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RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871. VOL. 5.---NO. 84.

THE SENTINEL

STARTLING FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

Returns in the office of the secretary of State from New Hanover county show that [illegible] acres of land and 143 town lots have been sold in that county for taxes [illegible] that the whole amount realized [illegible] all the land is $3,019.66, and that the land was sold in parcels of from 2 to 2,000 acres.

Are not such official facts and figures startling? What do the people think of them? If the property of the people has thus been sold and sacrificed to pay taxes barely sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the state and county governments, what now the people reasonably anticipate, if a tax sufficient shall be laid by the legislature to pay the interest on the public debt? The people cannot, the people can't pay such increased taxes. And as the constitution now stands, the legislature will be *forced* to pass a bill providing for adequate taxation to raise money sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt. The constitution says in the strongest and strongest language that they *shall do so*. The only remedy for this is a convention, to be called by the people in August next. Let the people consider of these alarming official facts we give above and renew their purpose to vote for and redouble their energy to work for a convention until the election.

We would like to see any radical office-holder propose any remedy for such oppressive taxation as these facts show. [illegible] would be avoided if one board superintended and directed the whole public works of the county. Then there would be economy and uniformity of action, and responsibility would devolve on a few responsible men.

We feel the utmost confidence that no reason or necessity can be urged for the township system.

If, then, it is thus useless—indeed a positive evil—by abolishing it, each county would save *five thousand dollars* annually in the matter of fees to officers—leaving out nothing of a considerable sum necessary to be paid for incidental expenses. The people of the state as a whole would save largely over a half million dollars annually.

This useless system is fixed upon the people by our present "carpet bag" constitution. The people are now obliged to sustain it—the constitution requires it.

Let it be abolished at once. The only practicable means to get this done is by a convention of the people.

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION AND RUIN.

The constitution provides that the legislature *shall, by adequate taxation*, raise money from the people to pay the interest on the public debt. It provides, further, that means shall be raised to carry on the state government, in all of its departments, for the purposes of education, building the penitentiary &c., &c. Each member of the legislature has *sworn that he will support* that constitution while it remains unaltered by the people. So that at the next session the legislature must pass tax laws to raise the necessary money or forfeit their oaths, unless the people shall call a convention and amend the constitution. There is no escape for the members of the legislature or the people except in the contingency stated.

Will the "old debt" of the state, to say nothing of the swindling "new debt," be called, is at least $20,000,000. The interest on this annually is $1,200,000. It will take all of $800,000 to keep the state government agoing; this makes $2,000,000 besides the county taxes and the federal taxes the people are obliged to pay annually. Then, to be added to this, be the accumulated interest on the public debt for the last three years. Let it be manifest the people cannot pay such a tax! Any candid man must say so. But the effort must be made, if a convention is not called, else the members of the legislature must *violate* their oath to support the constitution. Will they do that? If they will do it in one respect, why may they not do it in another? Such a course of action engenders the most dangerous consequences. When official virtue is gone, then the public safety and liberty are gone. The people cannot afford to allow their agents to become and remain corrupt, much less can they afford to encourage them to become so.

It is clear to every candid and considerate mind, that we must do something with our public debt. We must do this before we can hope for any tolerable degree of prosperity as a people and a state; we must *compromise* with our creditors, they must *compromise* with us and let us pay what we are able to pay. Some of our creditors are ready to do this now—others are not, for the reason as they say, our constitution *compels* the legislature to levy adequate taxes to pay the interest on the public debt. If that provision of the constitution were out of the way, we could compromise with our creditors.

The evil to which we have thus adverted is one of vast magnitude and effects every man, woman and child in the state in the most serious manner. We can't prosper or hope to prosper until we get rid of it. We must do something with our public debt, we can't pay it as it is, we cannot afford to *repudiate*, but we can afford to compromise with generous creditors.

We regard the matter to which we have just referred as one of the most weighty considerations tending to induce the people to call the proposed convention in August next. If the convention is not called, the calamity will be incalculable to every body, no matter what his color or his politics. Let the people consider!

PEACE IN ALABAMA

The full text of the charge of the Hon. Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States District Court, to the grand jury for the district of North Alabama, is now before us. He says:

"It gives me unfeigned satisfaction to be able to announce that there is but a single case of alleged offence to be brought to your notice, a case in which a party is charged with having robbed the mails. This state of facts is exceedingly gratifying when we consider that a whole year has elapsed since the empanelling of the last grand jury for the United States in this district."

