The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

This curious book is full of instructive reading to the people. While the governor is trying to inspire a "*salutary*" terror in the people, if they will look on page 76 of the report they will find that *Presto God* Ashley received in October, 1869, $200 for his salary of one month, besides $83.83 for travelling expenses.

David Jenkins, the treasurer, in the same month received $137.78 for travelling expenses.

John Rosemond received $10 for organizing Company B of the detailed militia.

Thos. Manly and others, for cleaning [illegible] representatives, removing coal, capitol square, $134.25. Where were the dozen of negroes that Holden fed in idleness about the capitol, with annual salaries?

On page 80, John Harris, repairing walks around executive mansion, in which Cebe Harris was living, $90.31.

On page 82, Solomon Bragg and others received $295.75 for services on capitol square, and guarding arsenal for the month of November.

On page 124, John B. Neathery, as clerk of Cebe Harris, superintendent of public works, receives $83.33 salary for the month of April. What did Cebe want with a clerk? What had he to do, or has he now to do? He was so idle, and had so little to do that the legislature seriously contemplated reducing his salary from $2,400 to 50 cents, and did reduce it to $300. Cousin John and Cebe are both opposed to convention. Cebe has a revenue office attached to his work as superintendent of public works, while cousin John, aided by Gov. Caldwell, is running the *Office Holders' Organ*, and [illegible].

SALUTARY TERROR.

In September 1868, Holden sent the following telegram to Gen. Meade who replied that the civil authority must attempt at least to preserve the peace:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, September 14, 1868.

To Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade, Atlanta, Ga.:

SIR: I would be glad if you would immediately authorize Maj. Gen. Miles so to locate the troops under his command as to aid the civil power in bringing offenders to justice and enforcing the law. Troops are needed immediately in Halifax county to assist the civil authority. There are three localities especially in which the presence of a small number of troops would be of service. The sheriff could at once execute any precept, and a salutary terror, by the mere presence of troops, would be occasioned to the disaffected and disloyal. Please answer.

With much respect,
W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor.*

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 15, 1868.

To Gov. W. W. Holden:

Maj. Gen. Meade instructs me to say that he will not change the disposition of troops for the purpose indicated in your telegram of yesterday. If any actual resistance to law, (which you cannot suppress,) occurs, the General will promptly use the troops; but until overt acts occur, he shall keep them ready for emergencies, in any part of the state. The civil authority must attempt, at least, to preserve the peace.

R. C. DRUM,
A. A. A. G.

Pool, Phillips, Caldwell, Judge Logan, Biggerstaff and Justice are trying to exercise a "*salutary terror*" over the people of the state, by a show of troops in Rutherford, Cleaveland and elsewhere. Thirty and more of the good citizens of the two counties named have been refused bail and were lock up in a dungeon kept by a carpet-bagger from Boston.

Radicals, including Judges Pearson, Dick and Reade, appealed only to the *fears* of the people, trying as Holden said, the exercise of a "*salutary terror.*"

Your salutary terrors have played out. North Carolina henceforth will be governed by the good sense of North Carolinians and not by the salutary terror of federal bayonets. Your "*salutary terror*" is no longer potent over old John Patterson, of Alamance, who says let Grant arrest and be d—d.

MR. JAMES G. RAMSAY, OF PALERMO.

A gentleman who signs himself as above has devoted several tiresome columns in the *Old North State* in a vain attempt to reply to the convincing and irresistible argument of the Hon D. M. Barringer, on the convention question. It is a pop-gun against the rock of Gibralter. Mr. Ramsay is wasting his breath in contending so vehemently and with so much self complacency, that a *bare majority* of the *legislature can call a convention.* Nobody says so. It requires two-thirds of each house when the legislature calls a convention—and then it is called by the *legislature* itself, without an intermediate vote of the people on the question of "convention" or "no convention." In such case, it is called peremptorily, without condition and without any restriction and may consider and amend any and all parts of the constitution, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States. But that is not now the questions before the people of North Carolina. Now the question is whether the legislature is above the people—whether the people have any inherent or reserved rights under the constitution to consider and amend their fundamental law, and whether a majority of their servants in the legislature may submit to the people themselves at the polls the question whether they (the people) desire a convention or not. The very statement of the proposition makes it too plain for argument. It has now become a question of self government on the part of the people—and whether they have any rights left which the legislature, their mere instrument and agency, is bound to respect.

We will not comment on the fact that Mr. Ramsay has repeated the trick which has heretofore been exposed of applying the remarks of Judge Gaston and others in the convention of 1835, on one day and another question to another and very different proposition made a on a subsequent day. It is utterly unworthy of any impartial or fair-minded man.

DRUNKEN JUDGE AND SILLY WITNESS

We have intended for six months to publish this case by way of exposing a drunken judge and showing to the people the danger of having such on the bench. Jeffreys would not have behaved worse.

