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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1871. VOL. 6.—NO. 10.

THE SENTINEL.

TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ACKERMAN

We promised that Governor Caldwell should be introduced to the attorney general, the director, Holden and Attorney Starbuck. As there are only a few federal officers in the state, and we have already begun the introduction of them, we will finish it, if it gives no offence to Gov. Caldwell. Besides the state is having lost their plenipo., to say nothing of their secretary, it is no indignity to introduce a federal constable or detective before a justice.

One of the most important characters of the day we now will meet. Mr. Akerman is the late Sinclair, a late U. S. assessor, who was so [illegible] that he's member of the convention, [illegible] he would call him a "holy and righteous man." He was first chaplain and then colonel, commanding a regiment in the late unpleasantness. We are sorry to say he belonged to that church of which our old masters of blessed memory, Dr. Phillips and Dr. Wilson, also so justly proud. After charging him with horse stealing, kidnapping, fornication and adultery, and convicting him on every count, the church was purified by expelling him. He then went north to preach, to me his church there that he had to flee his country because of union sentiments and hostility to slavery. You will be able to see him in person, as he is summoned before the legislative committee on finance, retrenchment and [illegible]

It is now ascertained that he was paid some $7,000 or $8,000 for his services as a member of the legislature. A [illegible] kept back [illegible] the fund commission that [illegible] a personal friend of the [illegible] offence, to [illegible] safe. The [illegible] government [illegible] to the [illegible] general [illegible] owed him a [illegible] the amount it is proven he received.

President Grant made him assessor long after he was tried and silenced by the church. We hope your honor will receive his unlucky parson cordially, for notwithstanding these little moral delinquencies, he is in good political standing with Gov. Caldwell, Hon. Samuel F. Phillips and all the radical gentlemen. If he does not obey the summons out for him and you will order Gen. Morgan, commanding this division of the province, to give us a nice of the kicking game [illegible] gave him here before you [illegible] with the trial of the first ku klux case.

We will describe the "unholy and unrighteous" parson that you may know him if you chance to meet him on the street. He is a Scotchman, of florid complexion, curly black hair, and about the height of Gov. Caldwell. None of your hang dog expression of countenance, like Gov Holden, Judge Watts, or Judge Tourgee, but of bold, open countenance, like Judge Redman, of the supreme court.

During the session of the legislature of 1868-'9, a carpet-bag Senator from New Hampshire, representing Pitt county, happened to the bad luck of dying. A committee of members was appointed to see to the decent burial of the body at state expense, and to the astonishment of the state they interred the body in New Hampshire, instead of Pitt county, in the bosom of his negro constituency; for he only represented that class. We heard a member of that legislature tell Parson Sinclair, he wished he would die, that he might be on the committee to take his remains to the old country at state expense. But the republican party say of the parson as Uncle Toby did of Lafever, "d—d if Lafever shall die."

We have prolonged this introduction that you may fully acquaint the president with the standing [illegible] for the third district. We could say much more of the unholy parson, but if you do not understand him from this introduction, we shall conclude you are like the president, devil-bent not to understand. But whether you will or not, Mr. Akerman, this is the Rev. James Sinclair, assessor, member of the legislature and the convention, and justice of the peace. We are happy to have made you acquainted.

INFAMOUS.

Mr. Phillips disposed himself in a speech before the court on Saturday, quite as much as he did by treating and drinking with negroes in the late campaign. He said the Marshal had consulted him as to what sort of a jury he should summon, and he had advised him. The jury is radical, and some of the most infamous radicals in the state are upon it.

There is not time, before going to press, to say more of Mr. Phillips' speech. It was infamous and worthy of Kirk or Bergen. Gov. Bragg offered an affidavit of the defendants to show that the jury was packed with a view to convict them, and offered to prove it if the court would allow him.

MUSIC.—Horace Walpole once said that if children, by unkind treatment, would be to breed them musicians. Considering I have no ear, nor yet thought of music, the preference seems odd; and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, as my sins would be to make them happy, I think it the most profitable method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it depends on themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures is the cheapest."

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are under obligations to Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, for advance sheets of the "Ninth Census of the United States. Statistics of Population." These sheets comprise 216 pages of the "Population Volume of the Ninth Census," and embrace the following tables: No. 1.—By States and Territories as counties, free colored, slave, Chinese, and Indians, in the decades 1870 to 1790, inclusive. No. 2.—By counties, as white, &c., 1870 to 1790 inclusive. No. 3.—By civil divisions less than counties, as native and foreign, white and colored, in 1870, and as white and colored in 1860 and 1850. No. 4.—Nativity, 1870, 1860, 1850, and foreign parentage 1870. In brief, these valuable advance sheets give us the complete census of the United States in all its minute details.