This is very good testimony, says the New York *World*, and we find its cause on that page of the *World* almost for carried last election by the democracy from stem to stern. The state is once more under the control of its own people, with intelligence, integrity, and property at the helm, *vice* pauperism, ignorance, and crime retired, and no wonder the federal court meets only to find one case of alleged crime in its jurisdiction for a whole year. "No better evidence of the general good order which prevails in the community and no stronger proof of the loyalty of the people to their government need or can be furnished," says Judge B., "than is given by their obedience to the laws." No doubt, but the law now is a defence to the people whom this charge addresses, and is not wrested to their destruction.

[illegible] secretary of the treasury to the express agents and postmasters of North Carolina to make report of each and every person ordering bogus money from parties in New York or elsewhere will murder several hundred persons in difficulties which may, in the end, increase the number of convicts in the state penitentiary." *Exchange.*

We would be glad to know that every one such should find quarters in the state prison. They are the worst kind of defrauders; for they wittingly impose upon ignorance. That men who advertise and avow themselves swindlers and thieves should be patronized by any one in the state is infamous. No honest man will do it, and when such as do are caught and made to suffer we rejoice. We learn that thousands of dollars have left the state within the past year for *counterfeit* money. It is purchased with the purpose to swindle and defraud. We are gratified to learn that the names of all such persons are being sent to the department at Washington, by whom steps will at once be taken to have them brought to trial and punishment. We have read recently of a number of parties who, having ordered bogus money and sent *genuine greenbacks* for the same, received sawdust or its equivalent in return. Their honest souls became at once horror stricken at the corruption and rascality that exists in the world. They came out and published, or caused to be published, certain *facts* as not dreamt of in the consciences of an *honest* public, and denounced them for doing by them precisely what they proposed to do by their fellow men—viz., defraud them. After receiving numerous letters with the names of parties who have embarked in this easy and very honorable method of living, we are glad to hear that the government is going to take steps to have all such punished. It would be well too if the same course be pursued towards those who answer "gift enterprises," and bogus advertisements. Every person knows that such things are swindles, and should be punished as such—and thousands of fraud

[illegible] have surrendered their right to self government. The [illegible] exactly speaks [illegible] the 24 section of article I of the constitution

"That the people of the states have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and that the exercise of sovereignty by any other government within the limits assigned to their authority is tyranny; but neither such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistent with the constitution of the United States."

This language is strong and plain enough to satisfy any unprejudiced mind. But Mr. Hines wants something to quibble about, merely as we think, for the sake of quibbling, or to be different from other men, and so we will quote one more of his to show how absurd some persons can appear.

Mr. Hines says:

"By the word PEOPLE, as used in section 3d of Article I, is meant the STATE."

We admit that the word people is frequently used to mean the State, and *vice versa*, but not in this place. Let us insert the word state for people in the above article quoted, and see how absurd the article becomes. No, sir. The word people in that article refers to the people individually and not collectively as you would have us believe. There is also another little word that would have to be changed or obliterated, if we accept your construction. The word "Their." This little personal pronoun is in the plural, and could not have state as its antecedent.

The *North State* is right in the assertion that statutes to *pass matters* must be construed together; but how he can infer from this rule of law that the people can abrogate their received rights is a mystery. That the good people admit of but one construction is a fact beyond doubt.

Are not the rights of the people inalienable? and have not the people in the constitution reserved to themselves all right to amend, alter, or abolish any form of government when it becomes an engine of oppression and not one of protection. Suppose a convention pass the limits and organize a form of government destructive of the ends of civil liberty, what remedy have the people? According to the *North State's* argument, they have none; and there is no redress against a grinding despotism.

We would call the *Old North State's* attention to a speech of Ex Gov. Graham (as the learned arguments of Bragg and Moore appear to have no weight with him) made in the legislature in 1854 in which he shows the fallacy of the reasoning of those who now resist the present mode of calling a convention. We would also ask the editor of the *North State*, if the convention of 1868 was called by the constitutional mode? We would ask him if he doubts its validity, or doubts the obligations it imposes upon the people? Certainly the convention called in pursuance of the present law would have as much the semblance of constitutional authority as either of the conventions of '61 or '65. And the *Old North State* is known to have been in favor of the validity of the convention of '65, and the editor wrote articles for his paper justifying the same, when it was known that it was not called to the mode pointed out by the constitution. How he will reconcile this idea of inconsistency is another mystery.

