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THE SENTINEL

As the Statesville American. We regret to see the editorials of some members of the Raleigh *Telegram*, manifested a spirit of unmitigated hate for Conservatives, most of whom formerly were Whigs. Every few days our irate neighbor makes a lunge at them with his editorial pen, charging them with the worst and basest of purposes, which are as deficient in facts as they are ungenerous.

Our neighbor, we believe, was a Democrat (says he's one now), and perhaps, he was also a secessionist—at any rate, he fought in the war of the rebellion, and claims to have been a true soldier, and we will not dispute his word. But it is also true that many, many thousands of Carolinians, who were Whigs, and not secessionists, fought as bravely as the editor of the *Telegram* can boast that he did, in the same war, and are as true to the South as he professes to be, but who are content with their past deeds, and now prefer to tread the paths of peace and dwell in harmony with their neighbors of any political faith that are willing to obey the laws, and labor for the promotion of our general prosperity.

It is discovery perceptible to those who attentively peruse the columns of the *Telegram* that our neighbor often writes articles to disturb that harmony between *Democrats* and *Conservatives*, which an *honest* principle, by its tractive influence, has drawn together in an antagonism to [illegible] although, it may be, our neighbor is [illegible] up more effectually than could an outspoken Radical sheet the *Standard*, for instance. Professing friends are the most dangerous of foes, until their ways become known. If our neighbor shall choose not to co-operate with Conservatives, he has a perfect right to select his own companions, and be known by the company he keeps, of which the people also have a right to judge. Others Democrats and Conservatives will claim a similar privilege. We do not think that very many who call themselves Democrats, excepting the leaders, will object to acting with the Conservatives to rescue the state and country, nor will Conservatives, excepting the leaders object to co-operate with Democrats for a like laudable purpose. Names are nothing, principles, everything. The principles that underlie the Democratic Conservative party of the state, so called, rest upon a solid foundation of truth and justice, upon which only, can the people, who are the state, hope for prosperity and future aggrandizement, peace and subordination to law.

It might be well for the Democrats to ascertain if they have not a *Judas* in their ranks, and for Conservatives to do likewise. Actions speak louder than words, and men are known by the company they keep. We do not deny to any man the right to choose his politics and company, but we say that, he cannot be both turkey and buzzard—a mongrel will the people despise.

The New York *World* says the total loss caused to the miners and other working people of the coal regions by the recent strikes is said, after careful calculation, to amount to more than twenty millions of dollars. About thirty thousand miners have been constantly idle for five and a half months past, of twenty five working days per month, at $2.50 a day, (at the lowest estimate,) according to which calculation each working day would have covered $75,000, and the whole period of idleness consequently, $10,350,000. Besides that, about forty thousand railroad employes and other workmen have been thrown out of employment, which, supposing that these lose $2 per day on the average, causes an additional loss to the working population of $80,000 per day, or during the period of the strike, $11,040,000. And this enormous loss, besides the yet more to be deplored general demoralization and "rattening," all caused by the obstinacy and selfishness of a few leaders, who controlled their councils during last autumn!

Charles Reade was right, not only when he depicted the horrors of insane asylums, in "Hard Cash," but also when he described to us the doings and machinations of the British [illegible] latest and most readable [illegible] Yourself in His Place"—an unpleasant and very tight place, indeed.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, who arrived in Washington on Thursday, had a long interview with President Grant, in which he said there was no necessity for putting the State under martial law, and that there was a good state of feeling among the better classes of citizens to put down any ku-klux organizations which might exist.

If we had a governor who was as fond of doing his duty as he is of writing appeals, high-sounding party proclamations, and cards, he would do the honest people, the large mass of the people of the State—the justice to repudiate the assertion that insurrection or organized resistance to the laws of the country exist anywhere within the state, except in Robeson.

MANY OF THE THIEVES who have been infesting our State for several years past, have, since the change of administration last year, left for Washington City, where Grant is but too happy to confer favors upon them. A fellow feeling makes the kuklux President of the United States wondrous kind.

A Card for the Public.

On the 15th inst, the *Daily Telegram*, published in the city of Raleigh, contained the following card, signed Tod R. Caldwell:

BASE LIAR.

MESSRS EDITORS TELEGRAM:—I find in to-day's SENTINEL, the following editorial:

"It is said that Gov. Caldwell's brother-in-law declined to allow the Governor to make him a Railroad Director. What will the Governor do when the family turn against him?"