From Appendix to Governor Holden's Annual Message 1870-'71.

STATE VS. JUNIUS SOMERS ET AL.

Charge.—*Terrifying one Daniel Jordan, and also assaulting and beating him.*

At Chambers, Raleigh, Thursday, September 1, 1870, before Chief Justice Pearson and Justices Dick and Settle.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM TICKELL.

Mr. BADGER. Mr. Tickell, were you a member of the kuklux klan, or white brotherhood? If so, state when you joined.

WITNESS. Well, sir, it was about eighteen months ago I joined the white man's brotherhood.

Mr. B. Did you take an oath. [Witness hesitates.]

W. Well, I did; by raising up my right [hand].

CHIEF JUSTICE. [illegible] Tickell.

Mr. BADGER. Can you repeat the oath?

WITNESS. Well, I can't.

CHIEF JUSTICE. Mr. Tickell, I had occasion to tell some colored men and may tell you, that you must tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Some have thought it was right to keep back something and save their friends. We want to have the whole thing just out. Well, now. You met with the white brotherhood that was the understanding? At what time?

WITNESS. I don't know, exactly.

C. J. We don't care, exactly.

W. It was about last harvest a year ago.

C. J. About July, 1869?

W. July, I guess.

C. J. It won't make any difference by a month or two, unless there is an object in it.

Mr. BADGER. You took the oath you say? Give it to us as far as you recollect.

WITNESS. The first thing is, that you do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that you will not reveal any of the secrets, and that is about as far as I [illegible]

CHIEF JUSTICE. That won't do.

WITNESS. That is about as far as I can [illegible]

C. J. Nothing about supporting the constitution?

W. Yes, something about that.

C. J. Recollect what I told you. I have been obliged to tell some colored men I didn't suppose I should have to tell a white man; people sometimes get into scrapes by telling a part and not the whole, because by and by the whole comes out, and then they are obliged to spice up. You were to tell no secrets?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. BADGER. What besides? Any other promise? Anything about obeying officers?

WITNESS. Yes, sir. They were to obey all calls and summons.

CHIEF JUSTICE. By whom?

WITNESS. Why, the officers.

C. J. You were to obey all calls and summons of the chiefs?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. You call them officers do you.

W. I don't know what I might call them.

C. J. Well, besides that? How about help, if you got into difficulty?

W. How about help?

C. J. Yes, if you got into difficulty? Don't you see the whole thing is spoiled if you hold anything back?

W. O, I will tell you anything I know.

C. J. Well, we will take that for granted. I ask you, by way of helping you along, suppose you got into difficulty?

W. I was to be assisted if I did.

C. J. Suppose the others were to get into difficulty?

W. I was to assist them.

C. J. Then you were to reveal no secrets? You were to obey all summons, and to assist one another when you got into difficulty?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. Well, what were the signs?

W. Signs?

C. J. Yes, sir. You see I don't want you to get into a scrape. I want to help you out.

W. Well—I recollect it—Shiloh.

C. J. If any brother was in distress, you were to call out Shiloh?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. Well, suppose they were not in distress?

W. Well, they were to slap hands. I may be mistaked: Oh, no, you were to slap hands when you wanted to get into camp.

C. J. You don't expect to get off that way? Suppose a man were in difficulty, and wanted his brother to help him, if he couldn't get out any other way he was to say Shiloh. Suppose he didn't want to say Shiloh, what would he do?

W. Well, I may not be able to tell you that.

C. J. Suppose he was charged with whipping a nigger, and the nigger swore it on him, and thereupon he made you a sort of motion, and wanted you to prove that he was at home? You have heard of an *alibi*, haven't you?

W. I don't think I ever did.

C. J. Suppose he wanted you to prove he was at home? You understand that?

W. Yes, sir. If that is what you mean. I haint got no education.

C. J. Suppose he wanted to prove he was home?

W. Would I be bound to say ——?

C. J. You understand me now?

W. Repeat it again.

C. J. Well, it is just this. Suppose one of the white brotherhood taken up and charged—

W. Charged!—

C. J. Yes. Suppose a member of the white brotherhood had been engaged in whipping a nigger. Suppose they had taken him out and whipped him, and he had been there, and he calls upon one of the members to swear he was at home, did your oath require you to say that he was at home?

W. I aint able to tell you. It has slipped my memory—a right smart of it.

C. J. That was the meaning of your oath?

W. Yes. I reckon it was.

C. J. If a man got into distress, and said Shiloh, you were to go and help him; but if he got on trial for whipping a nigger, or any such thing, before a judge—such as I am—and a jury, your idea was that you were to come up and prove he was at home or at some other place?