If the "Republicans" resist this law on the ground of unconstitutionality, what becomes of the conventions referred to? It would certainly have as much validity in a legal and constitutional point of view as either of the ones before mentioned. And hence, if it is called, and the relief is afforded it is expected to give, it can give rise to none of the evils predicted, judging the future by the past.

But the constitutionality of the law has been pronounced by the ablest legal minds in the State, and we have not the vanity to presume that we can add any weight to their opinions much less detract from them. We only ask the people to follow them, and let mere quibblers and sticklers for technicalities feed on the good opinions they may have of themselves.

Canada has ratified the Treaty of Washington, Sir John Young, Governor General of the Dominion, has affixed his signature to the treaty, and it is announced that he will make no explanation until after the document has been signed in England. The Montreal *Witness* makes a wry face over the dose, but swallows it. All the other Canadian papers, however, are furious. They pronounce the terms to be abominable, and predict that England's treacherous course will weaken the affection of the Canadians for her.

The district attorney in Washington has announced his intention of bringing to trial the two recusant *Tribune* correspondents. The penalty upon conviction will be fine and imprisonment from one to twelve months in the county jail.

THE RADICAL OFFICEHOLDERS ALARMED.

The radical office-holders of this state, and particularly the judges, are alarmed and becoming desperate in view of the favorable prospect for calling a convention by the people in August next. We have an eye on them and intend before long to tell the people some facts affecting the public that will surpass anything that transpired last year, or that ever happened in this state before. We know the facts and we know the purposes of the radicals, and intend to lay them bare before the people in such a way as will produce conviction on the minds of the most incredulous, and we intend to do it, if God gives us strength, at all hazards and at any cost. We intend not to spare our efforts until the state and people are freed from the moral and political blast of radicalism, and the graceless rascals who now fill offices to disgrace them, shall be driven into merited and unending obscurity.

Are the people willing to tolerate a constitutional provision that *compels* the members of the legislature to forfeit their oaths, or impose taxes on the people that they cannot possibly pay? Surely they are not. Then the constitution must be amended and at once, for it requires that the legislature shall provide by adequate taxation money to pay the interest accumulated and accruing on the public debt. The legislature *must* do this under the constitution or the members forfeit their oaths. Are they prepared to do this? Are the people willing to allow them to do so, if they would? Are they willing to longer tolerate a constitution that contains so impracticable a provision?

The radical papers in the state and those in their interests, daily complain to the people, so far as they can reach them, that the proposed mode of *letting the people call a convention* is revolutionary and unconstitutional. They seem content to rest their case on *their mere say so*—they offer no argument and cite no authority in or out of the constitution. Indeed, they have none to cite and no arguments to make; they can't even make a plausible showing. It is not, therefore, probable that the people will be influenced in the slightest degree by their clamor.

Under the township system now prevailing in this state and fastened on the people by a constitution made by "carpet-baggers," the people are forced to keep up on an average 30 unnecessary officers in each county in the State, at an average cost to each county, for their salaries, of *five thousand* dollars annually! These officers do no good; on the contrary, in addition to the immense cost they bring on the county, they bring confusion and complication into county matters, which give rise to wrangling among the people and interminable litigation. The county commissioners can do all they do and infinitely better, thus cutting off cost and confusion.

MERE THUNDER.—The *Telegram* of yesterday publishes a card purporting to come from Lexington and signed "Conservative," the object of which was to inform that paper that old Davidson is "fully aroused, &c.," and will vote down convention by 1,000 majority. "Men of all parties are against it," says this "Conservative." We should like to have the name of this Lexington *conservative*—indeed we would like to have a lock of his hair. His news is bogus and bogus is his name. Maj. W. M. Robbins has just been heard from on this very point, and *he* says Davidson county will go *for* convention. The news from every point west, east, north and south is all right.

The long-talked of radical organ in this city, which was to have been issued this week, has not yet made its appearance. What's the matter; can't the concern get sober enough even to make a start?

From the Salisbury Examiner.

AGAINST THE CONVENTION

As we expected, the *North State* has taken a decided stand against the convention bill.