I have but five brothers-in-law,—Dr. James F. Cain, Thomas R. Cain, Esq., Dr. Pride Jones and Hon Thomas Ruffin, all of Orange county, North Carolina, and Lawson P. Henderson, Esq., of Alabama, with not one of whom have I either directly or indirectly, had one word of communication about railroad matters. Now let the editor of the SENTINEL give the name of his informant, and name of the brother-in-law referred to, or stand before the world with the word "Liar" branded upon his brow! The four gentlemen first above named live in Josiah Turner's county, and know him intimately, and I here venture the assertion that neither of them would believe Josiah Turner, Jr., on oath, without corroborating evidence from some other quarter. I am fully aware of the fact that this malicious and unscrupulous viper has a press at his command with which he will, from day to day, as he has heretofore done, beslime me with his putrid filth; but in spite of him and his threats I shall pursue the even tenor of my way, and in the future, as the past, discharge the duties of my office with an eye single to the best interests of the State and of the people, whose servant I am. I now wash my hands of this '*gang and filthy slanderer*,' and beg pardon of every decent man in the State for having noticed him at all, and promise that no matter what he may hereafter say of me, I shall treat [illegible] the good sense of the public to prize only such consideration as his statements, as the emanations of Josiah Turner's scurrilous pen are entitled to.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 12, 1871.

Until recently, in North Carolina, when the chief magistrate of the people spake, great respect was paid to what he said, nor would a citizen challenge him for what he might say in his official capacity.

This is not a card from the Governor, but from citizen Tod R. Caldwell. It has neither gubernatorial sound nor signature. The card was unprovoked on my part, and is in violation of all decency and decorum. It is vulgar, scandalous, and uttered in language more indecent than gentle people love to read.

Mr. Caldwell wrote expecting a reply, for he says:

"I am fully aware of the fact that this malicious and unscrupulous viper has a press at his command with which he will from day to day, as he has heretofore done, beslime me with his putrid filth."

He made a mistake, and measured my character by his own. I would not descend to the scurrilous altercation to which he invited me, not as governor, but as Tod R. Caldwell.

I must confess that I thought such an unprovoked insult and assault upon my character, from one who had known it so untarnished for thirty years, did demand not only redress but vengeance. Accordingly I left the State for South Carolina and addressed the following note to Mr. Caldwell, which was delivered by Col. John H. Manly, of Texas.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 17, 1871.

HON. TOD R. CALDWELL:

My Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find a sealed letter sent me by Express—with a request that I should see to its delivery.

I have every assurance that it is respectful in terms, and therefore have no hesitation in forwarding it without formality.

I shall be pleased to have from you an acknowledgment of its receipt, and, if you shall have any reply to make you will please address Mr. Turner directly, as I have no concern in the matter further than above stated.

I am, very respectfully,
JNO. H. MANLY.

(The following is the note above alluded to:)

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16th 1871.

Hon. Tod R. Caldwell:

SIR:—I am in this city stopping at the Nickerson Hotel, where I will remain for three days, or longer, if you cannot reach here within that time, and where I shall be happy to see you.

Your ob't servant,
JOSIAH TURNER, JR.

COL. JOHN H. MANLY:

Sir:—I have no reply to make to the letter you send me by John (colored), and which, you inform me, was sent to you sealed by Express, with the request that you see to its delivery.

Very Respectfully,
TOD R. CALDWELL.

On the 18th inst., the day after my note was delivered by Col. Manly, a card was sent to the SENTINEL, by Mr. Caldwell, for publication. The Associate Editor, Mr. Spelman, in charge, refused to publish it in my absence. It was published in the Daily *Telegram* of the 20th and is as follows:

A CARD FROM GOV. CALDWELL.

To the Editors of the Telegram:

GENTLEMEN:—Will you allow me space in your paper to say that I regret having written and published the article in your issue of the 13th inst., entitled "Base Liar." I confess that, occupying the position I do, it was ill advised for me to take notice of attacks made upon me, either officially or personally, by the newspaper press; and I should also have remembered that it is a license (a reprehensible one, however) which partisan editors have taken, from time immemorial, to say hard things of their political adversaries and public functionaries.

I would most certainly have taken no notice of the article of the SENTINEL, to which my card was intended as a reply, had it not been that I regarded it as an attempt on the part of Mr. Turner to make a breach between myself and my brothers-in-law, with whom I have always been, and hope ever to be, on the best and most friendly terms personally. I may have been mistaken in the purpose of the editor of the SENTINEL, but the article in his paper was "the feather which broke the camel's back."

Without further remarks, I feel it to be due to the public, to Mr. Turner and myself, to make this acknowledgment and say that, occupying the position I do, I regret the occurrence and hope that nothing may hereafter happen which will be calculated to throw me so much off my guard as to tempt me to commit a similar indiscretion.

As a private citizen, I have always desired peace and harmony, and more especially as the Governor of a great state, do I wish to see an end of crimination and recrimination, and an era of good feeling permanently established among our people.

Having thus made all the reparation I can make to the public for the hasty article above alluded to, and trusting that all parties concerned may accept this in the same spirit which dictates it,

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,
TOD R. CALDWELL.

Raleigh, May 19, 1871.