W. Yes, sir—if I could do it.

C. J. Could do it—how?

W. If I could do it by swearing to a lie, you say?

C. J. You see it aint worth while—we are in court ——

W. I don't want to answer anything I don't know.

C. J. Well, according to your idea, one of your white brothers would be bound to come up and help him; and if no other way would do it, he was bound to take that oath?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. Well, now, suppose one of the white brothers got in the way of the sheriff, and was put on a jury, and one of his brothers was charged with whipping or drowning, and the judge was to charge the jury that if they believed the story, they should find a verdict of guilty, and you were on the jury, would you feel bound to say, on that oath, that he was not guilty?

[No answer.]

C. J. Would you be at liberty to say he was guilty?

W. No, sir.

C. J. Well, then, would you hang the jury?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. And that would be the end of it, I suppose?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. And there would be another jury, and somebody would be found to hang that jury?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. What is your name?

W. William Tickell.

C. J. Where were you born?

W. In Alamance county.

C. J. Was it a big family? I never heard of that family.

W. Considerably large.

C. J. You see I have heard of most of the families in the county, but the Tickels. Tickels! Is it an old family? You are not one of the carpet-baggers, are you?

W. NO, SIR.

C. J. Well what I understand is, that when you were admitted to this white brotherhood, they swore you, in the first place not to reveal any of their secrets; second to obey the Chiefs; third, to assist the members when they cried Shiloh, besides that, when you were called to prove [illegible]

W. Well, I don't remember that, if that is in the oath.

C. J. I thought you said if it was necessary to prove him at home, you would do it?

W. Well, if that was in the oath of course we were.

C. J. Do you believe you were bound to do it?

W. I can't say.

C. J. Suppose you got instructions from the chief that you were to go and help a fellow member, and he cried Shiloh, and you had got to swear that he was at home, would you do it?

W. If I known that he was at home, I would do it.

C. J. But if you knew he wasn't at home, would you say he was?

W. [illegible] sir.

C. J. And swear it?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. Be he there before the jury?

[No answer recorded.]

C. J. You see Mr Tickel, this is a serious business, and you may not only be called to answer before a higher power, [illegible] suppose a chief had told you that one of the members was in distress, and [illegible] Shiloh [illegible]

W. Yes, sir, that was in it.

C. J. Suppose it was necessary, in order to save him, to prove that he was at home, would you swear that he was at home?

[No answer.]

C. J. You have answered it once.

W. Well, if I have answered it once, I shall not take it back.

C. J. Would you go there and give in such testimony and distort and twist and run every way, so as to make the jury believe he was there.

[No answer.]

C. J. If the chief told you to do it?

W. Well I have never been told any thing of that sort; well I would not have them lie I was doing what was right.

C. J. That is not the thing. The men that hung this man Outlaw, didn't think that they were doing what was right. Do you think they did?

W. No, sir.

C. J. The men that put Puryear in that mill pond didn't think they were doing right. The men that took Corliss out and whipped him didn't think they were doing right, did they?

W. I don't suppose they did.

C. J. Suppose a man was called up, and charged with it, and cried Shiloh, and the officer, or head chief told you they couldn't clear him unless you went and swore that he was at home that night, would you have to do it?

W. Yes, sir. According to the oath we had taken, we would.

C. J. Well, that is the way—to tell the truth, and the whole truth. Suppose you were put upon a jury—didn't they ever tell you of an elm tree, where Outlaw was hung, that stood and still stands about fifty yards from the jail?

W. I never saw it.

C. J. Well, suppose one of those men that hung Outlaw was put in prison, and you were put on a jury, and the charge was that he was one of the fifty or sixty men that took Outlaw out and hung him up, and they proved it jam up, but you and two or three or four others were on the jury—eight of you (the jury) said you were bound to convict this man, and one said Shiloh—would you join the three that said *not guilty?*

W. Of course, (meaningly) *them that said not guilty?*

C. J. Well, I want you to remember that you are on your oath.

W. I have never been told to do so by any chief. Of course, if he told me so, I would have it to do.

C. J. Well, suppose you didn't do it, what would they do?

W. Well, whatever the camp might direct.

C. J. Well, what could they do?

W. I don't know of anything else.

C. J. Did you ever hear of rope tying around necks?

W. No, sir.

C. J. What would be done?

W. I can't tell you sir—whatever the camp might direct.

C. J. What did they put that man in the mill pond for?

W. I don't know, sir.

C. J. Well, they say because—"Dead men tell no tales." You say, if the chief told you to go and get on the jury, you would go, and find not guilty, in order to keep a member from being hung, and that that was the meaning of your oath?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. [to counsel]—Well, that is the general proof. We will now come to the matter of fact.

Mr. BAILEY. Was the united brotherhood explained differently after you got in from what it was before?

WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. What was its object?

W. Well, it was to keep down the style of the niggers, and to increase the conservative party.

Mr. B. How did they keep down the style of the niggers?—by whipping them?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. How were they to increase the conservative party?