The last number of that paper contains an article which simply shows the usually [illegible] vanity of the editor, and proves nothing if it does not prove merely that the legislature cannot call a convention without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members. This we all admit, that is, that the legislature cannot call a convention except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members. But it should be borne in mind that the legislature has not presumed to call a convention, but only to pass a law submitting the question to the people.

The idea that the people are not competent with the intelligence of the country whether they will have a convention, is simply absurdity. To him that does not possess the right to trust with the fundamental principle of our form of government, and saying that our servants may be well asked, when did it become a despotism? When did the people give up their rights into the hands of their agents? We are unable to find a single line or word any where which declares that the people have surrendered up or delegated their right of self government. There is, in fact, no power delegated by them that they may not resume and recall, whenever they may resolve to do so, in a legitimate way. They now desire to change their constitution in a legitimate way, and that legitimate and proper way has been provided for by an act of the legislature submitting the question for their decision. If the legislature had proceeded to call a convention without consulting the people it is assumed that it would have been illegal. It is possible, then, that the course of the "people" can do what

[illegible] in the battle now about to be fought. We have conversed with many of the leaders of the Army of Northern Virginia, and some of us who knew Gen. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia doubted the result. I mentioned the conversation freely among the Confederates that evening.

On the next day, Sunday, about noon, a number of Confederates were at my room, in eager expectation of the arrival of the steamer at Queenstown, when a person who professed Southern sympathies, but who was distrusted, appeared at the door and summoned me. I did not invite him in, but answered his summons. He informed me that news had been received of a disastrous defeat of Gen. Lee. I replied it was impossible, for I had news from the Confederate legation, and the steamer had not been sighted from Queenstown. He said that is true, but nevertheless the fact is so, the news had been received. I communicated the information as I had received it, which produced a general gloom, although no one thought it possible that it could be authenticated.

About two hours after the steamer was sighted, and the telegram brought the intelligence of the untoward and disastrous event. I never afterward saw the man I have alluded to, and the matter remains a mystery how the news obtained a circulation in London before the steamer could communicate with Queenstown.

Whatever Lord Granville may think of it, Mr. Roebuck was sanguine in the assurance which he thought he had from Lord Palmerston.

I give you the above merely as an item of history. Mr. Roebuck said yet more to me. He said Lord Palmerston, (Palmerston, as he styled him,) sympathized wholly with the South, and but for other restraints would have already expressed them; and I remember he gave me the energetic language of Lord Palmerston as to what they would do in the event of our success in Pennsylvania.

England ought not to escape from the only part of her policy toward the Confederacy which is creditable to her. I mean the inclination to recognize us if she had dared. When I say if she had dared, I do not mean to imply that she was afraid of the "universal Yankee nation." But inasmuch as she had fought against the Declaration of Independence and the right of self government in 1776, she was timid about consistency. But she need not have been, for Massachusetts makes no point on that score, from the base of Bunker Hill.

Very respectfully yours,

D. K. MCRAE.

For the Sentinel.

LAW LICENSES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The act of General Assembly abolishing the late twenty dollar moral character law license system unquestionably was wise and judicious, and for the best interests of the public, no matter whether said public visited the courts as plaintiff or defendant. But to insure the removal of all grounds for dissatisfaction it is eminently desirable that the pecuniary outlay attendant upon application for license be reduced to the lowest possible figure—certainly much below what it is at present.

It was one of the ugly results of the war that by far the largest number of our young men were reduced to a very low round on the ladder of fortune, and many of them who have struggled with dire necessity while preparing for the higher walks of life, stand aghast at thought of the trip to Raleigh to procure license, &c. Consider that the applicant from almost any of the mountain counties, must travel a long distance ere he reaches the railroad; hence he will be absent from home between two and three weeks, at a cost for horse hire, lodging, railroad fares, and outfit, of more than one hundred dollars. Add to this, the fee for license, and incidentals, together with from six hundred to one thousand dollars for necessary law books, and it will be seen what an alarming call for the currency of the realm confronts the legal tadpole at the very threshold of his career!

Various methods to obviate a portion, at least, of this expense and inconvenience might be mentioned, but I shall merely suggest the following. Let the Supreme Court designate a point in the eastern and western sections of the state, as, e.g., Raleigh and Tarboro, where a judge of the court, in session shall attend semi-annually on stated days to examine applicants, *provided* that the presiding justice shall receive, the month prior to said day, at least two written notices from persons desiring to undergo examination for licenses.