From these sheets we compile the following statement of the census of North Carolina, 1870:

North Carolina ranks 14th of the states in population, New York being highest, as No. 1. In 1790, our state stood No. 3, New York and Pennsylvania alone above it, being respectively 1 and 2, whilst New York ranked 5th, her population being but 340,120, against 393,751, the population of North Carolina. In 1800, 1810 and 1820 our state ranked No. 4; in 1830, No. 5; in 1840, No. 7; 1850, No. 10; 1860, No. 12; and 1870, as above stated, No. 14.

Total population, 1870	1,071,361
White	678,470
Colored	391,650
Indians	1,241
	1,071,361

The among is divided as follows:

Total native population	1,071,361
Native born	1,068,[illegible]
[illegible] both parents foreign	[illegible]
Foreign	6,464
Having foreign father	6,148
Having foreign mother	4,644
Having foreign father and foreign mother	4,328
	1,092,945

These figures, except the tooting up, we take from Table IV., and it will be seen that they foot up 21,584 *more than the aggregate population of the State*. There is evidently an error in the classifications for those given, for those of the third class, "having one or both parents foreign" must necessarily be included in the three classes that follow. If this be not so, we are unable to understand the table.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of the U. S. against R. A. Shotwell and others, from Rutherford, on a charge of "kuklux," was called on Saturday. The whole day was consumed in argument on preliminary motions. On the affidavit of F. A. Shotwell, Calvin Teer and William Tanner that they could not proceed to trial without certain witnesses, the government admitted the affidavits and they go to trial.

Gov. Bragg moved that the court quash the 1st and 3d counts of the indictment, on the ground of insufficiency and vagueness. The 2d count he would pass over for the present. This motion was argued at length by Gov. Bragg and Gen. V. Stong, Esq., for the defendants, and by Mr. Phillips for the government. The substance of the argument on this and other motions that followed will appear hereafter. The court refused the motion.

Gov. Bragg then submitted a motion which in one respect was a challenge of the array—on the ground of the irregular manner in which it was selected and summoned, and the alleged fact which he offered to prove if permitted, that it was composed of at least five-sixths republicans—many of them violent partizans—large numbers of them being selected from counties in which party feeling ran high, and these exclusively republicans.

This motion was argued by Gov. Bragg, for, and Mr. Phillips, against, till 2 o'clock p. m., when the court took a recess till 3 p. m., when Mr. Fuller was to address the court in support of the motion. We will give hereafter as full reports of the argument on these several motions and of the trials as our space will admit.

WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

This paper of the 13th inst., contains an "announcement" and "salutatory" both [illegible] the pen of Gov. Holden. The announcement, however, proceeds [illegible] the pen of the editor, John M. Morris, telling his readers that Gov. Holden is to be associated with him as editor. He announces a palpable falsehood in saying the governor detached himself from the democracy in 1861, and clung to the union, when that was the very year he signed the ordinances of secession. The governor in taking editorial charge of the *Chronicle*, goes back upon his intentions to his Sunday School class in this city, declaring he was done with "politics and politicians forever." He concludes with a hope to defeat the "knavish designs" and "to merit the approbation of the republican party throughout the union." Holden has and will no doubt continue to merit their approbation.

GRENVILLE COUNTY, N. C.—We have good reports from tobacco in this county. We take deep interest in that county from the fact that we get a large portion of the tobacco in this market. There is the fine crop of "the weed" there this year, and they have had for a long time, also, a fine corn crop.

Eight gentlemen from that county, neighbors, went down to Richmond, this week, and sold their crops for twenty-two thousand dollars, making about a thousand dollars to the hand.—*Danville Times.*

PACKED JURY.

The people of North Carolina, long before it was a free and independent State of the American Union, were taught to believe that the impartial trial by an impartial jury of their peers, was a sacred palladium which no power, no administration, no executive, no court and no government could destroy or impair. Nothing but the folly, depravity and corruption of the jurors and people themselves could destroy or impair it.

We feel it to be a solemn duty to inform the people, that we heard counsel proclaim in the ears of the court, that a packed jury was about to be empanelled for the trial of free men, and they would prove it if allowed. We heard one of the paid prosecutors in the suit, Mr. Phillips, declare to the court that he had been consulted by the Marshal as to the jury that was summoned, and he had advised that officer as to what manner of jury he should summon. We heard the court refuse to allow counsel for the defence to prove what they alleged they could prove, and what two defendants swore they believed, to wit: that the jury was packed.

The political liberty of the country has long since been lost, and now the assault upon the constitutional liberty follows.

A packed jury sitting in the capitol of a conquered people is more to be deplored than a court martial or the late presence of the conqueror who desolated your fields and burned your cities and towns. A packed jury in the capitol shows that tyranny, injustice and oppression are triumphant, and that liberty and justice are no more in the land. We hope we are mistaken, but we fear the worst.

The cry of stifled justice should be made to pierce the ears of every freeman in the land. It should denounce the triumphant malice of faction and express the indignation of an enlightened and once liberty-loving people.

The enemy in the capitol is the more deadly and dangerous because you cannot see and oppose him with the ordinary weapons of warfare. He comes unseen, like pestilence, famine and fever. You know nothing of his approach until you feel that death and ruin have seized upon you.