W. There was nothing said about it.

Counsel for the defence here asked permission to lead the witness, on the ground that he was refractory and illiterate.

Mr. Battle objected.

The Chief Justice said, "I ask your experience whether it may not be necessary to lead the witness? I say this, that Judge Battle and myself have decided time and again, that when a witness is holding back, counsel may be allowed to cross-examine. Now I say that this witness is holding back."

Mr. MERRIMON. I thought the reason Mr. Bailey gave was that he was an unintelligent witness. As I understand the matter the rule is precisely the other way. An intelligent and refractory witness may be led, but not an illiterate one.

Mr. BAILEY. O, no; it is not for want of intelligence that he is holding back. The reason is he is unwilling.

Mr. Bailey proceeded with the examination.

Mr. BAILEY. Do you know, Mr. Tickel, anything about the beating of a man by the name of Jordan?

WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Was he a colored man?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Where was he whipped?

W. In Alamance.

Mr. B. Who was the person that whipped him?

W. There were several of them.

Mr. B. Name them. [Counsel suggested names.]

W. Wm. Lowe, Peter J. Somers were all present.

Mr. B. Did they all join in the whipping by encouragement or otherwise?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Were they in disguise?

[No answer.]

CHIEF JUSTICE. I suppose the rule is for every man to go up and give him one tap?

WITNESS. I don't know that that was the rule.

C. J. Well, what?

[No answer.]

C. J. Was Julius Somers present?

W. He was. I told you that.

C. J. Were they disguised?

W. I can't say.

C. J. Did you have on a disguise?

W. Yes, sir, in part. I had on a linen coat.

C. J. You had a disguise head on, and a linen coat?

W. Yes, sir.

[illegible] you see the whole of it comes out. [illegible] in jail for not telling the whole truth.

Mr. BAILEY. I don't think this witness unwilling. He is trying to tell the truth.

CHIEF JUSTICE. I don't want any suggestions from you. The question is who went up and struck him the first lick?

WITNESS. I don't know, sir.

C. J. Was it night?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. And you had on what?

W. One of these disguise heads and a linen coat.

Mr. BAILEY. Did they tie him to a tree, or how?

WITNESS. They never tied him at all.

Mr. B. He had on his clothes?

W. He had on his drawers. He had no pants on.

Mr. B. Did you get him out of bed?

W. Some of them did.

Mr. B. He had on his drawers?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Well, who was the first man that stepped up and hit Daniel Jordan a lick?

[No answer.]

CHIEF JUSTICE. You see that was the [illegible] Carolina.

WITNESS.—Well, I don't know the distance one from another.

Mr. BAILEY. When did you disguise yourselves?

WITNESS. At the start.

Mr. B. When you first started, did you? Who was the first man that began?

[No answer.]

Mr. B. Who was the next man?

W. I don't know as I can swear to any man.

Mr. B. Well, how many were there that did it?

W. Nine or ten.

Mr. B. Well, of these nine or ten, how many struck that man?

W. Well, five or six.

Mr. B. You swear you don't know any of these five or six? You know it don't make any difference who of them struck him. You say you didn't strike him?

W. No, sir, not one lick.

Mr. B. You don't know who struck him?

W. No, sir because they were disguised, and I can't swear to any disguised men. I rather not Mr. Bailey.

Mr. B. Were they all disguised?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. And you say, after you started you couldn't distinguish one from another?

W. No, sir.

Mr. B. Did they all strike but you?

W. I can't tell.

Mr. B. How many licks did they give him?

W. Some forty or fifty.

Mr. B. What kind of whip did they use?

W. Well, they used switches, some of 'em.

Mr. B. Good size?

W. Tolerable size.

Mr. B. Did they strike one at a time, or how was that?

W. Sometimes two struck him.

Mr. B. One on each side, or how?

W. Well, I disremember whether it was one on each side, or both on one side.

Mr. B. Was he much frightened?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. What time of night did you go to his house?

W. About ten o'clock.

Mr. B. Has he a family?

W. He has a child. His wife left him.

Mr. B. He was there with his little child.

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Did you break in the door?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. And carried him out?

W. He broke and ran off.

Mr. B. How far?

W. I don't know what distance; may be a quarter of a mile.

Mr. B. You ran after him, and caught him?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. And gave him all of forty or fifty stripes?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Were these parties kuklux or the white brotherhood?

W. They were the white brotherhood.

CHIEF JUSTICE. How came you to tell of this?

WITNESS. Well, because I was summoned here as a witness, and have made an affidavit of it before.