By some such arrangement students in the extreme eastern and western sections of the state; would enjoy equal advantages, with their at present favored brethren in the central portion, while the expenses of the attendant judge would be but a bagatelle.

If these brief hints should catch the eyes of any honorable member of the court now in session, I would rejoice to have them considered on the proper occasion.

Respectfully

MOUNTAINEER.

From the Memphis Appeal.

FOR HISTORY—ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

MEMPHIS, April 17, 1871.

In an editorial in the Ledger of this date, it says: "There is a statement in the press that Vice President Colfax recently published in the Independent a statement to the effect that Russian influence alone prevented the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which Lord Granville subsequently denied in the House of Lords in the following language: "As a member of the Palmerston and Russell Cabinet, he could say that a proposition to recognize the South was not even entertained."

As a mere matter of history, I will recount an incident with which I was connected in London just at the time of the battle of Gettysburg.

The Saturday preceding the Sunday that news of the result of that battle was received in London, I had an interview with Mr. Roebuck, then a member of Parliament, and the leading friend of the Confederacy in the House of Commons. He expressed a desire to speak with me concerning the state of affairs in the South, preparatory to making his speech on a resolution introduced by himself looking to our recognition. My recollection is that his speech was to have been made a few nights previous, but had been deferred, or that he contemplated making it on that night, but had that day delayed it. I remember well the following statement of his, (which I suppose is no longer confidential, if it ever was.) He said to me:

"The Government is pressed hard to recognize by the Emperor of the French, and I would like to have argued my resolution, aided by this pressure. But we expect to hear daily of the definitive battle in Pennsylvania, everything depending on that. I have conversed with Palmerston, who requested me to postpone my resolution and speech, and he has acquiesced in the delay. We shall be ready for the fight, for some of us who knew Gen. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia doubted the result. I mentioned the conversation freely among the Confederates that evening.

On the next day, Sunday, about noon, a number of Confederates were at my room, in eager expectation of the arrival of the steamer at Queenstown, when a person who professed Southern sympathies, but who was distrusted, appeared at the door and summoned me. I did not invite him in, but answered his summons. He informed me that news had been received of a disastrous defeat of Gen. Lee. I replied it was impossible, for I had news from the Confederate legation, and the steamer had not been sighted from Queenstown. He said that is true, but nevertheless the fact is so, the news had been received. I communicated the information as I had received it, which produced a general gloom, although no one thought it possible that it could be authenticated.

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MOUNTAINEER.

[From the New York Herald of 26th.]

FRANK CALDWELL ON THE KU-KLUX KLAN—ITS TRUE ORIGIN, CHARACTER AND RESULTS—FRANK'S OPINION OF TODD'S PATRIOTISM AND INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SHERMAN THE MAN FOR THE DEMOCRACY—THE CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO', N. C., May 24, 1871.

After a few brief remarks I asked—

"What is your opinion of the origin and cause of the recent kuklux outrages in this State?"

After much investigation I give it as my decided opinion that nine tenths of all the crimes and misdemeanors that have been committed in the state can readily be traced to the radical party. The sad demoralization of that party is due to low, vulgar, agrarian officials, and the worthless and impecunious aspirants for political preferment, who found it necessary to succeed in esta[illegible] had and [illegible] ple initiated [illegible] the leagues, [illegible] white people, and their passions and prejudices thoroughly aroused against all former slaveholders, the party then proposed to abolish

ALL SORTS OF PUNISHMENT

for crime, except imprisonment, in our county jails. This measure was hailed with great joy by the colored population, who believed that their former masters had forfeited all their rights and property, and that as they (the colored people) had been turned adrift to shift for themselves, it was no harm for them to follow the example of the Israelites and borrow from their former taskmasters any and every thing they might need to make them comfortable. These pernicious and demoralized ideas have produced their legitimate results. Nearly all

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS,

as were also all the peculiarities of the Old North State, from seaboard to mountain top, thus suddenly manipulated by political leaders into a

PARADISE FOR THIEVES.

All who violated law claimed to be truly loyal, and the assumed leaders of the party, as in duty bound, felt called upon to defend their brothers of the leagues, as they had sworn to do. And to do them justice they did this [illegible] to put down hundreds of the most notorious thieves and desperadoes in the State after they had been duly convicted before radical judges, prosecuted by radical solicitors and tried by radical juries. In consequence of this demoralization life, virtue and property were unsafe and had no proper legal protection. In this reign of triumphant anarchy, general disorder and indiscriminate pillage it was felt by many that it was absolutely necessary to check the evils complained of, if not eradicate them. These were the causes, and such the design that led to the formation of the

SO CALLED KUKLUX

organization. It did not originate in party, nor had it at first any political significance whatever, as I have been informed and believe.