This card was not addressed to me, but seemed intended for the public, and was simply an apology to the public for having prostituted the dignity which should belong to his high station. The public may accept the apology or not. I could not, for it was not addressed to me. If Mr. Caldwell had been so disposed, when Col. Manly delivered my note was the time for his apology. When the public reads his last shameless note complaining that I gave him no chance to apologize, they will read my first note and say his complaint is false and without foundation.

My friend Col. John M. White, of Fort Mills, South Carolina, on the 22d inst., [illegible]

[illegible] Hon. Tod R. Caldwell [illegible]

SIR:—I demand of you a retraction of the card published in the Raleigh Daily *Telegram* of the 13th inst.

My friend Col. John M. White will receive your reply.

I am, your humble servant,
JOSIAH TURNER, JR.

RALEIGH, May 23, 1871.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, *Columbia, S. C.*
CARE COL. J. M. WHITE, *Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR:—Your note of the 20th instant, demanding of me retraction of a certain card published by me in the Raleigh Daily *Telegram* of the 13th inst., has been received through the hands of your friend, Col. J. M. White.

Your note, together with the further consideration of the matter I have placed in the hands of my friend Maj. Wm. A. Hearne, to whom all further communications relative to this subject may be addressed.

Very respectfully,
TOD R. CALDWELL.

RALEIGH, May 23, 1871.

Colonel:

Owing to some delay in finding one of the Governor's friends and advisers, I shall not be able to meet you at 2 o'clock, but will communicate with, or meet you at the earliest possible moment.

Very truly,
WM. A. HEARNE.

COL. WHITE, Yarborough House.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, May 24, 1871.

Maj. W. A. Hearne:

SIR:—I had the honor to deliver to Hon. Tod R. Caldwell at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 22nd inst. a note addressed to him by Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., of date the 20th inst., in which the latter demanded a *retraction* of a card, published by Mr. Caldwell over his own name in the *Telegram* newspaper of the 13th inst.

Mr. Caldwell has been pleased to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Turner's note referred to, in a letter, dated the 23rd instant, in which he designates you as his friend, charged with the matter referred to in Mr. Turner's note to him.

I beg to say to you, that I have waited with very considerable patience for Mr. Caldwell's reply to Mr. Turner's note, and that I shall be glad to receive it at his and your earliest convenience.

I am &c., respectfully yours,
JOHN M. WHITE.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, *Raleigh*, May 24, 1871.

COL. J. M. WHITE, *Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.*

COLONEL:—A note from Hon. Josiah Turner, delivered by you to Hon. Tod R. Caldwell, dated Columbia, S. C., May 20, 1871, in which is demanded retraction of a card published in the *Raleigh Daily Telegram* of the 13th inst., over the signature of Tod R. Caldwell, has been handed to me by the latter gentleman.

The character of the note admitted suggests that Mr. Turner has not seen a card published by Mr. Caldwell in the *Telegram* of the 20th inst., a copy of which is herewith enclosed, but it I be [illegible] to inquire here what there is personally offensive in the card of the 13th, which the letter of Messrs. Ruffin, Cain and Jones of the 15th, published by Mr. Caldwell on the 17th, together with the card of the 20th, does not explain away and remove, and hence it is difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Caldwell to do otherwise than decline any compliance with the terms of Mr. Turner's note, or take further notice of the matter until it shall have been put upon another footing than that of absolute obedience to a personal command.

Very truly,
WM. A. HEARNE.

The following card, with the card of Gov. Caldwell dated Raleigh, May 19, given above, accompanied this note of Maj. Hearne and he desired them to be considered a part of his note:

HILLSBORO', May 15th, 1871.

To Hon. TOD R. CALDWELL, *Governor of North Carolina:*

Dear Sir:—We have received your note calling our attention to the article in the SENTINEL, and asking us to say if it be true that you have tendered to either of us, an appointment as Railroad Director.

In reply, we have to say, that if either of us be the person alluded to by the informant of the SENTINEL, then, the statement is certainly incorrect; for at no time, have you tendered to either of us *any* appointment of *any kind*, and of course, as there has been no *tender* on your part, there can have been no refusal on our part.

We have seen your *card*, in reply to the SENTINEL's article, as published in the *Telegram*, and must say that we much regret that you should have introduced our names into it, and we feel bound, in justice to ourselves and to Mr. Turner, the editor of the SENTINEL, to say that our estimate of his character and veracity is altogether different from that which you ascribe to us. We should unhesitatingly give credence to any statement of Mr. Turner, made upon his own knowledge, or upon oath.

We think it would be doing him justice if this correction should be made known to the public.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
T. RUFFIN,
T. R. CAIN,
PRIDE JONES.

From our knowledge of Dr. J. F. Cain who is not in Hillsboro, his opinions, &c., we feel authorized in saying, that he would fully endorse the above.

PRIDE JONES,
T. F. CAIN.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, 24th May, 1871.