C. J. How came you to do that?

W. Well, I thought it best.

C. J. It was understood that the governor would pardon you, was it?

W. Well, that was the understanding. I thought I would surrender and get out of it.

C. J. You thought you would come and tell the truth? And do you say you have told the whole truth?

W. So far as I know. I don't know about this business.

C. J. You never had to get on a jury to acquit a man?

W. No, sir.

C. J. Nor swore a lie before a jury?

W. No, sir.

C. J. What did they whip that man for?

W. He was accused of stealing.

C. J. Who told you?

W. Mr. Somers.

C. J. Was he the chief?

W. No, sir.

C. J. Did he get it from the chief?

W. He didn't tell me. He didn't say he had any orders.

C. J. He had no commission in your company?

W. Yes, sir, he was an officer.

C. J. Well, you see that is what we wanted to know. You could not have done that, could you?

W. No, sir; I don't reckon I could.

C. J. What office did he hold?

W. He was lieutenant—first lieutenant.

C. J. Well, who was the head?

W. W. R. Tickel.

C. J. What relation is he to you?

W. He is my cousin.

C. J. Well, who was the head man in that county?

W. I think they said it was Long.

C. J. Long!—we have heard of him. He was reading law?

W. Yes, sir. That is the man that I heard of, that he was chief of the county.

C. J. Did this man Somers tell you that Long had given orders to have Jordan whipped?

W. No, sir.

C. J. Who did he say had given orders?

W. He didn't say anybody had.

C. J. Well, who was the chief of that camp?

W. W. R. Tickel.

C. J. Somers told you Tickel said it.

W. He didn't say Tickel said it. He told me to meet at a certain place, and we would go down and brush him.

C. J. He met you that night by Yellow Ford Meeting House, and whipped Daniel Jordan?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. Well by whose orders?

W. I didn't say by anybody's orders.

C. J. Well he was only first lieutenant. Didn't you ask him if he gave the orders?

W. No. I just went with the crowd.

C. J. And you went without asking if he got any orders?

W. Well, that is just the way of it.

C. J. You went just because this man Somers said you must go?

W. Yes, sir.

C. J. And you didn't ask him whether he got orders from the high or head chief? He knew nothing about it?

W. I don't think he knew anything about it because I was to go by and let the chief know, and I didn't do it, because I thought it was too far. That is why I orders it had'nt need the chief and got [illegible]

C. J. Still you went and did it?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. BAILEY. Where is Daniel Jordan?

WITNESS. I think he is in Ohio.

CHIEF JUSTICE. He went off after that, did he?

WITNESS. Yes, sir. He went off in the winter. The whipping occurred in wheat sowing time.

JUDGE SETTLE. Do you know who was the chief officer in Alamance?

WITNESS. Long. That was the understanding.

J. S. Who was before Long?

W. I don't know.

J. S. In that county?

W. I don't know.

J. S. In any other county?

W. A fellow by the name of Major Steiner in Greensboro.

J. S. Did you ever see Steiner?

W. Yes, sir.

J. S. Did you pass signs with him?

W. No, sir.

J. S. Who else did you know to be [illegible]

W. I Didn't know any.

J. S. That you were informed of by members of your organization?

W. Steiner.

J. S. Besides Steiner?

W. Nobody, sir.

J. S. In any county?

W. No, sir.

J. S. Did you meet and pass signs with any?

W. Yes, sir.

J. S. Who?

W. I can't tell you. Sometimes I met I met with Fockelman when I was at the Shop. Job Fockelman. He was here yesterday.

J. S. What was you informed as to the extent of the organization in the state?

W. I never ascertained that.

J. S. What were you informed?

W. I was informed that Guilford had sixteen hundred.

J. S. Who told you?

W. Macon Apple, the Chief in Guilford of the white brotherhood.

J. S. What camp did he belong to?

W. I don't know. He is a member of the church there.

J. S. What church?

W. The Methodist church.

J. S. Was he the only member in that county?

W. I understood there was a Flack.

J. S. What Flack?

W. Andrew Flack.

J. S. How far did you live from the corner of Guilford, Alamance and Rockingham?

W. Fourteen miles.

J. S. How many do you know in Caswell?

W. None.

J. S. In Rockingham?

W. None.

J. S. Did you know the Tickels in Rockingham?

W. No, sir. Yes, I did have an uncle that moved to Rockingham. He is the only Tickel in that county so far as I know.

J. S. How far do you live from Danbury?

W. I reckon twelve or fourteen miles.

J. S. Have you ever been in Rockingham?

W. This spring I went to carry a man to the foundry, and put him across the river.

J. S. I ask you, on your oath, if you received a sign or passed one with anybody in that county?

W. No, sir. I was in too much hurry to get back. I talked to the men at the foundry that night, but not about this matter.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Tickel, you say you were born in the county of Alamance?

WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. What is your age?

W. Thirty-three next June.

Mr. B. You joined the white brotherhood last harvest a year ago?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. This occurrence took place in wheat sowing time, about September or October?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Of what year?

W. '69.

Mr. B. Was it '68 or '69 that you joined?

[Witness hesitates.]

Mr. B. Was it two years ago, or one?