* * * * * *

"You have heard of the outrages in Chatham, Harnett, Rutherford and Cleaveland counties, so very recently perpetrated?"

"Certainly, I have. It was not very long before the radical leagues resorted to the same method as the kuklux in carrying on their operations in the counties you mention, where they have committed more murders, outrages upon women, robberies, arsons and thefts by

FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT

than have been committed by all the kuklux organizations in the state. Yet the kuklux, though they had disbanded prior to the *expose* at the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, are held up as the perpetrators of all these bloody midnight crimes and flagrant misdemeanors. In short, the radical party trained the men in the counties named who have committed the crimes which that party parades before Congress and the country and charge upon the democratic and conservative parties.

"Will the use of United States troops by Deputy United States Marshals have any wholesome effect in restraining these outrages?"

"I feel confident that there is no state in the Union of the same area in territory and number of population where there are fewer crimes and misdemeanors than there are in North Carolina; nor is there any crime but could be as well and more adequately punished by the state authorities than by the federal courts, especially if our state officials were competent to fill the offices they respectively hold; nor have I ever heard of a crime committed in the state where the perpetrator was known or even suspected, that the criminal has not or could not be arrested by due course of law. Therefore am I confident that Judge Logan's letter was written to have the kuklux bill passed. Grant's proclamation issued and troops sent to be marched and countermarched throughout this and other southern states for no other purpose than to aid the radicals in carrying

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

by intimidation, fraud and raising a false clamor against conventions, [illegible] perpetuate their power until they ultimately succeed in establishing a consolidated despotism or oligarchy."

The hue and cry raised and kept up against the kuklux was, and still is intended for

BUNCOMBE;

that is, to gull the unsuspecting and credulous portion of the honest masses. But this has become the keystone in the radical arch of party. Take away the kuklux, then their case has no plausible pretext to pass such outrageously unconstitutional bills as the late kuklux act—no pretext for marching troops into and through the adjoining states. In other words, give no excuse, and that day the radical party tumbles instantly to the ground.

NEVER TO RISE AGAIN.

It lives by strife and violence, and perpetuates itself in the South alone by such means.

"In regard to the proposed state convention called by the last legislature for amending the state constitution, what was the object of your nomination, Governor Caldwell, in opposing it?"

FRANK ON TODD.

"It is impossible for me to divine the motives that prompted him to pursue the dictatorial course he has, but, knowing the views he has heretofore held as to the power of the majority of the Legislature to call a convention and how he caponed when he signed the Western address, in 1852, favoring the call of a convention, to say nothing of his vote on this question, I cannot give him credit for

MUCH PATRIOTISM

without diminishing my respect for his intelligence. I think all he has done or yet may do in this matter has no higher patriotic purpose than to make political capital for his party, which has ever been in a minority and only perpetuates itself by misrule, fraud and violence."

"With your knowledge of the people can you form any idea of what the result of that convention will be in a social and political point of view?"

THE CONVENTION.

"If the people are left to vote as they desire I have no doubt whatever but they will call a convention by an overwhelming majority and elect gentlemen to represent them of the highest moral, social and political standing, and that, too, without regard to party. But this will not be permitted by the radical leaders. I am satisfied they will resort to all sorts of

VIOLENCE AND OUTRAGE

to prevent the call of a convention to amend the present

THREE INSPIRING,

and ill-advised constitution. [illegible] as one of their promi[illegible] time since, [illegible] the present time, it would result in the total annihilation of the republican party in this State for all time to come."

"Some radical leaders pretend to think the Convention will infringe on the civil and political rights of the colored race. Is there ground for such an apprehension?"

"None in the world. I do not believe there is a man of any political party in the State that entertains the most remote desire or intention to interfere with any of these matters, and no persons know this better or believe it

MORE FIRMLY

than the radicals themselves, however much they may argue and pretend to the contrary."

"How will the State go in the next Presidential election, allowing that the Kuklux Klan [illegible]?"