BOLDLY SPOKEN.

Governor Bragg, Judge Fowle and George V. Strong, Esqs., deserve the thanks of all lovers of liberty and good government, for their bold speeches before the Federal Court, on Saturday last upon the horrid crime of packing a jury. They did not attempt by indirect, ambiguous insinuations to attack the mode of summoning the jury, but they openly, boldly and fearlessly charged, in the presence of the court that the jury was packed, and they would prove it if allowed.

There was no humbly beseeching "your Honors," no feigned deference for the court, who, without law or precedent, set aside and discharged a whole jury acceptable to the defendants, and were now about to impanel one altogether obnoxious and objectionable. There was no solemn protestations that "they did not mean to reflect on anybody." There was no humiliation, no beseeching, like subdued Essex asking to kiss the hand and rod that was uplifted to strike contrary to the law. These were speeches worthy of Erskine, Grattan and Curran, in defence of liberty and impartial trial by jury. There was only one omission, and that was they should have asked the court "*Why did your Honors discharge the jury?*"

We direct the attention of the reader to the speech of Judge Fowle, to be found in our report of the proceedings of the court on Saturday.

HARD ON STATES.

An Irish orator speaking of spies, thus delivered himself:

"I need not say that in all ages and amongst all peoples the spy has been held in marked abhorrence. In the amnesties of war there is for him alone no quarter. In the estimate of social life no excuse, his self abasement excites no compassion, his patrons despise while they encourage, and they who stoop to enlist the services shrink with disgust from the moral leprosy covering the servitor."

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company failing to effect a permanent organization on the 13th July, 1871, at Greensboro', N. C., under Mr. Able Wm. A. Graham, President of Honorable Wm. A. Graham, Ralph Gorrell was called to the chair, and W. A. Caldwell requested to act as Secretary. On motion of Mr. Graham, (after discussion and amendmen,) it was,

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet on the 20th September, 1871, at the Court house in Greensboro', N. C.

On motion of Paul C. Cameron,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensboro' *Patriot* and Raleigh SENTINEL, together with the stock represented. Whereupon, On motion, the meeting adjourned as above to the 20th September, 1871.

RALPH GORRELL, Chm'n.
WM. A. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

DAKOTA DIMOND EXCITEMENT.—The people of Yankton, DaKota, are trying to get up a diamond excitement. The Dakotan of the 5th says: "A rough diamond was found on the banks of Jim river, which was sent to a jeweler in the east, who sent back the cheering news that it is a genuine diamond of the first water and very valuable. A Yankton jeweler says it is worth $100,000." It is claimed that other diamonds have since been found.

Mr. T. B. Smith, an old and esteemed citizen of Wilmington died at his residence in that city on Saturday morning.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

U. S. Circuit Court.

The "Kuklux" Trials.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 1871.

The court met at 10 a. m., Judges Bond and Brooks presiding. The attendance was about as usual, except that the negro element showed a few additions.

The United States vs. R. A. Shotwell, Fred A. Shotwell, Adolphus Deprisst, Amos Owen, James Egerton, Calvin Teal, Wm. Tanner, jr., Geo. Holland, Wm. McIntire, Wm. Teal, Spencer K. Moore, David Collins, Wm. Scoggins, D. B. Fortune and Wm. Alexander.

This case was called for trial on the opening of the court. The prisoners were charged with kuklUxing in Rutherford county on the 10th of June last, but as the whole of this day was consumed in the argument of preliminary motions a more particular statement of the case will be reserved for its proper place in the report of the trial. During the progress of the argument at the morning session the prisoners were brought into court, but were not present during the afternoon session.

District Attorney Starbuck and Assistant District Attorneys S. F. Phillips, V. Lusk, and Col. Mack Erwin prosecuted for the government, and Gov. Bragg and Geo. V. Strong, Plato Durham, H. B. Lee, and Jos. L. Carson, Esqs., appeared for the prisoners.

MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE.

Gov. BRAGG offered the following affidavits:

United States
vs.
R. A. Shotwell et als.

F. A. Shotwell, one of the defendants, makes oath that he cannot come to trial without the evidence of [illegible] whom he will be able to prove that he was not present at the time he is charged in the indictment with committing the offences, or any of them, and that he has used diligence to procure the attendance of said witnesses, but was unable to get them to court in time for the present term, and believes he will be able to procure their attendance at the next term of court, if continued to that time; and he expects to be able to prove by them that he was not present at the time he is charged with committing the offences, and which he does not believe he could do by any other witnesses; he has used diligence to procure the attendance of said witnesses, but was unable to procure their attendance at this term of court, and believes he has used all the diligence he can to procure their attendance at the next term of court; he believes he can prove by them that he was not present at the time he is charged with committing the offences, and he cannot prove the same by any other witnesses; he has used diligence to procure the attendance of witnesses to prove the same facts