W. I am not hardly able to tell you. It mought be two years ago, and mought not.

Mr. B. How long after you joined before this occurrence took place?

W. Well, sir, it was in the fall.

Mr. B. In the fall of the same year?

W. If I am not mistaken I think it was.

Mr. B. You have been asked a good many questions about the oath you took. Now, what way were you sworn?

W. Well, sir, I can't repeat the oath.

CHIEF JUSTICE. Did you put your hand on the Bible, or hold up your hand?

WITNESS. I held up my hand.

Mr. BATTLE. Had you ever voted in the county of Alamance?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Since '68?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. You had registered, hadn't you.

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Did they make you take an oath?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. To support the constitution of the United States?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. And of North Carolina?

W. Yes, sir.

Mr. B. Did you consider this oath of the white brotherhood superior to the other?

W. No, sir. I didn't consider it superior.

Mr. B. If you had been called upon to violate one or the other, which would you have kept, the one you took upon the Evangelists, or the one you took with the uplifted hand?

[The witness hesitating, the question was explained.]

W. The one I took on the book, of course.

Mr. B. Well, now, I want you to distinctly understand this question?

W. Well, sir, as far as I am able, I will do it.

Mr. B. If you had taken an oath upon the Holy Evangelists, similar to the one you have taken here, and one of your officers had told you you must violate that oath, would your obligation bind you to do it?

[Witness hesitates.]

CHIEF JUSTICE. Well, study about that.

Mr. BATTLE. Will your honor permit me to go on?

C. J. Yes. I admit that you are right.

Mr. B. Well, you say you would not feel bound to violate an oath taken upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God?

WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. B. Did you ever hear of an *alibi?*

W. No, sir. I never heard of that.

Mr. B. Did you ever take such an oath that if you were put on a jury, and swore that you would decide according to law and evidence, you would feel under obligation to violate your oath in court?

W. No, sir.

Mr. B. You say if the case was plainly proved to you, you would say it was otherwise.

W. No, sir.

Mr. B. Well, sir, if you had been called upon to kill a man or assassinate him—

W. I should never went.

JUDGE SETTLE. You haven't heard the question.

Mr. BATTLE. Would you have done it?

WITNESS. No, sir. I wouldn't love to take any man's life.

Mr. B. Would you have felt bound to do it?

W. Well, I wouldn't do it, now, if I did consider myself bound.

[illegible] You considered yourself bound to obey the [illegible]?

WITNESS. Yes, sir, by raising my right hand.

GRAND

Closing-Out Sale!

OF

DRY GOODS!

50,000 DOLLARS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

In order to reduce our stock of goods to make room for the LARGEST STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, as well as to get rid of the goods previous to the

ENLARGEMENT OF OUR STORE,

We shall from this date offer the entire stock [illegible]

Greatly Reduced Prices

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS WE WILL SELL ABOUT COST.

Notwithstanding the heavy advance in cotton fabrics, we shall continue to retail all cotton goods at

OLD PRICES.

We will sell the best 12½c Bleached Cotton in town.

We will sell the best 16⅔c Bleached Cotton in town.

We will sell the best 35c bleached Cotton in town.

WE WILL ALSO SELL AT OLD PRICES

Our Stock of FLANNELS now on hand—these goods have advanced [illegible] Goods. This is a rare opportunity for persons to buy their Fall supply of Flannels and save at least 25 per cent.

We call attention to our Poplins at 20 cents.

We call attention to our Poplins at 25 cents.

We call attention to our Poplins at 30 cents.

We call attention to our Poplins at 45 cents.

We call attention to our Poplins at 50 cents.

These goods we have greatly reduced in price.

LOOK AT OUR

French printed Jaconets at 16 cents, worth 35c, before the war.

French Organdies at 25 cents.

The best Organdies at 35 cents.

Lawns at 10 cents.

Japanese Poplins at 25 cents—a great bargain!

Black Iron Frame Berage—much reduced.

WE ALSO INVITE ATTENTION TO

Our full stock of all grades of

White Cotton Hose and

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

We also have always on hand the largest stock of Traveling and Packing Trunks.

In a word, we are determined to reduce our stock, and IF LOW PRICES will sell the goods they will be sold.

DAVIS, DRAKE & Co.,
Corner Bank and Sycamore Streets,
mar 22-tf PETERSBURG, VA.

ST. CATHARINE'S, ONTARIO,
CANADA;
THE "STEPHENSON HOUSE."
AND BATHS
in connection with the celebrated well of
SALINE MINERAL WATER
is now open for the reception of visitors.
Persons desirous of engaging board will please address the Proprietors.
BEVERLY TUCKER & SONS.
july 7-tf

SILVER SPRINGS AND BOWEN'S RYE
WHISKY,
ON DRAFT AT
G. T. STRONACH'S
july 6-tf Wholesale Liquor House.