MAJ. W. A. HEARNE, *Yarborough House:*

SIR:—Yours of this inst., has been received. I respectfully insist that your letter is not responsive for Mr. Caldwell to Mr. Turner's first letter, inviting Mr. Caldwell to meet him in Columbia, S. C., (to which no reply was made,) nor to his note of the 20th inst., which I delivered to Mr. Caldwell on the 22d inst.

I therefore, respectfully request you to inform me, whether or not I shall construe your letter of this date to mean a flat refusal on the part of Mr. Caldwell to comply with Mr. Turner's demand of the 20th inst., above referred to.

I am, very respectfully, [illegible]

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, Raleigh, May 24, 1871.

COL. JOHN M. WHITE, *Raleigh, N. C.:*

SIR:—I have to acknowledge yours of [illegible] o'clock p. m. Thus far in the correspondence I had thought we had [illegible] to Mr. Turner's note of the 20th inst. demanding retraction, &c. But it appears that you now desire to introduce new matter into the correspondence between you and myself, and as the latter [illegible] up the whole subject, I have to ask that you state in full your grievance or cause of complaint from the commencement of this affair until the present moment.

Very truly,
WM. A. HEARNE.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, 24th May, 1871, 3:30 o'clock, P. M.

MAJ. W. A. HEARNE, *Yarborough House:*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 2:30, p. m., of this date.

I have no desire to introduce any new matter into the correspondence between us, nor to prolong the same, nor was such my purpose in adverting to a fact, tending to show, that your first note of to-day was not responsive to Mr. Turner's demand, which is plainly stated in his note of the 20th inst., already referred to.

I therefore renew my request, that you inform me whether or not I shall construe your letter of this date to mean a flat refusal on the part of Mr. Caldwell, to comply with Mr. Turner's demand of the 20th inst., already referred to.

I am, very respectfully yours,
JOHN M. WHITE.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, May 24, 1871, 4:30 P. M.

Col. John M. White, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—Your note of 3:30 p. m., I have the honor to acknowledge, at the hour indicated above.

In reply to this, as also to the substance of the last paragraph of your preceding note, I respectfully submit that no such construction can be put upon either, as "a flat refusal on the part of Mr. Caldwell to comply with Mr. Turner's demand of the 20th inst." But we have stated, and so maintain, that as long as Mr. Turner's demand of the 20th inst., stands couched in its present peremptory terms, accompanied by a threat, implied, it will be impossible for Mr. Caldwell to make any further explanation or acknowledgment than he has already made through the published correspondence of Messrs. Ruffin, Cain and Jones, before referred to, and over his own signature in the *Raleigh Daily Telegram* of the 20th inst.

Very truly,
WM. A. HEARNE.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, May 25th, 1871.

MAJ. WM. A. HEARNE, *Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR:—Your note of 4:30 P. M. of yesterday has been received.

I regard what you are pleased to say, as a substantial declination on the part of Mr. Caldwell to comply with Mr. Turner's demand, contained in his note to Mr. Caldwell of the 20th inst., and I [illegible] in that view of the matter, [illegible]

I am, very [illegible] servant,
JNO. M. WHITE.

YARBOROUGH [illegible] 1871, *Raleigh*, [illegible] o'clock, M.

COL. JNO. M. WHITE:

SIR:—I [illegible] your note of this moment, in which you say, you "shall act in that view of the matter" that my note to you of yesterday, was "a substantial declination on the part of Mr. Caldwell, to comply with Mr. Turner's demand," &c.

In reply, I have only to say that I await your further pleasure.

Very truly,
WM. A. HEARNE.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, 11:30 A. M., RALEIGH, May 25th, 1871.

MAJ. W. A. HEARNE, *Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR:—Mr. Caldwell having declined to make the *retraction*, demanded of him by Mr. Turner in his note to Mr. Caldwell of the 20th inst., I have the honor to deliver to you for Mr. Caldwell the enclosed note, addressed to him by Mr. Turner, and to ask an early reply to the same.

I am very respectfully,
JNO. M. WHITE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25, 1871.

Hon. Tod R. Caldwell:

SIR:—For causes contained in your card published in the Raleigh Daily *Telegram* of the 13th inst., I demand that you grant me the redress due from one gentleman to another when offence is given. My friend, Colonel John M. White, will receive your reply and make all necessary arrangements for our meeting.

Your humble servant,
JOSIAH TURNER, JR.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, May 25, 1871.

Col. John M. White, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—I have the honor to hand to you herewith, in reply to the enclosure of yours of this date, a letter for Hon. Josiah Turner, from Hon. Tod R. Caldwell.