"It is impossible to answer that question satisfactorily to my own mind, for the reason that I am not able to comprehend how many kuklux outrages the radicals may deem it necessary to have committed, or where they may deem it most expedient to have them perpetrated, or what degree of cruelty, brutality or terror may be used if the kuklux law is rigidly enforced. It certainly interests President Grant and his agents to arrest without warrant and inquisition and keep in close confinement any and all persons he may please, and as long as he may desire to do so. It is clear that he has the power under this bill to render it impossible for his opponents to

DEFEAT HIM IN THIS STATE,

and yet I am equally confident that if the people are left free to vote their own sentiments his own party will not vote for his (Grant's) renomination in their national conventions. Nor will the people of this state, should he be renominated, vote for him. A large majority of our people will vote for a true consistent national union man who loves the union and the constitution and who is willing that the same privileges shall be extended to the

WHITES AND THEIR CHILDREN

as the colored race now enjoy. Any honest, patriotic and liberal minded man who loves our free institutions and will labor to maintain the reserved rights of the states, the

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

and local governments as first established, can and will, at any fairly conducted election that may be held, carry this state, and no other, in my opinion, can."

"Do you think the democracy of North Carolina would favor the nomination of General Sherman as the presidential candidate of that party?"

"I have already virtually answered your question. The terms proposed by General Sherman to General Johnston at the surrender were both liberal and just, as they

WERE POLITIC AND WISE

at the time, and, if they had been accepted by the administration, would have soon healed all our breaches and the country would have been at peace. For these and other reasons I entertain little or no doubt, if General Sherman should get the democratic conservative nomination, but he will carry the state by a triumphant majority, despite the kuklux bill and the presence of the army among us, no matter how formidable may be their numbers or how rigidly or cruelly the kuklux bill may be enforced."

"You think a candidate having for his banner general amnesty and general amity would be elected?"

"I feel confident of that fact."

GOV. HOLDEN, in a private letter just received, speaks kind words to his Bible Class and to friends who have manifested interest in his spiritual welfare. We take the liberty of copying some allusions to himself.—*Bib. Recorder.*

"I do not know when I shall return. I am taking no part in politics. You may well imagine I have no taste for such things. I am living in a retired part of the city, and have ample time for meditation. Yet no one loves North Carolina more than I do. As I said in my inaugural: Her sky is above my home and it will be above my grave. I am here, not to avoid lawful process, for that was served on me before I left; but to allow the minds of excited people on both sides to cool. We want peace, quiet, good will and closer brotherhood in the state, and I am prepared to do any thing that a christian man ought to do to effect this result. Persons who suppose that I would return clothed with power from the centre here at Washington, to take vengeance on any, are much mistaken. I am out of politics, and out of public life. I do not expect to enter them again. I am simply ambitious to do our people all the good I can while I live."

The New York *World* says, and we suspect very truly so far as many of the class styled "capitalists" are concerned:

Cannot somebody abate the Northern capitalist who periodically goes South and stirs up all the editors, chambers of commerce, public-spirited citizens, and other notabilities of that region into gushes of enthusiasm respecting the influx of capital and outgrowth of prosperity certain to follow in his footsteps? What with the orange groves, bananas, mint juleps, feasting, adulation, and jollification generally which meet our man of money, it is not surprising he should consider it a good thing to travel about with the declaration that if it suit him he may think of buying up a State or two; but as long as he does not plank down his cash in some enterprise, is not this kind of touring a base reckoning, a species of fraud in the tourist, and a cause of reproach to Northern men?

For the Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING IN KITTRELLS—THE PEOPLE UNANIMOUS FOR CONVENTION, &C.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

KITTRELLS, N. C., May 30, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—According to previous notice the people of Kittrells' township, Granville county, held a meeting to-day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a county convention to be held in Oxford, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the constitutional convention. A large number of both colors were out, and manifested an interest which shows that all thoughtful men of our section are determined to maintain their rights and save their state from further spoliation by radical mercenaries and plunderers. Dr. T. C. Hines was called to preside, and J. B. Young requested to act as secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, to appoint delegates to the Oxford county convention, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: W. F. Davis, C. H. Gay, S. L. McClanahan, James Davis, G. W. Kittrell, Maj. T. H. Blacknall, Capt. Thomas Capehart, Capt. [illegible] Hester, John Parker, col. The chair[illegible] added to the committee.