100 BBLS CUT HERRINGS
AND
MACKEREL,
july 6-tf G. T. STRONACH.

100 BBLS FLOUR
Just received.
july 6 tf G. T. STRONACH.

INSURANCE AGENCY WANTED.
A gentleman of extensive acquaintance, and well posted in the business of Life Insurance, who has had considerable experience in canvassing, will entertain a proposition from any reliable company to canvass North Carolina or as to the General Agency of the State. The best of references given.
Address CONFIDENTIALLY, stating terms, &c., "INSURANCE AGENT,"
Care of P. O. Box 458,
july 9-1w Raleigh, N. C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES,
Spanish Olives,
Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce,
Fresh Cove and Pickled Oysters.
july 8-tf W. C. STRONACH & Co.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D. Visitor.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D. Rector.
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M. Assistant.
The fifty-ninth Term of this School will open July 13th, 1871, and continue twenty weeks.
For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

H. J. SAYERS,
Dealer In Real Estate.
FRANKLIN, PA.
Buys and sells improved and unimproved lands anywhere in the United States.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Sprains and Bruises, Chapped Hands, Flesh Wounds, Frost Bites, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Galls of All Kinds, Sitfast, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Bites of Animals & Insects, Toothache, &c., &c.

Rheumatism, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Fistula, Mange, Spavins, Sweeny, Scratches or Grease, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foundered Feet, Cracked Heels, Foot Rot in Sheep, Roup in Poultry, Lame Back, &c., &c.

LARGE SIZE, $1.00. MEDIUM, 50. SMALL, 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment for thirty-eight years. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in patent medicines for one of our Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to the present and are unsolicited. Use the Gargling Oil, and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. Write for an Almanac or Cook Book.

MANUFACTURED AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.
—BY—
MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL COMPANY,
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

NORTH CAROLINA CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.
We have this day entered into a limited copartnership for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of Southern loyalists, before [illegible] and to secure pensions for the [illegible] of the war of 1812 and their widows. [illegible] of the firm will attend in person, [illegible] of the Committee, and we are thus [illegible] attention to the business in our charge. We respectfully solicit CLAIMS and PETITIONS from all parties interested. The Fees will be divided with Attorneys who send us claims. Blanks furnished on application. A deposit of $5 with application, is requested to defray expenses. Address
SHAFFER & BUSBEE,
Raleigh, North Carolina.
F. H. Busbee,
Attorney at Law, &c.
A. W. Shaffer,
Attorney at Law,
Register in Bankruptcy
and U. S. Commissioner.

FOUND AT HOME!
KLUTTZ'S CHILL CURE.
The one cheap, safe, and permanent cure for
CHILLS, FEVER AND AGUE,
Liver Complaints, &c. Contains neither Quinine or Arsenic. Never fails [illegible] Druggists [illegible]
THEO. F. KLUTTZ & CO. Proprietors, Salisbury, N. C.

DR. W. ETHRINGTON'S FAMILY MEDICINE. [illegible] WADE, BOYKIN & CO., Baltimore.

$1.50. Corn! Corn! $1.50.
O'HARA'S POCKET GIANT CORN [illegible] Sample by Express $1.50. Send for Circular and Price List. JOHN S. HINES, Manufacturer's Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh.

Fragrant Sapoliene
Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloth and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., instantly, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 La Salle St., Chicago.

APPLE PARER, CORER AND SLICER.
Price $1. Does all at once. Warranted satisfactory.
D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

Agents! Read This!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 PER WEEK and EXPENSES, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

$325 A MONTH Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

A MILLION DOLLARS.
Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to anyone. Address
WM. WRAY,
june 28 tf 688 Broadway New York.

NOTICE.
GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED, NONE need apply who cannot give good references and the necessary bonds. A good opportunity for energetic men to make from two to four thousand dollars per year. Apply to
H. HETH, Gen'l Agent,
Life Association of America,
ap 24 tf Raleigh, N. C.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
RALEIGH, N. C.
AT a meeting of the Directors of this Bank held this day a Dividend of six per cent on the Capital Stock was declared payable to the Stockholders at the Counter of the Bank on Monday 10th July.
july 6-2t P. A. WILEY, Cashier.
Era copy.

THE BEST & THE CHEAPEST
PARING,
CORING
AND
SLICING
MACHINE.
Takes only five turns to pare, core and slice an Apple. It takes a thin paring, thereby saving a large amount of the apple. It is the best ever invented for uneven shaped apples. Price $2.00.
For sale by
july 5-tf T. H. BRIGGS.

AUCTION.
We will sell at our new sales Room, on Wilmington Street, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday the 12th inst., a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of
SPRING LAWNS,
MUSLINS,
LINEN LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.
A new and assorted lot of Table Cutlery and 2 Sewing Machines in perfect order.
ALSO,
1 Set of Solid Mahogany Furniture, consisting of 8 Parlor Chairs, 2 Parlor Tables, which can also be made as an extension table if desired. This set cost $110, and has never been used.
GASSETTE, BLEDSOE & Co.,
july 11 2t Auctioneers.

