday) morning early after day, Sanders came down there, and we got him. We turned loose the whole crowd except Sanders. Henry Berry told them to go and to keep their mouths shut. He told McNeill that he had caught him in three lies; he would let him go this time, but he had better behave himself.

We carried Sanders off to our camp, and kept him until the following Wednesday evening. We were talking and disputing all this time what we had better do with him. I told them several times they had better let him go, but Henry Berry and Stephen swore that he should be killed. Henry Berry and Stephen stuck to it all the time. Sanders didn't have much to say. We would have one standing guard over him at night. He said several times if we would let him go, he would go clean off and never bother us any more. He seemed very stubborn and proud while we had him at the camp. He got a knife one time and cut a vein in his wrist so he could bleed to death, but it didn't bleed a great deal, then he took arsenic, Geo. Applewhite had some in his pocket and gave it to him—he put it in his mouth and swallowed it. It didn't seem to do much—he didn't complain of pain—said one time he felt it burning in his stomach. On Wednesday evening they took him out from the camp and carried him off some distance, and then all stopped. Stephen Lowry told him that he might have an hour to pray. He prayed a good while, I felt sorry for him, and told them they had better let the man go. Henry Berry and Stephen swore he should die. I turned round a little and [illegible] and when I got to the edge of the thicket I heard the report of a gun, and looking back saw Sanders falling. Tom Lowry was about ten yards when Stephen killed him. Tom Lowry was left behind.

Sanders first came into the settlement as a school teacher, and a friend of the colored people. I never knew Henry Berry to go after him before. Henry Berry never went about his school house. They killed him because he had come and tried to pass off for a friend, and then betrayed them. I told where Sanders was buried.

We never had any friends in particular among the colored people of Scuffletown. We have always known what was going on. We would find out that in a plenty of ways. Henry Berry's wife would hear and tell him, and so would Geo. Applewhite's. I never went about my father's since I've been lying out. I knew he was opposed to the gang, and I was afraid of him. "I met my mother once on the road and talked with her—have seen her since. I have been here, and want to see her again before I die.

I have heard Lowrey say that all his folks were against him, except Tom, and that his brother Sinclair Lowrey would betray him if he had a chance. James Oxendine has never had anything to do with any of us. "I have never heard of any of the crowd being about his place. Henry Berry is down on him—he is particular mad with him, because they say that he caused the soldiers to be brought up there. I think Henry Berry thinks Mc[illegible] men of them have much use for him. I don't like the way myself. He is the man that got me into the scrape. He has been over to Mc[illegible] to tell what he knows, and has been over to Mc[illegible] to tell what he knows. I am charged with being one of the party that killed Mc[illegible] and I would not have had to take to the woods, and go with Henry Berry.

There has been nobody in Lumberton making any word to us that ever I heard of. While they were trying Taylor for the murder of Make Sanderson, Andrew Strong was the witness against Taylor. He was then going backwards and forwards from us to Lumberton. Every time he left Lumberton he came to us. He said they tried to kill him when they killed Make Sanderson. Make Sanderson never had anything to do with us—I never heard of his being connected in any way with the robbers.

I saw the dead body of Ben Bethea. Henry Berry, Boss and myself were going along the road and met Andrew Strong. Andrew said there was a dead nigger down in the branch. We went down and found Ben Bethea's body. We knocked about there—one or two white men passed the road, and we stopped them and showed it to them. I never heard of Ben Bethea's having had anything to do with us or any of the Henry Berry crowd. Henry Berry and one of his brothers, a Lowry, who is [illegible] killed Ben Mc[illegible] and B[illegible].

It is curious to compare retail prices a hundred years ago with those which rule now. An old day book, in which a country merchant at the village of Pluckamin, New Jersey, a place now hardly existing, charged his customers, among whom was the celebrated Lord Stirling, who participated with honor in our Revolutionary struggle against the Crown, with the ordinary family supplies. In 1774 we find charged rum at 21s. per barrel; corn, 4s.; rum, 4s. 6d. per gallon; molasses, 2. 10d. per gallon. Rice was 3d.; sugar, 11d.; tea, 6s. 6d. per pound. Calico was at 1s. 4d. per yard. Candles, 1s. 6d. per pound. "Black straps," the favorite ameliceration of the colonists of those days from the burdens of the flesh, is plainly enough hinted on every page of the old day-book by the associated "rum and molasses" of which it was composed. The most interesting reflection touching such a record is the proof it further affords of the great improvement of the laboring class within the century passed. A chance entry credits a customer with twelve days' labor at 2s. 6d. per day, which would indicate about 53 cents as the value of a day's labor. The same fact appears from other sources, the soldiers' wages—$8 per month—having been fixed, with rations and clothes in addition, by the Continental Congress as an enhancement over the wages of common labor. On the other hand, these items of account tend to show in how moderate a degree the working classes could indulge in what every laborer now deems strict necessaries of life.—*Washington Patriot*.

CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus in the Hall of the House on Friday afternoon, over which Hon. Jerry Wood presided. There was a good discussion on the Senate joint resolution to investigate Southern affairs, it being construed by several of the members of the caucus that the words, "to report at any time," might be construed by a majority of the committee as authorizing them to report at the present session, and that they might do so briefly, and introduce a bill relative to Southern matters.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution that the House agree to vote for the Senate joint resolution.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved an amendment thereto, which was to concur in the resolution with a modification so that the committee shall not report before next December.

After some other motions, none of which were adopted, that offered by Mr. Cox, with the Campbell amendment, was adopted.

Unless the joint resolution is not so amended by the House, the Democratic members will be considered free to vote against it or for it, as they choose, in its original form.—*Washington Patriot*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The New York *World* thus aptly speaks of the difficulties in South Carolina:

It is as well that two things should be borne in mind in reference to the troubles in South Carolina; first, that it is no kuklux affair, but a conflict of races, brought about by the negro militia firing upon a party of citizens; and, second, that this administration is at the bottom of it. Grant knows that bloodshed made him, and thinks some more of it will keep him what he is.

On Friday last Mr. Jas. Jones, of Greene county, saw and recovered, in Newbern, a horse which had been stolen from him sometime before.