Very truly,
WM. A. HEARNE.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR., *Columbia, S. C.*
CARE COL. JNO. M. WHITE, *Raleigh, N. C.*

SIR:—Well known as it must have been to you from the inception of this correspondence, that the official position occupied by myself in North Carolina, rendered it impossible that this correspondence should have any result of the sort which you suggest in your note of this date, I had hoped that some other direction might have been given to it. With this most reasonable expectation,—that under the above circumstances, you would give me what gentlemen consider to be an *opportunity* for explanation and reparation, you have refused to comply, and have contented yourself with applying for *compulsory* redress universally recognized by gentlemen to be impossible. I therefore, do not see how the affair can be extricated from the difficulties with which, at your instance, it has been surrounded.

Very Respectfully,
TOD R. CALDWELL.

I might here close with the correspondence. Having given the Governor the first and the last word, he has no reason to complain that the public does not properly understand the cause of quarrel between us.

[illegible] refused to accept the appointment of railroad directors from the Governor. The Card signed by Judge Ruffin, Dr. Jones and Thos. Cain, Esq., brothers-in-law of the Governor whom "*I ventured to say would not believe me on oath*," was not sought or asked for by me. It was of their own motion that they published it, and though it was but an act of justice to me, it was more than a rebuke to the Governor. I thank them for this unsought statement.

I never read the *code*. I am no advocate or admirer of it. I am told it requires that I should now post Mr. Caldwell as a liar and coward. This will not look well, because he is the Governor, and meanly and falsely says in his last card that I gave him no chance to apologize. I therefore violate the code and refuse to post him, and leave his scurrilous, defamatory card, and his own contradiction of it, to be read and condemned with the universal contempt and detestation which it deserves.

The purpose of Mr. Caldwell was altogether political. He did not feel injured or aggrieved by my publishing a rumor relative to the appointment of his brother-in-law. His purpose was, by falsehood and base calumny, to weaken the force of what I might say in the approaching campaign. That was his purpose, nothing more nor less.

He left the executive chair when he calumniated and slandered me, he left it again when he commissioned his friend Major Hearne to receive and answer notes, as he did, and he did not resume it until a peremptory challenge suggested a retreat.

I will not pursue him into the sanctuary of the Coward, in which he has taken refuge, but hold him up to the world as void of courage, as of decency and shame, and warn the public that there is no line of prostitution to which he would not descend.

JOSIAH TURNER, JR.

WHEN EATING, do not keep others waiting for you, either at the beginning or close of a meal.

Do not sip from the tip, but from the side of the spoon, when eating soup.

Be careful not to spill or drop anything on the table cloth.

Keep your plate neat, do not keep all sorts of food on it at once.

In passing your plate to be rehelped, retain your knife and fork.

When asked for a dish, do not [illegible] around, but hand it [illegible]

While [illegible] servant to hand the cup at [illegible] side, so that it may be received by the right hand.

Do not drink your tea or coffee without first removing the teaspoon from the cup to the saucer. The saucer is to hold the cup, and not [illegible]

Use the knife for cutting only, never put it to the lips, nor in the mouth.

Do not eat too fast; besides appearing greedy, it is not healthful.

If you find anything unpleasant in your food, put it aside as quietly as possible, without drawing attention.

Do not open the lips, or make any unnecessary noise while chewing.

Do not touch your head while at table.

Do not speak with the mouth full.

Do not rest the elbow on the table.

Require the servant to brush the table neatly before bringing on the desert.

Be thoughtful and attentive to those about you. Converse on pleasant subjects with those sitting near you.

Do not say anything which you are not willing all present should hear.

Leave your plate with the knife and fork lying parallel, the handles pointing to the right.

Never leave the table before others, without asking the lady or gentleman who presides to excuse you.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the men who have come South and sought office, usually styled carpet-baggers, are knaves and plunderers. A very correct definition, and from one who knows.

[From the Charlotte Democrat.]

BENCH AND BAR AT GASTON COURT.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last issue of your paper you, unintentionally no doubt, did Mr. Schenck injustice in the article published by you in relation to the rule taken against him by Judge Logan. In that article you state that Mr. Schenck's letter was written in reply to a letter sent to Raleigh and Washington. In this there is error. When Mr. Schenck's letter was written, on the 21st of April, it was not known that Judge Logan had written to the Governor. But there appeared in the New York *Tribune*, the chief organ of the Radical party, the following statement of the proceedings of the Senate of the United States on the 13th of April:

"Mr. Nye presented a communication from Judge Logan, of North Carolina, saying that he was unable to hold Court for fear of th[illegible] to protect h[illegible] number of the [illegible] of recent w[illegible] Cleaveland and [illegible] counties of that State by men wearing masks. He (Mr. Nye) believed the condition of things thus shown constituted a state of civil war. These counties were in insurrection to-day.

"Mr. Blair said he did not want the Senator to shed all his tears over North Carolina, but to look at home. He, therefore, asked for the reading of the proceedings of a vigilance committee in Virginia City, Nevada and an account of various outrages of recent occurrences in that State."