LOST
A small black and white DOG. The finder will be rewarded by delivering the same to the residence of THAD. H. McGEE, Hillsboro' Street.
july 7-1t

Greensboro' Money Market

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c.,
BY
WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE Brokers, [illegible] ELM STREET, GREENSBORO', N. C.

Bank of N. C.	[illegible]
" Cape Fear	[illegible]
" Charlotte	[illegible]
" Wadesboro'	[illegible]
" Wilmington	[illegible]
" Roxboro'	[illegible]
" Thomasville	[illegible]
" Graham	[illegible]
" Lexington	[illegible]
" Commerce	[illegible]
" Fayetteville	[illegible]
" Yanceyville	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro'	[illegible]
Miners' and Planters' Bank	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	[illegible]
Virginia Bank Notes average about	[illegible]
South Carolina "	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
N. C. R. R. Stock	[illegible]

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

mar 10 3m*

Special Notices.

REMBRANDT PHOTOGRAPHS.
Having just returned from a Convention of the National Photographic Association, besides visiting the principal Northern Cities, I take pleasure in stating that I came in possession of many valuable improvements in the Photographic Art, all of which my customers shall have the benefit of without extra charge. Call and see the beautiful Rembrandt or shadow pictures.
june 30 tf J. W. WATSON.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison, to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine of W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]

The Bridal Chamber.
ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN,
ON
GREAT SOCIAL EVILS AND ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, [illegible] Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD SANITARY ASSOCIATION, No. 2, South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., June 9 1871.
THE FOLLOWING [illegible] of the Board of Commissioners is published for the information of all concerned: [illegible] election [illegible] Monday, June 12th [illegible]
WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.
M. [illegible], Clerk.

FOR SALE.
One Milch Cow.
june 24 tf G. T. STRONACH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
The third session of this school will commence July 10th, 1871, and continue twenty weeks.
Circulars furnished on application to
MISS CORNELIA A. CRENSHAW,
june [illegible] Louisburg, N. C.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
Constantly receiving supplies of nice Mountain Butter and will be sold reasonable.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
june 24 tf Com. Merchant.

200 LBS Prime Factory Cheese received to-day.
W. C. STRONACH & Co.

STOCK PEAS.
For sale in large quantity.
july 1 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

WOOL! WOOL!!
Wanted 1000 lbs. of good washed & unwashed Wool [illegible] for shipping, for which the cash will be paid.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
june [illegible] Com. Merchant.

POWELL & ROYALL'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JONES' HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.
The Second Session Opens Monday, July 24th, 1871.
TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS.
English branches and Arithmetic, $20 00
Latin, Greek, French and higher mathematics (or either) 25 00
One half due 1st September, the other 1st November.
Students charged from time of entrance.
No deduction except for protracted illness.
W. C. POWELL, W. E. ROYALL, Principals.
REFERENCES: Faculty Wake Forest College, Drs. Royall and Pritchard.
june 28 [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of Rutjes and Churchill was dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th inst. All accounts due the late firm will be collected by the undersigned, to whom also all bills of the same should be presented for payment.
A. J. RUTJES.
june 27 eod1w

CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR SALE.
I have for sale a superior strain of this breed of hogs, of rapid growth and easy fattening properties. Boxed and delivered on Chatham R. R. at from 6 weeks to 3 months old for $30 a pair.
A. RENCHER,
Pittsboro', N. C.
June 8 eowsw3m.

NOTICE!
All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing on our lands, situated near the City of Raleigh, and between that place and Crabtree Creek, with Dog or Gun, or otherwise, as we are determined to prosecute all such offenders to the full extent of the law.
HENRY MORDECAI,
JESSE F. TAYLOR,
WILLIS H. WHITAKER,
GEORGE TAYLOR.
july 1 tf

JUST RECEIVED!!
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co's 20 pieces White Striped Pique at 25c per yard.
july 10 tf

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!
12 Ladies Large Saratoga Trunks now in Store.
july 10 tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

HUGHES' ACADEMY.
The next session of my school will commence on the second Monday in July, 1871.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Tuition $25.00. Board (including all necessary expenses except lights) $50.00.
S. H. HUGHES,
june 22 3t Hillsboro' N. C.

MISS LIZZIE HEDGEPETH,
HILLSBORO' N. C.
Next door to Mrs. Strayhorn's boarding house, offers her services to the ladies of Hillsboro' and the surrounding country as Dress Maker. Plain sewing also done [illegible]
july [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held at the Company's Office in the city of Greensboro' N. C., on Tuesday July 18th, 1871.
A. B. WHITE,
june 24 w2t&d1w Secretary.