Col. L. C. Edward, the able and distinguished senator from Granville, being present, was called upon, and entertain[illegible] the audience for sometime. I scarcely know how to speak of the colonel's speech. To say it was one of ability will by no means do justice to that gentleman. He is known as one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in our state, and, on this occasion surpassed himself. It was one of searching force, and carried conviction to all who heard it. He will do yeoman service in our county this summer, in aid of his state and people, whom he loves so well.

After Col. Edwards was through, Mr. Cutler, from Massachusetts, arose and made a few remarks of much force—urged all present to work hard for a convention—and that it should not be made a party [illegible] and hereafter, are deeply interested in the proposed convention, and will enter into it calling it, once the ballot-box, who will guard well the interest of all parties and of the state. Mr. C's speech was well received, and had a good effect. His remarks addressed to the colored people were timely, and we think will have much weight.

The league, headed by Jordan Potter, from Oxford, came down to counteract the influence of the meeting. They brought three drums, a fife, a banjo-head, tin pans and an old oil can and shoe brush, besides a supply of something stronger, if I may judge from their conduct, falling down, fighting, &c. They endeavored to disturb the speakers as much as they could but only succeeded in attracting a few of the most worthless—the better class of colored people showing and expressing a decided disgust for the Oxford league. A good report will come from old Granville in August.

T. C. HINES, C'm.

J. B. YOUNG, Sec'y.

FROM ANSON—THE LATE KILLING AFFAIR—THE REDFEARN MURDERERS, &c.

A friend in Anson, says the Wilmington *Star* of the 31st, gives us the details of the late killing affair in that county, a brief account of which was published in yesterday's *Star*. On Sunday Mr. J. Gaddy, of Anson, near Lilesville, while walking in company with L. D. Bennett, Esq., owner of the plantation cultivated by Gaddy, discovered that his plows had been stolen from the stocks since the evening previous. While searching for them they came upon Sam Caraway, a noted thief and jail breaker. From the desperate character of the negro, it was thought best to get a gun before attempting his capture. Gaddy shortly afterwards, while alone, met Sam again and ordered him to surrender, whereupon Sam advanced upon him with a heavy stick drawn. When in a few paces Gaddy fired, hitting him in the face. Still he came on and the other barrel failed to stop him—the shot being small. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the gun was broken, and Gaddy having the barrels gave Sam a blow on the head which has put a stop to his devilry. His skull was broken for five inches. No blame attaches to Gaddy, for he has rid the county of a most intolerable pest.

Five negroes (one woman) have been arrested, and they confess the murder of Redfearn. The money and goods taken have all been recovered.

Owing to the unsafe condition of the county jail, the county commissioners met on Monday and petitioned the Governor for a special court to try these and other prisoners. They are now heavily ironed.

In a postscript our correspondent informs us that a Yankee thief named Patterson, who was once in jail in Anson for robbery, is implicated by Lewis Coppedge, principal one of the Redfearn murderers, as advising and planning the murder.

The telegraphic summary of Mr. Jefferson Davis's brief speech in Augusta, Ga., was imperfect. The following is all that he said about the "lost cause" that was of consequence. It will be seen that he professes to rely not upon a new rebellion but upon the peaceful return of a sense of justice among the people of the United States for a triumph of the "rights of all the people." He said:

Wrong cannot always be triumphant. I will say nothing and you must do nothing, even though tyranny oppresses grievously upon you. Forbear for a season, and a day will come when all will yet be well. I may not, nor may some of you live to see it, but it is surely coming. He who reigns above and lives always will see that justice is done. He will not allow the wicked to always remain in power, nor the righteous to be oppressed. We can wait until that day comes, and in the meantime be quiet. 'Tis an old and wise saying that a good big dog can yet bark much. If we wait patiently, a sense of justice will yet return to the people of the United States, or an opportunity will come when our rights will be gained, and not only our rights—the rights of the South—but the rights of all the people; the rights which were fought for and obtained at the point of the sword in the first revolution.

ONE BY ONE.—All the survivors of the old 1st N. C. Regiment, will regret to hear of the death of Kenneth Thigpen, who, at Yorktown, was first Sergeant of the Edgecombe Guards. In all the relations of life, he acted his part well—for years the honored representative of his county in the Legislature, an estimable citizen, a stout-hearted soldier, a good, true man. With feelings of tenderness, which soldiers can alone understand, the shattered fragments of his once glorious Regiment, will shed tears over the loss of one of the noblest of their gallant band.—*General Hill's Southern Home.*