Mr. Schenck had attended Cleaveland Court and knew that Judge Logan had been present on the very day, the 13th of April, when these proceedings took place, and in discharge of his duties and that no one had offered to molest him in the slightest manner, and that there were no disturbances during the week. He also heard, from a prominent citizen of Rutherford, that [illegible] to Washington City with dispatches from Logan. [illegible] became indignant that a Judge should so far forget his position as to communicate with a Senator of the United States and make false statements to effect, as it appeared, a political purpose. That it was political, and intended to effect the passage of the Ku Klux Bill then before the Senate, was the necessary conclusion, as no State Judge has the right to make communications to the Senators of the United States.

It was to meet this political move that Mr. Schenck's letter was written, and if the language used in it is too intemperate it should be ascribed to his indignation aroused by seeing a State Judge's name quoted as authority for falsehoods tending directly to prejudice and degrade this portion of the State.

The Judge holds that the publication of a letter over Mr. Schenck's signature is *prima facie* proof of his authority for its publication, though it shows upon its face that it was a private letter.

The same rule should hold good as to the Judge. The proceedings of the United States Senate might certainly be relied upon as importing a high degree of verity, and if Mr. Nye stated the truth as reported, then Judge Logan is convicted for using his judicial name for the advancement of political and partisan ends. It should be remembered that Judge Logan has never denied the statement of Mr. Nye, thus published to the whole country, and no doubt used at the North as an authority, to the prejudice of this portion of the State.

It is evident from the above extract that Mr. Blair, who was the advocate of the South, was overwhelmed with the statements of Mr. Nye. A Judge's name and authority was quoted and Mr. Blair was unable to gainsay or otherwise meet the evidence. Hence Mr. Schenck's private communication to Senator Blair was made to apprise him of the truth of the whole matter, and to enable him in an effectual way to respond to Mr. Nye.

For the publication of this letter in the Washington Patriot, District of Columbia, Judge Logan, of his own motion at Gaston Court, on the first day of the term, entered a Rule upon Mr. Schenck disbarring him from practicing as an Attorney in the Superior Court unless on Saturday following, the 13th day of May, he would show cause to the contrary. Supposing that the Judge was ignorant of the Act recently passed by the Legislature, and ratified on the 4th day of April, in regard to Contempts and Disbarring of Attorneys, Mr. Schenck's counsel on Wednesday morning produced a certified copy of the Act and moved the Court to modify the Rule so that Mr. Schenck could practice in the Court until Saturday, when the final hearing could be had. The Judge not only refused the motion but also refused to allow Col. Brown to read the statute. [illegible] deny.

On Saturday the Rule was [illegible] convicted of [illegible] Schenck respond guilty in open court of [illegible] offense rendering him unfit to practice his profession," and insisted that the Judge had no right to disbar him permanently or temporarily.

The 4th Section of the Act referred to is as follows:

Sec. 4. That no person who shall have been duly licensed to practice law as an attorney, shall be disbarred or deprived of his license and right so to practice law, either permanently or temporarily, unless [illegible] court confessed himself guilty of some criminal offense, showing him to be unfit to be trusted in the discharge of the duties of his profession.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 4th day of April, A. D. 1871.

A through argument of the case was made by Messrs. J. H. Wilson, H. W. Guion, Gov. Vance and Solicitor W. P. Bynum for the respondent, but notwithstanding the plain and unmistakable language of the Statute, the Judge made the Rule absolute against Mr. Schenck, disbarring him from practising his profession in the 9th Judicial District. As usual His Honor gave no reason for his decision.

This is a plain and unvarnished history of the case so far. It will be taken by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court for final disposition.

Is this judgment and action of Judge Logan's what he calls "maintaining the Civil Law," or is it a flagrant and defiant breach of a plain statute? Will the Legislature submit to this "gross misconduct in office" without impeaching him? Will it allow him thus to defy its solemn enactments and treat them with silent contempt?

Judge Logan exposes himself to an action for damages, and to be tried for gross crimes and misdemeanors. Mr. Schenck's friends will patiently abide the issue, assured that he is protected by the law and sustained by every good man in the State.

"VERITAS"

For the Sentinel.

MEETING AT NEWPORT.

At a meeting of the conservative democracy of Newport Township in Carteret county, Dr. E. L. Perkins was called to the chair and J. T. Dennis was appointed Secretary. The following were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting, viz: J. T. Dennis, S. Newberry, D. W. Garner, G. C. Bell, W. W. Ward.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The question of convention or no convention will be submitted to the people of the state on the first Thursday in August next, in accordance with a recent act of the legislature, therefore

Resolved, That we deem it a right, according to the fundamental principles of a truly republican form of government, that the people should be frequently permitted [illegible] their will through the [illegible] and that any law [illegible] such an ex[illegible] with the declaration of the "bill of rights," and subversive of a democratic form of government.

Resolved, That any legislation permitting or requiring the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except in the existance of actual war, is an unauthorized stretch of power by Congress, fraught with the highest degree of danger to the liberties of the people and revolutionary in its tendency.

Resolved, That treason in high places is as reprehensible as treason in low places, and that when the legislative authorities of the nation violate the spirit and letter of the constitution, by passing laws at variance therewith, it is time for all the friends of freedom to sound the alarm, and seek by all lawful means the overthrow of a party that sanctions such outrages upon the good sense of the people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all laudable means to secure a convention of the people, believing it to be the [illegible] burdens imposed upon us by the [illegible] radical party.

Resolved, That we will diligently guard the rights of all conditions of society without regard to race or color, and that we shall not hesitate to denounce every infringement of those rights.

Resolved, That we recommend Silas B. Webb, of Morehead City, as a suitable person to represent us in the convention of the State, should it be called; but we will submit cheerfully to the decision of the assembled wisdom of the county.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint ten persons from this township to represent us in a county convention to be held in the town of Beaufort, on the 12th of June, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent us in the State convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* and to the Raleigh SENTINEL.

The following delegates to a county convention were elected: W. S. Bell, J. T. Dennis, D. McCain, B. Hardesty, D. W. Garner, W. W. Ward, W. H. Hardesty, R. W. Bell, G. C. Bell, S. C. Garner, Sr.

The meeting was addressed by Samuel Newbery, who showed the necessity of altering a constitution that is oppressive in its bearings and contradictory in its parts.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. T. DENNIS, Sec'y.

May 20th 1871.

For the Sentinel.

QUINCEY QUILDRIVER AGAIN.

To gineral Ulysses Sammy grant, presdent of the g klux killers on the united kontinent, and other big things tu numerous to menshun.

Dear gineral: through a double and twisted concatenashun uv convoluted eventualities, you have arrive at a very dizzy and pre-eminent notability uv high-titled distinguishabbleness. So high have you ascended that I am afraid you will be exposed to the feelings uv the pitiless storms that beat with unabated fury upon such bleak high places, whar thar is no rock to shelter you from the raging elements. But, gineral, you ar thar, and how you will ever git down without being smashed like Manlius from the Tarpeian rock, is a question that makes me shudder fur your safety.

Your situation, gineral, calls to mind a conversation I had with my uncle Jack Shy and aunt Peggy Shy, about you when you was a little younger than you ar at present. Ses aunt Peggy, Quincey, what is the news? Ses I, aunty, they say that Sam Grant is gwine to be nominated for president. De lors, lors, ses aunt Peggy, wonders 'll never cease! Fact, sed I, uncle Jack, what do you think about it? Uncle Jack drew a long breth and sez he, well, if Sam Grant deals with men as he does with horses, things [illegible] his new turn [illegible] embers, to rekindle its expiring contents, Sam Grant can drive the bottom out uv a horse quicker'n any body I know uv. Aunt Peggy smiled, and sed she had often hearn uv a horse's bottom being driven out, but never noed what it ment. Uncle Jack sed a horse's bottom is his constitushun. Here aunt Peggy showed signs of nervousness and replied, yes, and it won't take Sam Grant long to drive the bottom uv the constitushun out uv the United States. Uncle Jack groaned, and was silent and thoughtful for about a minute.

Aunt Peggy broke the silence uv this part uv our episode by peering over her [illegible] speckerlate on horses? Yes, sed uncle Jack, and he could take an old broke down horse and spur him and tickle him, and make him pluck up his head and tale, and pass him off for more'en he's wuth, better'n anybody I ever did see. Here aunt Peggy lit her pipe, and after a few vigerous puffs, she sed, I expect Sam is so given to tricks, he'll be for passin off men that's not wuth much, for somethin smart, and the whole land will be filled with soreback office holders. Uncle Jack groaned again and was silent a long time.

Now Gineral, I was thinkin a few days ago about that conversashun, and the names of Holden, Kirk, Bergen and many other old rips, all galded, spavined and [illegible], come crowding into my mind. Ses I to myself, I'll call the Ginerals attention to these old horses; he can git um cheap, and with a little painting, he can make a hansum speckerlation. So Gineral, as your hand is in, that's your chance. If I see any more good chances for you I'll report them, but I shall expect a little compensashun for my trouble.

[illegible] by Gineral till next time.

QUINCEY QUILDRIVER.

P. S. Address me at Eagle's Nest Post office, Cat Island Shoals, Bogue Sound, North Carolina. Q. Q.

The National Lincoln monument, now being erected at Springfield, Ill., will be completed about the first of July, when the remains of the President will be removed to the vault at the base of the monument.

For the Sentinel.

EDITORS SENTINEL: I notice that the *Daily Telegram* speaks very approvingly, if not patronizingly, of Hon. B. F. Moore, as "one of the clearest thinkers and ablest constitutional reviewers of the whole country," and promises to publish his opinion on the constitutionality of the convention act. I hope the *Telegram* will do so at an early day, that those of its readers, if any, who have had doubts on the subject, may have the benefit of this able document while making up their minds, and not be kept from such material assistance until they come to a conclusion and take a stand in the dark.

But, notwithstanding the high opinion the *Telegram* folks entertain of Mr. Moore as a "clear thinker and able constitutional reviewer,"—distinctions, we presume, (especially the latter,) to which none of the *Telegram* company are so egotistical as to lay claims, still they hold that the act of the general assembly giving the people an opportunity to say, in a formal manner, whether or not they desire a convention, is unconstitutional. This reminds me of an anecdote:

Two backwoods preachers of different denominations, got into a controversy on some doctrinal points—unconditional election and reprobation; final perseverance, or something of the sort—when the position of one was directly met by a quotation from some of Paul's epistles, by the other. He did not attempt to parry the force of the quotation or its bearing upon the question, "but then," said he, "I always differed with St. Paul on that point!" The application may not be apparent, though of that I am not certain, but I have no doubt the quickwitted editors of the *Telegram* will "see it."

I hope the *Telegram*, in its opposition to the convention movement, will after publishing the opinion of Mr. Moore, take up the various arguments therein, *seriatim*, and give its own arguments in opposition. The work may prove a little warm for the season, but there are a number of [illegible] and the effort may interest if not improve its readers during these dull times.

JACOBUS.

For the Sentinel.

In the article that appeared in the Raleigh SENTINEL containing strictures on Judge Cloud, in regard to his action in several cases and matters at Davidson county, there are errors committed by the writer of the article, either inadvertent or wilful.

I was present, when the "poor man" was sentenced to imprisonment and it was in proof that he was drunk, and had been vomiting on the stairs of the court house that morning after court met, though he had been summoned on a special venire, in a *capital case*. On representation of lawyers and citizens as to the condition of his wife, he was released from imprisonment on the evening of the *same day* and the sentence of the court was generally considered, under the circumstances, as just.

In the matter of the *Attorney*, I was not present but heard from those who were that the Judge was not "*dam'd*," but there was an unpleasant passage between the Judge and the Attorney alluded to, which, I have understood has been amicably explained.

DAVIDSON.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

HUMANITY PUT TO THE BLUSH—THE STREETS RUNNING WITH BLOOD.

VERSAILLES, May 27.—Yesterday new fires were bursting out. The insurgents put boxes of petroleum everywhere. It is reported that Berzerets himself fired the Tuilleries, after it was steeped in petroleum. The church of St. Germaine Aux Errois is burned. The Palace of Justice is destroyed. Blood runs in the gutters. The walls of the Tuilleries are still burning. Rue Rivoli is burning. Dead Nationals are seen everywhere.

Any hidden soldiers found, are brought out and shot immediately. A few Communists holding out, shell the city. The slaughter of the Nationals is frightful. The Versaillists, since Tuesday, are killing all prisoners. The houses in Rue Royale are wet with petroleum. The Nationals fired them. The insurgents evidently intend to destroy Paris. Even women have been discovered throwing petroleum on houses. Six Nationals disguised in Pampiers, throwing petroleum instead of water on fires, were shot. There is no limit to the readiness that exists to kill the members of the Commune and leader's guards when captured.

The gas works at [illegible] The only hope [illegible] ed.—Many [illegible] The fire brigade [illegible] from London has not arrived. The Versaillists are now advancing on Belleville, whence petroleum bombs fall all over Paris. Insurgents still hold four strong positions. It is known that some hostages held by Communists have been shot. Troops continue to arrest numbers of women, carrying bottles of petroleum. Court martial for the trial of insurgents commences on Monday.

Favre despatches to representatives abroad that the acts of the insurgents are criminal—not political, and asks their extradition, should any enter neighboring countries.

Washburne telegraphs that the "insurgents still hold a small portion of Paris—Arch Bishop's fate still uncertain."

[illegible] says the Germans who have been seeking for the Archbishops, Paris and other hostages report that they cannot find them—supposed to be shot. It is calculated that over 50,000 dead bodies are in the houses and cellars of Paris, many of whom are women and children. It is said the women and children were perfectly furious during the fight. Executions are constant; destruction of property terrible.

It is estimated that the fourth of Paris has been burned.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MINING TRAGEDY.

PITTSON, May 27.—A coal shaft three hundred feet deep is burning, supposed to be caused by friction while hoisting the apparatus. Thirty or forty men in at the time. [illegible] away till the timbers supporting the rope [illegible] All in the carriage are certainly killed. It is unknown how many were in the mine.

LATER.—No hope for the 35 or 40 men still in the mine. They must either suffocate or drown.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Senate has discharged its prisoner, and without further action adjourned *sine die*.

Young Mens' Christian Convention has adjourned.

Washburn telegraphs on Friday evening, that American lives and property are safe.